Two Parts
16 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

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STRIKE VIRTUALLY OVER

Last Offer of the Leaders Rejected by the Companies.

THE FIRST BRIGADE WITHDRAWN

More Stone Throwing and a Number of Shots Fired by the Brooklyn Police.

IMMENSE DIRECT COST OF THE TROUBLE

Another Attempt to be Made To-day in Behalf of the Strikers to Procure a Peremptory Mandamus.

The surface railroad strike in Brooklyn is virtually over.

Every road in the city was in operation yesterday, there was a practical cessation of wire cutting and violence, and cars were run until late at night without serious molestation.

There was but one trouble of consequence, and that resulted in the serious injury by shooting of Michael Maddigan, a striking motorman, in a charge made by the police on a mob.

The general situation was considered so favorable for peace that the troops of the entire First Brigade were withdrawn from Brooklyn.

The troops of the Second Brigade are left on guard at the car stables.

The strikers do not yet openly concede defeat. They made an offer of unconditional surrender, but the roads declined to make places for them or to do more than take as many of them back, individually, as there were places left to fill.

Many of them returned to work. The places of two-thirds have been filled.

The strike has lasted fifteen days and has caused a direct loss of over $500,000 to the railroads, the strikers, and the county. Millions of dollars have been indirectly lost through the paralyzation of business.

Two lives have been sacrificed.

THE FIRST BRIGADE DEPARTS.

Men of the Seventh Cheered When They Got the Order.

The only troops now on duty in Brooklyn are those of the Second Brigade. The soldier boys of New-York were relieved yesterday, and came across the bridge with celerity.

Mayor Schieren and several of his commissioners had talked over the situation Sunday, and it was decided that it would be safe to trust the preservation of order to the police and the Brooklyn regiments.

Brig. Gen. Fitzgerald suggested that the first troops to be recalled should be the Seventh and the Seventy-first Regiments and the First Battery, and when the men of these commands awoke, the order to march for home was read to them by the Captains.

The neighborhood in which the Seventh men were stationed must have thought a riot was in progress, for the din of triumphant shouts was ear-splitting. The men got to work with a rush, and were ready to move at 8 o'clock. They were aboard special trains that Col. Appleton had provided for them soon after.

The companies from Camp Abrams, in Ridgewood, were the first to reach this city, and they halted in City Hall Park to await the arrival of their comrades. It was cold, but the boys of the Seventh were in New-York for the first time in a week, and biting breezes could not interfere with jokes and laughter.

The three companies from the Halsey Street stables—A, C, and H, Capts. Conover, Pollock, and Lydecker—were the next arrivals, and the companies from East New-York arrived in time to join in the cheers.

Col. Appleton and his staff followed soon after. The Hospital Corps and the First Brigade Signal Corps were in the line by 10 o'clock, and the bugle sounded for the march up Broadway. All the men of the regiment were weary, but they swung out from the plaza and tramped along as proudly as if they had just started on dress parade.

They marched up Broadway to Twenty-third Street, and then into Fifth Avenue, and to the armory in Thirty-fourth Street.

The Seventh Regiment made many friends in Brooklyn, and favorable comments on its splendid discipline and its conduct in the most trying positions were general when its departure was known.

Troop A's second experience is also over, and tired horses and men rested well last night. The troop received marching orders at 3 o'clock, and at 4 it clattered away from the Tompkins Avenue and Fulton Street stables.

It was snowballs and stones when the troopers rode out to their post. It was "Good-bye, boys!" as they left it.

Capt. Louis Wendel and the First Battery took their terrible guns out of East New-York early in the morning, and rumbled to their armory as fast as they could.

The Seventy-first Regiment also made an early departure. It had been in the Thirteenth Regiment Armory all night, and had prepared itself to move immediately after breakfast.

The Eighth and Sixty-ninth Battalions and the Second Battery got away in the afternoon, and in the evening the Twenty-second and Twelfth Regiments were back in their armories.

STRIKERS' OFFER REJECTED.

Mr. Lewis Answered Connelly's Letter —Mr. Norton Tore It Up.

The strikers made a final effort yesterday to effect a reconciliation with the three railroad companies who still refused to accede to their demands.

Reports received at their headquarters in the morning announcing the return to work of many of the old motormen and conductors led to a hurried conference of the Executive Board of District Assembly No. 75. It resulted in the sending of the following letter:

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STOLE FOR HIS WIFE AND BABY

When Caught, James Flower, a Disabled Engineer, Committed Suicide by Taking Poison.

Made desperate by destitution and unable to obtain food for his wife and baby, James Flower, twenty-eight years old, who had been out of work for a long time, snatched a pocketbook from Mrs. Margaret E. Forbes as she was entering her home, at 13 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, last evening. Pursued and arrested, he committed suicide by taking prussic acid.

After snatching the pocketbook, which contained $2.16, Flower ran away, but was captured with the pocketbook in his hand by Daniel C. Reese of 473 Lenox Avenue.

"It's all up with me now," Flower said. "I did this for my wife and child."

Then he swallowed the poison. He was taken to the Harlem Hospital, where he died immediately after admission.

Two letters were found in his pocket. One was addressed to his wife, Minnie Flower, of 938 Fleetwood Avenue, in which he wrote that he could struggle no longer. He had no work and could get no money, and he therefore advised his wife to go to his mother, who would care for her.

"I cannot go home and face you to-day," he wrote, "without money. I have made up my mind to get out of this world, although I wish I could stay with you and the baby."

To his mother Flower wrote that he had determined to end his miserable life, and he was no good to any one, without money and unable to procure food for his wife and child, and he implored her to care for his wife and baby.

Flower was an engineer, but owing to an injury to his right arm was unable to work as such. His appearance indicated the most abject poverty.

TO INVESTIGATE THE STRIKE

A RESOLUTION TO THAT EFFECT PASSED IN THE ASSEMBLY.

Another Investigation of the State Commissioners also Proposed by the Legislature.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—The following resolution, introduced by Mr. Conklin, went over under the rules, in the Assembly to-night:

Whereas, It is alleged that abuses exist in the referees' systems of the City and County of New-York, therefore,

Resolved, That the Clerk of the County of New-York be, and he is hereby directed to furnish to this house within fifteen days, a list of all referees appointed during the years 1893 and 1894, by what Judges appointed, and how often appointed by each Judge.

Mr. Abell called from the table his resolution, providing for investigating the various commissions of the State, by a committee of five. The resolution was read, after which Mr. Abell offered a substitute similar to that already introduced in the Senate providing for the appointment of four Senators and seven Assemblymen to make the investigation and report.

Mr. Hennessy objected to the substitution, unless it was referred to a committee. Mr. Abell, Mr. Hennessy said, had been asleep since the session opened, and did not know that the commissions of the State had been investigated once already.

Mr. Abell made a long speech in which he referred to the large expense the State had been put to by reason of the commissions.

Mr. Foley made the point of order that the resolution was one calling for the expenditure of money, and should go to the Ways and Means Committee. The Chair ruled that, as the resolution was a concurrent one, it was not necessary to refer it to a committee.

Messrs. Foley and Hennessy then spoke against the adoption of the resolution. Both claimed that the resolution was not offered in good faith. It was, they said, but for the purpose of putting Republicans in the places held by Democrats. There was no need of again investigating commissions that had passed through one investigation without condemnation. The substitution was made, and the resolution was adopted and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Mr. Friday called up his resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of five to investigate the Brooklyn strike. In explaining the necessity for the adoption of the resolution, Mr. Friday said that several lives had been lost since the resolution was offered. The State Board of Mediation and Arbitration had reported, stating that the end of the strike was possibly not near. It was a proper subject for legislation, inasmuch as the local authorities had taken action in regard to the strike.

Mr. O'Grady moved that the resolution go to the Committee on Ways and Means, as it called for an expenditure of money. Mr. Friday called for the yeas and nays, and the motion of Mr. O'Grday was lost—33 to 60. The resolution was then adopted.

Among the bills introduced in the Assembly were these:

By Mr. Pavey—To abolish the Department of Public Charities and Correction in New-York City, and to provide for the establishment of two separate departments in place thereof, to be known, respectively, as "the Department of Public Charities of the City of New-York" and "the Department of Correction of the City of New-York."

By Mr. Braun—Authorizing the Secretary of State to issue certificates to legislators and elected State officers, which shall be good for free transportation on any railroad or steamboat line in the State.

By Mr. Schoepflin—Providing that street railroads must furnish passengers with seats or be entitled to but half fare, except when a passenger voluntarily relinquishes his seat.

Senator Donaldson to-night introduced a bill providing for the consolidation of the State Fish and Game and the Forest Commissions, and for the appointment by the Governor of five Commissioners of Fisheries and Forestry, to serve for five years. The President of the commission is to receive a salary of $5,000, and the other Commissioners $1,200 each.

Senator Cantor introduced a measure providing for the issue of $5,000,000 bonds by the City of New-York, to be known as schoolhouse bonds, for the purchase of new sites and the erection of new school buildings.

Inspecting the New-York.

FORT MONROE, Va., Jan. 28.—Assistant Secretary McAdoo inspected the flagship New-York and the cruiser Cincinnati today, and also visited the fort, where he was honored with a salute. A reception was given by the officers and ladies of the garrison at the clubroom to-night, which was attended by Assistant Secretary McAdo and wife, Admiral Meade, and the officers of the squadron. The Raleigh went to Norfolk this morning for coal.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The President to-day nominated Henry D. Lindsley of Branford, Conn., to be Postmaster. He also made nominations to army posts as follows: First Lieut. Hugh Lenox Scott, Seventh Cavalry, to be Captain; Second Lieuts. Francis H. Beach and Alonzo Gray, Sixth Cavalry, to be First Lieutenants.

SHOT BROKER J. J. MALONE

He Was Standing on Broadway at Twenty-sixth Street.

MICHAEL CONSADINE THE ASSAILANT

He Declares the Broker Owed Him Money and Threatened to Strike Him—Malone's Wound Considered to be Dangerous.

A shooting that may result in a murder occurred shortly after 9 o'clock last night at Twenty-sixth Street and Broadway.

Two men were seen talking earnestly and excitedly in the corridor of the St. James Hotel about 9 o'clock. Soon they walked into Broadway, and when they reached the corner of Twenty-sixth Street they stopped. The smaller of the two men appeared to be importuning his companion.

They had stopped but a short time, when there was a report of a pistol. The larger of the two men clapped his hand over his abdomen and staggered into a cab that was standing nearby, exclaiming: "I am dying, drive to the New-York Hospital."

As the cab started off Policeman Sheridan of the West Thirtieth Street Station, who was off duty, and was standing within a few feet of the men at the time the shot was fired, seized the man who did the shooting and wrenched the revolver from his grasp.

His prisoner calmly accompanied him to the West Thirtieth Street Station House, followed by a big crowd.

At the station house the prisoner was cool and collected. He was well dressed, rather stout, and of medium height, and described himself as Michael S. Consadine, with no occupation at present, thirty-eight years old, and residing at 206 East Thirteenth Street. His victim, he said, was John J. Malone, a broker, thirty-three years old, single, and who lives at 42 Union Square, and had an office at 61 Park Row.

When asked why he had shot Malone, he said Malone had owed him money and would not pay it. He said further that at one time he was the proprietor of the White Elephant saloon, in Philadelphia, and afterward kept a saloon at 19 West Twenty-sixth Street, and later another adjoining the Fourteenth Street Theatre, both of which failed.

He went to Birmingham, England, a year ago, he said, and secured a position there. He met Malone, whom he had known in this city, and told him that he owned a patent on a nailless horseshoe, and when he left England, five weeks ago, he prevailed upon Consadine to accompany him. Consadine did so and Malone gave him employment in his office, and borrowed $500.

Consadine further said Malone never paid him any salary, and when he would ask for some of the money owed and due him, Malone would make appointments to meet him up town, saying that he would pay him there. Last Saturday night Malone made an appointment to meet him and pay him some money, but failed to keep the appointment, and Consadine says that he made another appointment for the St. James Hotel at 9 o'clock last night. Consadine met Malone and told him he did not have a penny, that he was behind in his rent, and begged him to at least give him his passage back to England.

Instead of doing so, the prisoner claims that Malone sneered at him and btgan to tell him of the excellent dinner he had just had. The prisoner says he warned him that he was in no jesting mood, whereupon Malone started to walk from the hotel, continuing to jest.

When they reached the corner where the shooting occurred, Consadine says he again demanded some money, and Malone became angry and tried to strike him with a heavy cane. He dodged the blow and, drawing the revolver, fired.

Policeman Sheridan contradicts Consadine's story, and says that he did not see the wounded man attempt to strike the prisoner, nor does he believe that Malone had a cane. The policeman overheard the men talking in an angry tone, and thne the shot was fired, and Malone hurriedly staggered into the cab.

At the hospital it was said that the bullet had entered the abdomen, and was embedded in the intestines. It was believed that the wound was mortal, and no attempt would be made to probe for the bullet until the professors had examined the case.

FRUITLESS SENATORIAL BALLOTS

No Election Yet in Delaware, Washington, or Oregon.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 28.—Two ballots were taken by the Legislature for United States Senator to-day. Both resulted the same, as follows: Higgins, 9; Addicks, 6; Massey, 4; Wolcott, (Dem.,) 8; absent, 3.

OLYMPIA, Washington, Jan. 28.—Seven ballots were taken in joint session to-day for United States Senator, making twenty-three in all. In the last ballot Wilson gained 5, Ankeny losing 2. The standing of the leading candidates now is: Wilson, 28; Ankeny, 26. No election is expected before the end of the week.

SALEM, Oregon, Jan. 28.—The Senatorial dead-lock was not broken to-day. Dolph's vote was unchanged—42.

Fell Down an Icy Bluff.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 28.—Jerry Dorsey, an iron puddler, at Brown's Mill, left his home on Duquesne Heights at 2 o'clock this morning to go to work. The incline cars were not running, and Dorsey started to walk down the ice-covered bluff. He lost his footing and rolled a distance of 250 feet, or a little over half way between the summit and foot of the bluff. He caught a projecting rock, to which he clung until rescued by the firemen after two hours of perilous labor. His hands and feet were badly frozen, and his body was bruised and cut.

Mr. Du Val Has a War Map.

Harry Du Val will report for duty at the Grand Central Station to-day, and those who wish to see Chauncey M. Depew will be expected to salute in military fashion the battle-scarred veteran of the Brooklyn war.

Mr. Du Val has been very actively Lieut. Du Val of the Seventh for the last week, and the boys of his company say he has a war map that settles once and for all the location of East New-York, where he has been on duty.

Killed by Accident on the Stage.

LAFAYETTE, Ala., Jan. 28.—Saturday, during a comic scene at a musical entertainment, Will Adams drew a pistol, touched the trigger, and his brother Edward fell with a ball through his shoulder. He lived until Sunday morning. Each of the brothers thought the other had drawn the cartridges.

LIVES LOST IN GALVESTON BAY

Fishing Craft Fare Badly in the Gales—Several Small Vessels Reported Lost on the Atlantic Coast.

GALVESTON, Texas, Jan. 28.—On Galveston Bay several lives were lost by the capsizing of a number of sloops which ply between here and Smith's Point. The wind blew at the rate of fifty miles an hour last night. The Salvation Army Headquarters on Broadway were completely demolished, as were also seven cottages in the East End. Texas City, a suburb just across the bay from Galveston, sustained a heavy loss by the blowing down of a number of houses.

NORTHPORT, N. Y., Jan. 28.—The sloop yacht Mignon of New-York dragged her anchor and went ashore on the east side of this harbor during last night's gale, and was damaged by pounding.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., Jan. 28.—A wrecking crew on the steamer Vigilant, Capt. Fuller, went out from here this morning and found the schooner Julia E. Bailey, with no one on board, anchored with both anchors about 200 yards off shore, and one mile to the south of Race Point Light. The wind at the time was heavy at northwest. The wreckers boarded the schooner and brought her into this harbor. The schooner is all right and does not leak.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 28.—The schooner Gazelle of St. John, N. B., is now in Dutch Island Harbor. After passing Hen and Chickens Light, and bearing away for Point Judith, snow set in, and Capt. Christian lost his bearings. He heard breakers ahead, and promptly dropped both anchors, which held. The schooner was so close to the shore as to permit talking with the patrolman from Narragansett Pier Station. The schooner Richard S. Leaming is also in Dutch Island Harbor, having arrived yesterday minus her jib. She sailed from there Friday and went within ten miles of Sandy Hook. The gale and snowstorm struck her and drove her back, and in doing so nearly sent her ashore on Long Island. Her Captin states that at one time she was in the breakers off that shore, but succeeded in working out. The crews of both vessels are badly used up.

CHATHAM, Mass., Jan. 28.—The heavy northwest gale which prevailed last night continues to-day. The fleet of vessels outside is badly iced up. Several are unable to get under way till they can break away the ice. Last night was a terrible one for seamen. A coal-laden barge is ashore in the breakers on Stonehorse Shoal, having parted from her tug. The tug and revenue cutter Dexter are trying to render aid to the crew, and are trying to pull off the vessel. The sea is very high.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 28.—The storm of Saturday was very severe on this coast. It is thought that the Portland schooner F. F. Willard is lost. She was driven ashore on the rock at Cape Small Point. It is believed that the crew are safe, as Capt. Frank York, who was in command, has been heard from. No particulars have as yet been received here.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Jan. 28.—The tug Ice King, which started east this morning to search for the barge R. A. Fisher, lost off Sandy Hook Saturday morning at 3 o'clock, only went to the Race, so high was the sea running, but put back here to wait till the sea goes down. She will leave again in the morning. The Captain of the Fisher was named Morris, of Boston. Nothing has been heard of the Fisher at Vineyard Haven or Newport, where it was expected she might bring up.

E. O. QUIGLEY IN SING SING PRISON

He Will Probably Be Employed as a Bookkeeper.

Edwin O. Quigley, who has been sentenced to imprisonment for fifteen years and a half for forging municipal bonds, was taken to Sing Sing Prison yesterday.

He left the Tombs at 7:30 o'clock in the morning, handcuffed to Deputy Sheriff Burke. His wife and his brother, F. N. Quigley, called on him half an hour before his departure. Quigley took two boiled eggs, a cup of coffee, and a slice of bread for his breakfast. He was disinclined to talk, even with his relatives. What he did say was spoken in low tones. To the reporter all he said was that he would try to bear up under his fate like a man.

When taken from the Tombs Quigley wore a dark business suit, a heavy overcoat, and dogskin gloves. His brother carried for him a valise containing clothing and toilet articles. All boarded a Fourth Avenue car and proceeded up town together. The prisoner kept quiet, but seemed painfully disturbed by his thoughts.

If Quigley receives the full commutation for good behavior he will leave prison at the end of ten years and seven months. It is not yet known just what amount he received from the issue of spurious municipal bonds of Western cities. Estimates by bankers and brokers vary from $300,000 to $500,000. From the Mercantile National Bank alone he received about $144,000.

SING SING, Jan. 28.—Edwin O. Quigley, the municipal bond forger, was placed in Cell 225, No. 5 Gallery, on his arrival from New-York to-day. He will probably be employed as a bookkeeper.

A PENNSYLVANIA SAVINGS BANK FAILS

The State Examiner Is Now Making an Investigation of Its Affairs.

SCRANTON, Penn., Jan. 28.—C. H. Krumbhaar, State Superintendent of Banking in Pennsylvania, this morning closed the doors of the Olyphant Trust Company Savings Bank, at Olyphant. George M. Hull is President and H. J. Stone cashier of the bank.

President Hull of the bank says that every depositor will be paid in full, and that within a few days. The bank is capitalized at $50,000, and the deposits are estimated at nearly twice that amount.

Mrs. De Navarro Reported Ill.

Mrs. De Navarro (Mary Anderson) is ill at Brighton, England. She is reported as unable to walk. A letter received yesterday by Rudolph Aronson, from one of the artists he engaged for the Casino, who sails next Saturday to be here at the opening, Feb. 16, says:

"Mary Anderson, who has just had a very serious illness, is here at Brighton, being wheeled up and down the promenade in a bath chair."

Drayton Divorce Case Postponed.

The hearing in the divorce suit brought by J. Coleman Drayton against his wife has been postponed by the Vice Chancellor of New-Jersey until Feb. 4, cousel on both sides consenting.

The hearing will take place in Jersey City and Mr. Drayton will probably put in an amended answer.

Found Dead in His Bed.

MANITOU, N. B., Jan. 28.—The Very Rev. Camille Lefebvre, Superior of St. Joseph's College at Memramcook, N. B., was found dead in bed this morning. He founded St. Joseph's College thirty years ago, and has been Superior ever since. Death was caused by paralysis of the heart. He was sixty-four years old.

TWO KILLED, TWELVE HURT

Spreading of the Track Was the Cause of the Accident.

JOHN W. NORTON ONE OF THE DEAD

Zelda Seguin Wallace Was Badly Injured — Several of Those Hurt Are in a Critical Condition.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 28.—The New-York express, from St. Louis, on the Vandalia Railroad, was wrecked this afternoon at Coatesville. Two persons were killed and about a dozen injured.

The Dead.

Those killed were:
NORTON, JOHN W.
TOWERS, Mrs. W. S.

The Injured.

The injured are:
FERGUSON, Mrs. N. W., of Terre Haute; right side hurt; internal injuries.
HUDSON, Mrs. D., of Greencastle; cut on head.
MENTZENHALL, D. W., of Terre Haute; badly cut about head.
NEGEON, S., of Vigo, Texas; seriously hurt about head; will probably die.
PARRISH GERTRUDE, a child of Palestine, Ind.; cut about head.
ROBERTS, Mrs. MARGARET, of Indianapolis; serious internal injuries.
TALBOTT, Dr. J. H., of Indianapolis; seriously hurt about head and internally injured.
WALLACE, ZELDA SEGUIN, of Indianapolis; badly injured internally.
WHITTING, EWING O., of Boston; cut on face.
WHITTING, Mrs. EWING O., of Boston; seriously injured internally.
WRAP, F. L.; badly hurt about head.

The train was running at full speed and was about ten minutes late. It had just passed the town and was rounding a curve when the track spread. The private car of President W. R. McKeen, which was in the rear, jumped the track. This was followed by the parlor car, and then the ladies' car. All went off the track, the two rear cars going down the embankment ten feet. The smoking car left the track, but did not go over. The two rear cars caught fire, but the flames were extinguished when the work of rescue began.

Mr. Norton of St. Louis died soon after being taken from the car. In his pocket were found letters giving his name, and showing that he had come from St. Louis. He was carried to a schoolhouse, unconscious, and lived about twenty minutes. Mrs. Towers died while being taken to the schoolhouse. The injured were carried up the embankment to houses alongside the track, and soon the townspeople and physicians gathered to give assistance.

John W. Norton was about fifty-five years old, and for many years was manager of the Olympic and manager and proprietor of Pope's Theatre in St. Louis, purchasing the latter of Charles W. Pope when he retired from management and the stage. Mr. Norton in his earlier days was a juvenile actor of the dashing style, playing such parts as Dazzle and Mercutio quite as well as the average actor of his line. He played in New-York several seasons, and was widely known and well liked there. At different times he was engaged in the support of the elder Booth, Edwin Forest, and John McCullough, and, though, he virtually retired from the stage when he assumed the cares of management, he continued to act occasionally at benefits or on other special occasions.

In 1887 Mr. Norton's name was brought into unpleasant prominence throughout the world by the elopement of his wife, who was an actress when he married her, with Henry W. Moore, manaing editor of The St. Louis Post-Dispatch. Mr. Moore died later in this city. The elopement was a heavy blow to Mr. Norton, and nearly cost him his reason. He attempted to commit suicide, but recovered, and then regained some of his old-time energy and ambition.

No manager in the country had more sincere friends than John W. Norton. He was as well known in New-York as in St. Louis, and his career as an actor had taken him to every section of the country, adding to his acquaintances and friendships.

Mrs. Zela Seguin Wallace was, years ago, one of the most prominent operatic and concert singers in the United States, although latterly her appearances have been confined to the concert stage. She gained a national reputation as a member of the Hess, Emma Abbott, and Duff Opera Companies for many seasons. Since her retirement from active professional work she has devoted her time largely to charity.

Catlin Finds New-York Provincial.

Luigi Olcese of 524 Broome Street was arrested on Sunday morning by Policeman Lewin of the Macdougal Street Police Station for erecting a door in front of the store occupied by Butterick & Co., at 9 West Fourteenth Street.

Gen. Isaac Catlin of Brooklyn appeared as his counsel yesterday in the Jefferson Market Police Court. He said before the case came up:

"This blue law business is terrible. Why, we are liberality itself over in Brooklyn compared to this city. Never talk about the provincialism of Brooklyn again. It is a city of the most cosmopolitan character in comparison to New-York, as it is to-day. This reform, as it is carried out to-day, is fatiguing."

Olcese was held for trial.

County Medical Society's Meeting.

There was a large attendance at the stated meeting of the County Medical Society, in the Academy of Medicine, last evening. Dr. Egbert H. Grandin presided.

Dr. Frederic M. Warner read a paper on "Anaemia in Children," and Dr. L. M. Michaelis one on "Elective Accouchement." Interesting discussion of the papers followed.

Dr. Simon Marx exhibited and explained the use of an incubator which he had made for the rearing of prematurely born infants.

The death of Prof. A. L. Loomis was announced, and a number of new members were elected.

In a Fire with a Broken Leg.

FLUSHING, L. I., Jan. 28.—Fire destroyed the dwelling of London Holmes, a colored coachman in the employ of E. V. W. Rossiter, ex-President of this village, this evening.

Mrs. Holmes was up stairs in a bed suffering with a broken leg. She had to be carried through the flames.

Receiver for Broome County Bank.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The Controller of the Currency has to-day appointed Orris U. Kellogg of Cortland, N. Y., receiver of the National Broome County Bank of Binghamton, N. Y., which suspended payment Jan. 24.

TRAINS STALLED IN DRIFTS.

Passengers Are Hungry and Sleepless While Efforts Are Being Made to Clear Away the Heavy Snow.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 28.—The blizzard of Saturday and Sunday moderated this morning, but the weather is very cold. Trains were badly delayed last night. Along the Erie Road, between Warsaw and Rock Glen, the snowdrifts were several feet deep. On the Dunkirk branch of the Erie, trains were stalled. Train No. 12, which left Dunkirk Saturday afternoon, could not get beyond Dayton, and returned to Dunkirk yesterday afternoon. The train due at Dunkirk at 5:40 P. M. yesterday is stalled, and the pay car, at last accounts, was in the snow at Perrysburg.

A dispatch from Asheford Junction says passengers over the Rochester division of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad suffered much privation Saturday night. Train No. 3, from Rochester for Bradford, was snow-bound at Pavilion, and reached Asheford eighteen hours late. The snowbanks were ten and twelve feet high in places. About a dozen passengers were on board. They were unable to sleep, as there were no accommodations, and they were without anything to eat.

A dispatch from Leroy says snow has blockaded everything. Four engines and crews on the Erie Road were stalled in high drifts between Leroy and Stafford from 6 o'clock yesterday morning until 5 P. M. The forward engine was badly damaged by snow, the headlight and cab being broken. Country roads are impassable.

The telegraph lines suffered severely west of here. Between Dunkirk and Erie over 100 poles were prostrated.

WHITESTONE'S WEAK TREASURY

A Way to Pay Part of the Village's Debt Found.

WHITESTONE, L. I., Jan. 28.—At the first meeting of the Board of Village Trustees of this place Herman Doscher was chosen Tax Collector, in place of Alfred Willmott. The appointment of committees was neglected. There was not a dollar in the village Treasury with which to pay the several thousand dollars in outstanding bills and notes amounting to about $4,000, which are soon coming due. The only hope the Trustees had was the taxes for the year—$10,000—which were due.

But ex-Collector Willmott refused to continue collecting the taxes, which he had just begun, and also refused to turn over his books to his successor until they had been signed and certified to as being correct.

It is the duty of the Finance Committee to examine the books, and as the work of appointing the committees had been left undone and as the board had resolved to meet no more for three months, the difficulty could not be overcome unless the Trustees decided to act contrary to their resolution.

A special meeting was held to-night, and the Finance Committee and all others were appointed. The new Collector, having furnished the necessary bonds, will soon have the books and begin the work of gathering the taxes.

The indebtedness of the village is said to be $16,000, and, as the whole year's taxes amount to but $10,000, an indebtedness of $6,000 will have to be carried over to the next year. The dilapedated condition of the village treasury and the generally unsound appearance consequently presented by the corporation has greatly alarmed the large property owners.

FREIGHT WRECK ON THE NEW-ENGLAND

Fifteen Cars Piled in a Heap and Several Men Injured.

WINSTED, Conn., Jan. 28.—The worst wreck the Philadelphia, Reading and New-England Railroad has experienced in years occurred at 4:10 o'clock this afternoon two miles west of here, when east-bound local freight train No. 22, in charge of Conductor Thomas Burns and Engineer John McMahon, both of Hartford, and composed of fifteen cars and a caboose, left the rails on a curve. Thirteen cars were piled up and jammed into one mass of twisted iron.

The engine ran off the rails for 200 feet beyond the wreckage. Engineer McMahon, his fireman, Louis Brande of Hartford, Brakeman William Loomis, and Flagman John Burke were injured. Brakemen Michael A. Granville and William H. De Munn were bruised and cut. Granville was taken out from under a pair of car trucks. De Munn was removed to the Hartford Hospital with hands injured, and perhaps both men are internally injured.

Engineer McMahon and Conductor Burns think a brake shoe on the box car behind the engine dropped, causing the car to jump the rails, pulling the engine off. The train was running down grade at fifteen miles an hour. At the time of the accident all the trainmen were on top of the cars attending to the brakes, and the accident threw all the brakemen except Granville a distance of twenty feet into the meadows. Fourteen cars were smashed beyond usage. The loss is estimated at $40,000. Passenger trains transfer at the scene of the wreck. A Hartford wrecking crew arrived about 8 o'clock, but the road will be blocked all night and probably all day to-morrow. Cars were piled into the air twenty-five feet.

Col. Osborne Seriously Ill.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Jan. 28.—Col. Nathan W. Osborne, commander of the Fifth Infantry, United States Army, is confined to his room dangerously ill. Col. Osborne, who was recently stationed at St. Francis Barracks, in this city, returned here about one month ago from Fort McPherson, Atlanta, for the benefit of his health. The change does not seem to have improved his condition. Col. Osborne is about sixty years of age, and will, therefore, soon be placed on the retired list. He was appointed Captain of the Thirteenth Infantry May 14, 1861. He received the brevet commission of Major for gallant and meritorious services in the siege of Vicksburg, Miss. On Dec. 11, 1873, he was made Major of the Fifteenth Infantry, and was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the Sixth Infantry on Feb. 6, 1882. He received his present rank on Aug. 5, 1888.

S. S. K. Addler Charged with Larceny.

Lawyer Samuel S. K. Addler of 132 East Fifty-fourth Street was held in $1,500 bail in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday for trial on a charge of grand larceny.

The complainant, Edward Wilkinson, is a prisoner in the workhouse, where he was sent in default of $156 bail for not supporting his wife. He says that he gave Addler $8.75 as a retainer in the case, and a forty-dollar silver watch, with which to procure him a bondsman, but that the lawyer had made no move to appeal the case.

All the Captains Summoned.

Superintendent Byrnes sent for all the Captains and Acting Captains of precincts yesterday afternoon. Superintendent Byrnes declined to say anything about his conference.

Latest Foreign Shipping.

BREMERHAVEN, Jan. 28.—SS Wittekind, (Ger.,) Capt. Cuppers, sld. hence yesterday for New-York.

THE PRESIDENT SPEAKS

He Calls upon Congress to Give Relief to the Treasury.

A FINANCIAL CRISIS IMPENDING

Authority Asked to Issue Gold Bonds to Build Up the Reserve and Retire the Greenbacks.

THE COUNTRY'S GREAT PERIL EXPOSED

Members of the House and Senate Urged to Throw Off Partisanship and Be Patriots.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The President early to-day sent to Congress a message, in which he discusses the condition of the Treasury and makes recommendations for its relief. He asks of Congress authority to issue gold bonds, in order to procure and maintain a sufficient gold reserve and to redeem and retire United States legal-tender notes and Treasury notes issued under the act of July 14, 1890.

A Financial Crisis Threatened.

The message is as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In my last annual message I commended to the serious consideration of the Congress the condition of our national finances, and, in connection with the subject, indorsed the plan of currency legislation which at that time seemed to furnish protection against impending danger. This plan has not been approved by the Congress. In the meantime, the situation has so changed, and the emergency now appears so threatening, that I deem it my duty to ask at the hands of the legislative branch of the Government such prompt and effective action as will restore confidence in our financial soundness and avert business disaster and universal distress among our people.

Whatever may be the merits of the plan outlined in my annual message as a remedy for ills then existing, and as a safeguard against the depletion of the gold reserve then in the Treasury, I am now convinced that its reception by the Congress and our present advanced stage of financial perplexity necessitates additional or different legislation.

With natural resources unlimited in variety and productive strength, and with a people whose activity and enterprise seek only a fair opportunity to achieve national success and greatness, our progress should not be checked by a false financial policy and a heedless disregard of sound monetary laws, nor should the timidity and fear which they engender stand in the way of our prosperity.

Not a Time for Partisanship.

It is hardly disputed that this predicament confronts us to-day. Therefore, no one in any degree responsible for the making and execution of our laws should fail to see a patriotic duty in honestly and sincerely attempting to relieve the situation. Manifestly this effort will not succeed, unless it is made untrammeled by the prejudice of partisanship, and with a steadfast determination to resist the temptation to accomplish party advantage. We may well remember that if we are threatened with financial difficulties, all our people in every station of life are concerned; and surely those who suffer will not receive the promotion of party interests as an excuse for permitting our present troubles to advance to a disastrous conclusion.

It is also of the utmost importance that we approach the study of the problems presented as free as possible from the tyranny of preconceived opinions, to the end that in a comon danger we may be able to seek with uncloaded vision a safe and reasonable protection.

The real trouble which confronts us consists in a lack of confidence widespread and constantly increasing, in the continuing ability or disposition of the Government to pay its obligations in gold. This lack of confidence grows to some extent out of the palpable and apparent embarrassment attending the efforts of the Government, under existing laws, to procure gold, and to a greater extent out of the impossibility of either keeping it in the Treasury or canceling obligations by its expenditure after it is obtained.

The only way left open to the Government for procuring gold is by the issue and sale of United States bonds. The only bonds that can be so issued were authorized nearly twenty-five years ago, and are not well calculated to meet our present needs. Among other disadvantages, they are made payable in coin, instead of specifically in gold, which, in existing conditions, detracts largely and in an increasing ratio from their desirability as investments.

"Coin" Bonds Not the Thing.

It is by no means certain that bonds of this description can much longer be disposed of at a price creditable to the financial character of our Government. The most dangerous and irritating feature of the situation, however, remains to be mentioned. It is found in the means by which the Treasury is despoiled of the gold thus obtained without canceling a single Government obligation and solely for the benefit of those who find profit in shipping it abroad or whose fears induce them to hoard it at home.

We have outstanding about five hundred millions of currency notes of the Government, for which gold may be demanded; and, in fact, redeemed and paid in gold they shall be reissued. Thus the same notes may do duty many times in drawing gold from the Treasury; nor can the process be arrested as long as private parties for profit or otherwise see an advantage in repeating the operation.

More than three hundred millions of dollars in these notes have already been redeemed in gold, and, notwithstanding such redemption, they are all still outstanding.

Since the 17th day of January, 1894, our bonded interest-bearing debt has been increased $100,000,000 for the purpose of obtaining gold to replenish our coin reserve. Two issues were made, amounting to fifty millions each—one in January and the other in November. As a result of the first issue, there was realized something more than fifty-eight millions of dollars in gold. Between that issue and the succeeding one in November, comprising a period of about ten months, nearly one hundred and three millions of dollars in gold were drawn from the Treasury. This made the second issue necessary, and upon that more than fifty-

IT IS CERTAINLY HERE.

Our Old Enemy the Grip Has Come Again and Is Causing Great Trouble.

There is not a particle of doubt about it. Grip is here. It may not be so much epidemic as upon its first visit, but the number that are afflicted with it is appalling. Coughing, hacking, wheezing, sneezing—all the usual symptoms have appeared. There is danger in the air; contagion in the atmosphere.

"But what are you going to do about it?" Will you sit still and let it attack you, or prostrate your family? You can't afford to do this. If you know anything about grip you know that it can easily be held in check if taken in time. Every physician the world over knows that a pure stimulant taken promptly and in time will drive away the grip before it can get a foothold. It must be a good and reliable stimulant though, and it is freely admitted that nothing for this purpose has ever been found to equal Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey. During the last epidemic of grip this pure and palatable preparation did more to keep the grip in check after it had gotten started than any or all other remedies. It fortified the body to withstand the chilling effects of the grip; it kept the blood moving healthily; in fact, it did what must be done in every case, helped Nature to throw it off.

It would be well to bear in mind that Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is enabled to do all this because it possesses just the medicinal qualities necessary to rouse the latent energies of the body when grip is in the air. All wideawake druggists and grocers keep it in stock.

eight millions in gold was again realized. Between the date of this second issue and the present time, covering a period of only about two months, more than sixty-nine millions of dollars in gold have been drawn from the Treasury. These large sums of gold were expended without any cancellation of Government obligations or in any permanent way benefiting our people or improving the pecuniary situation.

Financial Events of a Year.

The financial events of the past year suggest facts and conditions which should certainly arrest attention.

More than $172,000,000 in gold has been drawn out of the Treaury during the year for the purpose of shipment abroad or hoarding at home.

While nearly $103,000,000 of this amount was drawn out during the first ten months of the year, a sum aggregating more than two-thirds of that amount, being about $69,000,000, was drawn out during the following two months, thus indicating a marked acceleration of the depleting process with the lapse of time.

The obligations upon which this gold has been drawn from the Treasury are still outstanding, and are available for use in repeating the exhausting operation with shorter intervals as our perplexities accumulate.

Conditions are certainly supervening tending to make the bonds which may be issued to replenish our gold less useful for that purpose.

An adequate gold reserve is in all circumstances absolutely essential to the upholding of our public credit, and to the maintenance of our high national character.

Our gold reserve has again reached such a stage of diminution as to require its speedy reinforcement. The aggravations that must inevitably follow present conditions and methods will certainly lead to misfortune and loss not only to our national credit and prosperity and to financial enterprise, but to those of our people who seek employment as a means of livilihood and to those whose only capital is their daily labor.

The Public Credit Shaken.

It will hardly do to say that a simple increase of revenue will cure our troubles. The apprehension now existing and constantly increasing as to our financial ability does not rest upon a calculation of our revenue. The time has passed when the eyes of investors abroad and our people at home were fixed upon the revenues of the Government. Changed conditions have attracted their attention to the gold of the Government. There need be no fear that we cannot pay our current expenses with such money as we have. There is now in the Treasury a comfortable surplus of more than $63,000,000, but it is not in gold, and, therefore, does not meet our difficulty.

I cannot see that differences of opinion concerning the extent to which silver ought to be coined or used in our currency should interfere with the counsels of those whose duty it is to rectify evils now apparent in our financial situation. They have to consider the question of national credit, and the consequences that will follow from its collapse.

Whatever ideas may be insisted upon as to silver or bi-metallism, a proper solution of the question now pressing upon us only requires a recognition of gold as well as silver and a concession of its importance, rightfully or wrongfully acquired, as a basis of the national credit, a necessity in the honorable discharge of our obligations payable in gold and a badge of solvency.

I do not understand that the real friends of silver desire a condition that might follow inaction or neglect to appreciate the meaning of the present exigency if it should result in the entire banishment of gold from our financial and currency arrangements.

Besides the Treasury notes, which certainly should be paid in gold, amounting to nearly $500,000,000, there will fall due, in 1904, $100,000,000 of bonds issued during the last year, for which we have received gold, and, in 1907, nearly $600,000,000 of 4 per cent. bonds, issued in 1877. Shall the payment of these obligations in gold be repudiated? If they are to be paid in such a manner as the preservation of our national honor and national solvency demands we should not destroy or even imperil our ability to supply ourselves with gold for that purpose.

While I am not unfriendly to silver, and while I desire to see it recognized to such an extent as is consistent with financial safety and the preservation of national honor and credit, I am not willing to see gold entirely banished from our currency and finances To avert such a consequence I believe thorough and radical remedial legislation should be promptly passed. I therefore beg the Congress to give the subject immediate attention.

Fifty-Year Low-Rate Bonds.

In my opinion the Secretary of the Treasury should be authorized to issue bonds of the Government for the purpose of procuring and maintaining a sufficient gold reserve and the redemption and cancellation of the United States legal-tender notes and the Treasury notes issued for the purchase of silver under the law of July 14, 1890. We should be relieved from the humiliating process of issuing bonds to procure gold to be immediately and repeatedly drawn out on these obligations for purposes not related to the benefit of our Government or our people.

The principal and interest of those bonds should be payable on their face in gold, because they should be sold only for gold or its representative, and because there would now probably be difficulty in favorably disposing of bonds not containing this stipulation.

I suggest that the bonds be issued in denominations of $20 and $50 and their multiples, and that they bear interest at a rate not exceeding 3 per cent. per annum.

I do not see why they should not be payable fifty years from their date. We of the present generation have large amounts to pay if we meet our obligations, and long bonds are most salable.

The Secretary of the Treasury might well be permitted, at his discretion, to receive on the sale of bonds the legal-tender and Treasury notes to be retired, and, of course, when they are thus retired or redeemed in gold they should be canceled.

As to National Banks.

These bonds under existing laws could be deposited by national banks as security for circulation; and such banks should be allowed to issue circulation up to the face value of these or any other bonds so deposited, except bonds outstanding bearing only 2 per cent. interest, and which sell in the market at less than par.

National banks should not be allowed to take out circulating notes of a less denomination than $10, and when such as are now outstanding reach the Treasury, except for redemption and retirement, they should be canceled, and notes of the denomination of $10 and upward issued in their stead.

Silver certificates of the denomination of $10 and upward should be replaced by certificates of denominations under $10.

As a constant means for the maintenance of a reasonable supply of gold in the Treasury, our duties on imports should be paid in gold, allowing all other dues to the Government to be paid in any other form of money.

I believe that the provisions that I have suggested should be embodied in our laws if we are to enjoy a complete reinstatement of a sound financial condition. They need not interefer with any currency scheme providing for the increase of the circulating medium through the agency of national or State banks, since they can easily be adjusted to such a scheme.

Objection has been made to the issuance of interest-bearing obligations for the purpose of retiring the non-interest-bearing legal-tender notes. In point of fact, however, these notes have burdened us with a large load of interest and it is still accumulating. The aggregate interest on the original issue of bonds, the proceeds of which in gold constituted the reserve for the payment of these notes, amounted to $70,826,250 on Jan. 1, 1895, and the annual charge for interest on these bonds and those issued for the same purpose during the last year will be $9,145,000, dating from Jan. 1, 1895.

While the cancellation of these notes would not relieve us from the obligations already incurred on their account, these figures are given by way of suggesting that their existence has not been free from interest charges and that the longer they are outstanding, judging from the experience of the last year, the more expensive they will become.

The President Will Do His Duty.

In conclusion, I desire to frankly confess my reluctance to issuing more bonds in present circumstances and with no better results than have lately followed that course.

I cannot refrain, however, from adding to an assurance of my anxiety to co-operate with the present Congress in any reasonable measure of relief an expression of my determination to leave nothing undone which furnishes a hope for improving the situation or checking a suspicion of our disinclination or disability to meet with the strictest honor every national obligation.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Executive Mansion, Jan. 28, 1895.

EMBODIED IN A BILL.

The President's Recommendations Formally Before the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—A bill embodying the recommendations of the President for the relief of the Treasury was presented in the House to-day by Mr. Springer, and is now in the hands of the Committee on Banking and Currency. The bill is as follows:

An act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds to maintain a sufficient gold reserve and to redeem and retire United States notes, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted, &c., that in order to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to procure and maintain a sufficient gold reserve, and to redeem and retire United States legal-tender notes and Treasury notes issued under the act of July 14, 1890, entitled, "An Act Directing the Purchase of Silver Bullion and the Issue of Treasury Notes Thereon, and for Other Purposes," he is hereby authorized to issue and sell at not less than par, in gold, except as provided in Section 2 of this act, United States registered or coupon bonds, in denominations of $20 and $50, and multiples of said sums respectively, payable fifty years after date in gold coin of the United States of the present weight and fineness, and bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 3 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, in like coin; and such bonds and the interest thereon shall have like qualities, privileges, and exemptions as the bonds issued under the act approved July 14, 1870, entitled, "An Act to Authorize the Refunding of the National Debt."

Such bonds may be sold and delivered in the United States or elsewhere, as may be deemed most advantageous to the interest of the Government.

Sec. 2. That whenever any United States legal-tender notes or Treasury notes shall be redeemed in gold, they shall be canceled and not reissued, and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized in his discretion to receive United States legal-tender notes and Treasury notes issued under the aforesaid act of July 14, 1890, in payment for any of the bonds issued under the preceding section of this act and the notes as received shall be canceled and not reissued.

Sec. 3. That hereafter national banking associations may take out circulating notes in the manner now provided by law to an amount equal to the par value of the bonds deposited to secure the same. But this provision shall not apply to any bonds now outstanding bearing interest at the rate of 2 per cent. only.

Sec. 4. That hereafter no national bank notes of a less denomination than $10 shall be issued, and as rapidly as such notes of denominations less than $10 shall be received into the Treasury, otherwise than for redemption and retirement, they shall be canceled, an equal amount of notes of like character, but in denominations of $10 and multiples thereof, shall be issued in their places. All silver certificates now outstanding in denominations greater than $10 shall, when received into the Treasury of the United States, be retired and canceled, and silver certificates in denominations less than $10 shall be issued in their stead.

Sec. 5. That from and after the 1st day of July, 1895, all duties on imports shall be paid in gold coin only, and all taxes, debts, and demands, other than duties on imports accruing or becoming due to the United States, shall be paid in gold and silver coin, Treasury notes, United States notes, silver certificates, or notes of national banks.

Sec. 6. That all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of the preceding sections be, and they are hereby repealed; and a sum sufficient to carry the provisions of this act into effect be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

DISPOSITION OF THE MESSAGE.

Action of House and Senate After Listening to the President's Advice.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The President's message no sooner had been read in the House than Mr. Springer presented his bill drawn up in accordance with the President's suggestions.

Mr. Livingston moved to refer the message to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. Bailey (Dem., Texas,) asked if it were competent to have the bill read and referred in this way under the rules of the House. He thought not.

Mr. Springer said that he was perfectly willing to refer the matter to the Committee of the Whole House. He thought, however, that it should go to the Committee of Banking and Currency: If it was sent to this committee he would call the committee together to-morrow morning, the earliest possible moment, and do all in his power to have it reported to the House without delay.

Mr. Reed (Rep., Me.,) said that under the rules, the matter belonged to the Ways and Means Committee. He asked Mr. Wilson of West Virginia, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, if he intended to waive the right of his committee, and let the matter go to the Banking and Currency Committee.

Mr. Wilson replied that a portion of the message referred to matters over which the Ways and Means Committee had jurisdiction, and a part of it to matters passed upon by the Banking and Currency Committee. The Ways and Means Committee, he

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and

CHAMPAGNE NATURE (Vin Brut).

"High Grade Champagne of uniform quality."

said, did not wish to shirk any responsibility, but as the matter involved a general currency plan and dealt with banks, he thought it should go to the Banking and Currency Committee.

Mr. Bland (Dem., Mo.,) raised the point of order against the motion to refer the bill. In support of his point he said that the bill had not been introduced and a motion to refer it to a committee was not now in order. This order could not be made till the bill had been regularly introduced in the House.

Mr. Richardson, the presiding officer, said that the question was on the motion of the gentleman from Georgia, Mr. Livingston, to refer the President's message to the Committee of the Whole House. This was agreed to without a division, and the question was put on the motion of Mr. Springer to refer the bill to the Banking and Currency Committee.

Mr. Bland raised the point of order against the motion, and unanimous consent was asked to refer the bill to the Committee of the Whole House with the message.

Mr. Bland objected to this, and the bill was introduced and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

When the reading was concluded in the Senate the Vice President said that the message would lie on the table and be printed.

Mr. Sherman—I think it should be referred to the Finance Committee.

The Vice President—Without objection, it will be so referred.

Mr. Stewart—Better let it lie on the table. We may want to make remarks about it.

Mr. Sherman—The Finance Committee meets to-morrow, and the message ought to be referred to it. I make that motion.

Mr. Stewart—It had better lie on the table.

Mr. Harris (Dem., Tenn.)—I hope the Senator from Ohio will withdraw that motion. If Senators wish to submit remarks upon it, give them that opportunity.

Mr. Sherman—If Senators desire to discuss it now, I have no objection. The fact of its lying on the table would not bring it before the Senate.

Mr. Stewart—It could then be taken up.

Mr. Harris—If it goes to the committee it will not then be before the Senate.

Mr. Manderson (Rep., Neb.)—I hope the Senator from Ohio will not withdraw his motion. If any Senator desires to speak on the financial question there are many opportunities for doing so.

Mr. Gray (Dem., Del.)—I hope the motion will be agreed to.

The Vice President put the question, and it was agreed to, so the message was referred to the Finance Committee.

RECEPTION OF THE MESSAGE.

What Is Said of It by Members of the Two Houses of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—President Cleveland's message on the financial situation created quite as deep an impression as could have been expected from so earnest and important a communication, delivered at so critical a moment. Whether the impression will be profound enough to lead Congress to act in conformity with it remains to be seen. The President has sent other messages to this Congress—messages that had been looked for with quite as much interest as the one sent in to-day—and the uniform result has been that Congress, lacking the ability or coherency or the patriotism to work together, straightway has begun to talk about another message. It has acquired a habit of leaning upon the President for his advice, and when it comes of studiously and stupidly disregarding it. If the want of the majority in the House could be expressed in the language of the late W. L. Scott, it would be asserted with safety that what the majority in this Congress wants is, "not a leader, but a Czar."

Silver Men Promptly Object.

Before the reading of the message had been completed in the House the Democratic majority was listening to the murmurs of the silver men, who were complaining that silver was again "ignored," and that the country was to be kept to a gold standard. There was even some indignation because the President, having found that the Treasury was so near to a silver basis, would not grasp cheerfully the chance to change. This reception of the President's message was foreseen by a New-York banker of prominence on Saturday. He had come over here to talk with the Administration, hoping to make it acquainted with the situation in New-York. A member of the Cabinet assured this gentleman that the Administration understood the situation in New-York perfectly, and advised the visitor to call upon the Senators at the Capitol and ascertain from them the situation in Washington. The banker talked with several Senators, and from one to whom he had presented the imminent danger of a resort to silver payments he received the candid reply: "I am glad to hear from you that you think the situation is what you describe it. If it is so, I am rejoiced. That is just what I would have it."

Only a Short Time for Action.

The time left to this Congress in which to pass such a bill as that introduced by Mr. Springer for the Secretary of the Treasury would be long enough if the majority in the House was disposed to uphold the Administration. If the new bill had been introduced when the first Treasury bill was brought in, the chance for its passage would be better. The readiness with which Mr. Carlisle abandoned one measure to take up another unquestionably has impaired that confidence in him which the House ought to feel for the head of the financial department of the Government. Still, although it cannot be said that the reception of the new bill on the Democratic side is cordial enough to warrant the belief that it will pass, the Republicans are not inclined to repudiate it, and it may be possible to muster enough Democrats and Republicans to put it through.

Situation in the Senate.

With the Senate the case is different. The Democrats no longer have a majority in that body. If partisanship on the Republican side should be the guide, a sufficient number of the Senators of that party—helped out by Populists to some extent, and by silver men, who are opposed to any plan to relieve the Treasury that does not include "full recognition" of silver—can prevent the passage of a bill of the sort introduced by Mr. Springer. Only a combination of conservative Democrats and straight Republicans can prevent the calling of an extra session of the Fifty-fourth Congress. If that body should be called together in general session, the Republicans would at once show how much better they could do things than the Democrats. Lacking a majority in a Senate that probably will have a silver majority on the straight issue of free coinage, it is believed they would succeed in getting through a bill upon which the Administration could stand, and that this legislation would be secured to demonstrate how easy a task the Democrats had before them and how foolishly they neglected to perform their plain duty.

In the Senate close attention was paid to the reading of the message. The fact that the President intended to suggest to Congress a way out of the existing financial difficulties was known before the session began, and most of the Senators were in their places when the document was presented. Only a few were willing to discuss the message, most of them saying they desired to study it before expressing their opinion.

Brice and Jones.

Mr. Brice said that, as he understood it, the message meant that the Congress was expected to declare for a gold basis pure and simple. "I may be willing to talk about it to-morrow," he added.

"I do not like the tone of the message, and I do not believe that it will produce the effect desired by the President," said Mr. Jones of Arkansas. "My views," he continued, "are expressed in the bill which I recently introduced. In that bill I made all the concessions which I think I am justified in making, and I shall not go a hair's breadth further, no matter what may be the result of the present raid upon the Treasury."

The Republican Senators.

The Republican Senators were unusually reticent on the subject of the financial situation. One of them said to a correspondent for The New-York Times that the President had taken a bold stand, and his views would undoubtedly commend themselves to Republicans who believed in sound money. This man's remarks really amounted to an admission that the President's position was directly in line with that of the best Republican financiers. This is thought by many to account for the disposition shown by Republican Senators to refrain from saying much about the message or the Springer bill, which embodies Mr. Cleveland's recommendations. Mr. Aldrich said the Republicans should not be asked to settle this affair; that the Democrats were in power, and on them ought to rest the responsibility for carrying out the wishes of the Executive. Mr. Lodge talked in a like strain.

Several sound-money men whose opinions were sought said they did not approve of the long-term bonds proposed by the President, and some of them expressed their opposition to the plan of retiring the greenbacks. Most of the members of the Finance Committee declined to discuss the message.

Teller Will Fight.

Mr. Teller, who is regarded as the leader of the silver men in the upper chamber, said that the message showed that the President was still hostile to silver, and would oppose anything which might operate to the advantage of the white metal. All of the silver men in the Senate expressed their hostility to the President's proposition, and said that under no circumstances would the Springer bill become a law in the present session. They believe that they will be able in the next session to prevent any such legislation. Most of them said to-day that they were not alarmed over the wholesale depletion of the gold reserve, and that if all the gold should be taken out this week their views would not be changed in the least. The silver Senators are elated over the present condition of the Treasury, and believe that if they can stave off legislation like that proposed by Mr. Cleveland they may bring the country to a silver basis inside of a year.

The paragraph in the message which indicates the President's determination to issue bonds under the Resumption act in order to maintain the credit of the country does not please the silver men, for they see in it a great obstacle to the carrying out of their designs. The Populists in the Senate are getting a good deal of satisfaction from what Mr. Peffer says is the admission of the President that the Government is at the mercy of the bankers of the country. "The Populists have contended that this is so," said Mr. Peffer, "and now their assertions are supported by the President himself."

Before the Finance Committee.

There was an effort made to-day to lay the message on the table on the ground that some of the Senators might desire to talk upon it, but it finally was referred to the Finance Committee, which probably will discuss it to-morrow at its regular meeting.

Five of the six Democratic members of the committee are pronounced silver men, and this fact discourages those who would like to see the President's recommendation carried out. Mr. Jones said to-day that he would do his utmost to pass the bill he recently introduced, and it is not unlikely that the committee may return a favorable report upon this or some other compromise measure. A well-known Senator said this afternoon that, in his opinion, the Senate would refuse to take action along the line indicated in Mr. Cleveland's message, and that an extra session probably would be called in the Spring, when the Republicans would be brought face to face with the problem which the Democratic majority now seems desirous of shifting to their shoulders.

Mr. Hill Singularly Hopeful.

Senator Hill to-night said that the message was timely. "The necessity for appropriate action is correctly stated by the President," he added, "and it ought to have much weight. Neither political party can safely assume the responsibility of defeating a proper measure affording the needed relief for the country. I am confident that something will be done; perhaps not all or exactly what the President suggests, but some reasonably satisfactory measure will, I think, be passed.

"It is the old story over again—'a condition and not a theory confronts us'—and we must improve and satisfy the condition before we further discuss theories for the future."

Mr. Hatch, (Dem., Mo.,) said to-night: "There is nothing novel or startling in the proposition, except that it goes further than many of us ever expected to see a Democratic President go. It proposes to pay in gold alone obligations now payable in coin. It is substantially the same measure that the House declined to order the previous question on, but more objectionable to the silver men than the currency bill was."

Mr. Newlands (Nev.) said: "It is intended to place the Government on a gold basis alone, to raise the value of gold and increase the burden of the debt-bearing classes. The silver men will fight it."

Compromise No Longer Possible.

Mr. Sperry (Dem., Conn.,) of the Banking and Currency Committee: "Mr. Cleveland has risen to the emergency. It will draw a distinct line between men who are for the gold and those for the silver standard, and force the fight on lines that will make it impossible to longer compromise the issue. Whatever may be the result it is very desirable that the issue should be so stated that the position of men upon it can no longer be mistaken."

Representative Hull (Rep., Iowa,) said: "It is an able paper, and I think his plan a good one. It is time for this Government to take steps for the protection of its credit. I don't like the idea of losing the greenbacks, but we may have to do it to protect ourselves."

Representative Pickler (Rep., S. D.) said: "I am opposed to issuing bonds payable in gold. The people of my country are not favorable to the retirement of the greenbacks, for they think it is the best money they ever had. However, I believe the Republicans will unite upon some plan in regard to the currency."

Representative Dockery (Dem., Mo.,) said: "While I realize the gravity of the financial situation and the necessity of action, I am opposed to issuing gold bonds. The people of my country would not approve it."

Commended by Republicans.

Representative Coffin (Rep., Ind.,) said: "The President's proposition comes very close to the Republican standpoint on the question of gold bonds. When he gives a sop to the silver men and State bank men I cannot agree with him."

Representative Loud (Rep., Cal.,) said: "The President's message is a bold exposition of the conditions, and clearly points out the fact that we have arrived at the forks of the roads where it is to be either gold or silver."

Representative Dingley (Rep., Me.,) said: "I am glad they have ceased treating this question as one for the relief of the Democratic Party, and have begun to treat it as one for the relief of the country."

Representative W. A. Stone, (Rep., Penn.): "The message is strong, and meets the situation squarely. The conditions of the country require immediate relief, administered purely from a patriotic standpoint."

Mr. Outhwaite, (Rep., Ohio,) member of the Rules Committee: "The message is very strong, both in its reasoning and conclusions, and the situation it presents is truly alarming. Personally, I think the bill might go further than it does in the direction of conciliating the silver interests. All the silver bullion in the Treasury could be coined in connection with such a measure without creating public apprehension."

COMMENDED BY THE BANKERS.

New-York Business Men on the Duty of Congress—Effect on the Market.

President Cleveland's message reached the financial district yesterday in time for every one to read it while business was in full swing. Exporters had already begun to draw gold from the Sub-Treasury, as if to emphasize the importance of prompt remedial action.

The President's words turned sentiment at once. It had been somewhat gloomy, because of anxiety for quick action rather than from fear that nothing would be done. The message served as a tonic. Securities which had drooped in the market became suddenly active, with advances throughout the list, and generally good feeling prevailed.

When reflection had counted the chances on co-operation with the President by Congress, activity ceased later in the day and prices receded. The stock market, having manifested the first natural impulse over promising news, seemed inclined to rest on this signal and until it could see how the country responded to it.

An immediate cause for a halt in the operations of the market was furnished by the banks, which drew their pursestrings close early in the day. Call money for nearly a year had varied only occasionally from 1 per cent. It advanced yesterday to 3 per cent. When the demand for the day had been apparently satisfied the rate declined only to 1½ per cent. This course gave the impression that the banks preferred to keep their money just now rather than loan it.

There was a report that in some of the banks deposits were sorted, notes redeemable in gold being kept by themselves, so that they might not be paid out again at present. To the extent that this happened it was construed as an indication that prospects of relief from Congress were dubious. Bankers generally, however, took a broader view, based on the President's assurance that Government credit would be maintained at any cost. It was the common conviction also that reliance might safely lean on the President, but speculation, which deals with the moment, has become so accustomed to unfavorable tendencies that it gravitated easily toward them when started in that direction late in the day.

The declining tendency was helped also by the market for foreign exchange. Rates moved upward, and exporters drew $3,385,000 and engaged enough more to make $3,750,000 in gold from the Sub-Treasury. The news that $2,500,000 in gold had been shipped from the Philadelphia Mint to New-York in the morning was received as unimportant. It was said by alarmists that the advance in exchange amounted practically to a premium on gold. They overlooked that the reduction in the price of gold Saturday by the Bank of England necessitated an advance in the price of exchange bills if exports of gold were to continue profitable. Gold could not be sent to England except at a loss if rates of exchange had not justified themselves by an advance to the reduction in the price of gold. The market for exchange, nevertheless, had an undoubted effect on the market for securities

Market conditions were influenced by causes that appealed to operators for instant action. There was no dissent from the President's views in any quarter in the financial district. His habit of writing to the point in matters of general concern disarmed partisanship long ago among bankers in considering his suggestions. They were so impressed yesterday with the message that some of them thought it would appeal to the business sense of the people with such force as to bring to bear on Congress an irresistible pressure for relief.

J. Edward Simmons, President of the Fourth National Bank, was convinced that Congress would now be made to feel its responsibility to the people, and that it would not be left in doubt on the subject of public opinion. Speaking his own views of the message, he said:

"I thoroughly approve it. It is just what might have been expected from Mr. Cleveland—absolutely sound in every particular. The issue of any of the present United States bonds is a clumsy way of obtaining relief for the Treasury, because they are a premium bond, and not specifically payable, principal and interest, in gold. European investors do not favor a high-premium bond. Europe also believes we are going to a silver basis and will not take our 'coin' bonds. The President is therefore right in saying that the coin bond would be difficult to sell at a fair price, and his recommendation that a fifty-year 3 per cent. gold bond should be issued is a conclusion based on good, practical common sense.

"Having issued $100,000,000 of coin bonds already, all of which were taken in this country, without having afforded permanent relief to the Treasury, it is now only right that the legislative body should assume the responsibility of either averting or inviting disaster. Congress cannot now shirk its responsibility."

Brayton Ives, President of the Western National Bank, said: "The message of the President, in so far as it relates to the procuring and maintaining a sufficient gold reserve for the obligations of the Government, cannot be otherwise than satisfactory to all those who believe in a sound currency. It is the first time that a representative of the Government has made the statement publicly and unequivocally that Government bonds should be payable, principal and interest, in gold. This alone is a matter of congratulation and encouragement.

"Personally I should have preferred to have the President confine himself in his message to the subject of meeting the present necessities of the Government. By introducing suggestions as to improvements in the currency system he increases the difficulty of securing favorable action by Congress. In the short time at its disposal it is almost beyond the power of Congress to prepare a suitable measure for the reformation of the currency.

"Nevertheless the President has placed upon Congress the responsibility of providing for the necessities of the Government, and even if it can go no further, the issue of bonds payable in gold must be authorized.

"I use the word 'must' advisedly, because there is no use in shutting our eyes to necessities of the occasion. Unless Congress acts promptly on the suggestions of the President, it will be impossible for the Government to keep its promises.

"If, however, it is understood, here and abroad, that Congress is disposed to authorize the issue of gold bonds the strain of the situation will be materially lessened, and as soon as the bonds are offered for sale all danger of trouble will be passed.

"Taken all in all, therefore, I regard the message as affording just ground for the hope that the gloom which is now oppressing financial and commercial circles may be speedily dissipated."

George G. Williams, President of the Chemical National Bank, said: "We need the relief which the President urges, and he has indicated how it may be obtained. The remedy he has prescribed is excellent, and it must be efficacious if Congress will apply it. It is earnestly to be hoped that Congress will act promptly along the line so ably marked out for it."

Frederick D. Tappen, President of the Gallatin National Bank, said: "Congress cannot now escape full responsibility. The message is singularly strong, clear, and convincing. Since the people must approve the President's recommendations they will surely hold to account any of their representatives who may dare disregard them."

A. B. Hepburn, President of the Third National Bank, said: "The message describes the situation. It is to be hoped that Congress will furnish the relief needed. I cannot conceive how in any quarter there can now be the slightest question regarding the duty of Congress. It should lose no time in making suitable enactments."

Henry W. Cannon, President of the Chase National Bank, said: "From personal conversation with Senators and Representatives in Washington in the last few days, I know that such a message has been expected from the President. It does not present a new situation, but it emphasizes one that is deplorable. It is certainly to be hoped that Congress will deal with the subject vigorously. The message is so strong that it ought to be effective. While personally agreeing with its recommendations, however, I fear, from what I heard in Washington, that Congress can be made to act only under sharper prodding than can be given at this session. The opinion there is that the President will be forced to adopt the expedient of another bond issue."

Dumont Clarke, President of the American Exchange National Bank, said: "The message is sound and to be commended, especially if it were to be followed by legislation providing that very large amounts of bonds should not be floated at one time. It indicates clearly the duty of Congress."

George M. Hard, President of the Chatham National Bank, said: "The message is a fine one. It ought to meet with quick response by Congress. There was never more urgent need of prompt legislation."

Vice President Pullen of the National Bank of the Republic said: "Business men, regardless of party, must indorse the President's words most heartily. He has diagnosed the evil and named the remedy. It may be confidently expected that the people will approve the message. If the idea of a popular loan is favored by the people, here will be a chance to make themselves heard to some purpose."

E. O. Leech, Cashier of the National Union Bank, said: "If Congress can be aroused to a sense of its responsibilities it would seem that such a message ought to do it. The President has expressed himself so completely that those who share his views can only point to the message as the embodiment of their opinions. It is a most able and convincing presentation."

Henry Clews said: "The President's message represents the facts in the case, and his appeal to Congress now places the responsibility where it belongs. If the United States Treasury continues to be embarrassed for the want of proper legislation it will be due to the lack of patriotism on the part of our national legislators. An issue of United States bonds at a low rate of interest, payable in gold coin, is the proper remedy to apply, if not the only one that would be thoroughly effectual, and such legislation at the present time that would authorize the sale of such a bond would not be hurtful to a living soul, while it would restore confidence, now so much needed, and would benefit the business and labor class interests in every section of the country. This country is the richest in the world, but the people are made to feel the poorest, owing to the want of wise and necessary national legislation."

A pure cream of tartar powder.

CLEVELAND'S

Only a rounded spoonful is required, of Cleveland's Baking Powder not a heaping spoonful.

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Food raised with Cleveland's baking powder has no bitter taste, but is sweet and keeps sweet and fresh.



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MORE SOLD THAN ALL OTHER BRANDS COMBINED

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call or address for information and testimonials
SHEPARD HEALTH INSTITUTE,
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Madison Av., cor. 27th St., 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 P. M.
Cut this out; it may not appear again.

GOLD RESERVE $52,463,173.

Never So Small Before Since the Resumption of Specie Payments.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The Treasury gold reserve was reduced to-day to $52,463,173. The withdrawals for the day, as officially reported to the Treasury, have been $3,385,000. Of this amount, $3,100,000 was taken out at New-York and $285,000 at Boston. Of the withdrawals at New-York, $2,750,000 was for export.

This brings the Treasury gold reserve down to the lowest point it ever reached since the resumption of specie payments, on Jan. 1, 1879.

LONDON EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Opinions of English Newspapers on the President's Message.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—Most of the London papers of this morning comment editorially upon the message of President Cleveland to the American Congress. Some of the comments follow:

Standard—Mr. Cleveland's message is a State paper of a very high quality, and goes straight to the point. The fanatics ought now to see without argument the hopelessness of stopping the distrust of the people or convincing the world that the Union means to pay its debts anyhow, except in gold. The people hitherto have been too busy to think the thing out, and have allowed themselves to be misguided by theorists and currency lunatics, whom we have learned by costly experience to estimate at their true value.

Daily News—The message must unfortunately be taken as little more than submission to the inevitable on Mr. Cleveland's part. Despite his protest, it is generally foreseen that the process of depleting the Treasury of gold in the interest of private speculation will have to continue. The real evil of the situation lies in the apathy of Congress.

Daily Chronicle—We fear that the President's spirited appeal will fall on many deaf ears. Probably neither Congress nor the electorate will agree with his belief that the bond scheme will not clash with the silver sentiment.

Times—The message is a very weighty, and, indeed, a rather alarming document, but, however excellent the advice may be, the President will hardly find a sufficient number prepared to follow it with the steadiness and determination required in the circumstances. The plan has, we fear, little more than speculative interest, but, if Congress had the courage and capacity to effect it, there would be a chance of putting American finances on a sound basis.

SETH L. KEENEY WILL NOT BE TRIED

Indictments Against the Commercial Bank's President Dismissed.

The indictments found by the Grand Jury Dec. 21, 1893, against Seth L. Keeney, President of the defunct Commercial Bank of Brooklyn, in connection with the failure of that bank, were dismissed by Justice Brown in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Brooklyn, yesterday, on motion of Assistant District Attorney John A. Clarke, who acted on the order of District Attorney Ridgway. Horace Graves, who represented the depositors, and was made an Assistant District Attorney for the Commercial Bank case, recommended the dismissal of the indictment, saying, in a letter to the District Attorney that, as far as he could see, there would be very little probability of conviction, and that the violations of law were technical so far as Keeney was concerned, and undoubtedly without intention to commit a crime.

Assistant District Attorney Clarke will to-day move the indictment for perjury and misdemeanor of John J. Vail, the cashier, who was jointly indicted with Mr. Keeney.

The Commercial Bank was a State institution. It closed its doors Aug. 12, 1893. The depositors have received about 85 per cent. of their deposits.

In Our Great Grandfather's Time,



big bulky pills were in general use. Like the "blunderbuss" of that decade they were big and clumsy, but ineffective. In this century of enlightenment, we have Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, which cure all liver, stomach and bowel derangements in the most effective way.

Assist Nature a little now and then, with a gentle, cleansing laxative, thereby removing offending matter from the stomach and bowels, toning up and invigorating the liver and quickening its tardy action, and you thereby remove the cause of a multitude of distressing diseases, such as headaches, indigestion, or dyspepsia, biliousness, pimples, blotches, eruptions, boils, constipation, piles, fistulas and maladies too numerous to mention.

If people would pay more attention to properly regulating the action of their bowels, they would have less frequent occasion to call for their doctor's services to subdue attacks of dangerous diseases.

That, of all known agents to accomplish this purpose, Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are unequaled, is proven by the fact that once used, they are always in favor. Their secondary effect is to keep the bowels open and regular, not to further constipate, as is the case with other pills. Hence, their great popularity, with sufferers from habitual constipation, piles and indigestion.

A free sample of the "Pellets," (4 to 7 doses) *on trial*, is mailed to any address, post-paid, on receipt of name and address on postal card.

Address, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

BRACE UP FROM EFFECTS OF THE GRIPPE

By a trip to Old Point Comfort, by the luxurious steamers of the OLD DOMINION LINE.

Only 18 hours' trip. $16.00 covers entire expense, including stay at Hygeia Hotel.

Write for particulars to Old Dominion S. S. Company, Pier 26 North River, New-York. W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice President and Traffic Manager.

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25c.—Brontes' "Professor." "Villette." "Wuthering Heights"; Parkman's "Oregon Trail"; "Scottish Chiefs." PRATT, 6th Av., 12th St.

STRIKE VIRTUALLY OVER

Continued from Page 1.

ter to President Lewis of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company:

Dear Sir: I am instructed by the representatives of all the employes of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, including linemen, who were in the service of the company on the 18th day of January, 1895, to offer you their services upon the same terms and scale of wages which obtained in January, 1894, which was, as you know, $2 a day for motormen and conductors having full day cars, and not less than $1.50 for motormen and conductors having trippers.

If these terms are accepted the committee will meet you and arrange to resume work within six hours.

In conclusion permit me to observe that though this is a great concession on the part of the employes of the company, they are willing to make it in the interests of the public, who have been great sufferers from this controversy existing between the corporation and its men.

I have sent a similar letter to President Norton of the Atlantic Avenue system, and to Mr. Wickers, the representative of the Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban Company. MARTIN J. CONNELLY.

President Lewis, after a conference that lasted until late in the afternoon with the Directors of his company, sent a reply to Master Workman Connelly as follows:

I beg leave to say that the company will not in any case discharge any of its present employes to make room for others, but will be glad to accept the services of as many of its old employes as are needed to fill the vacancies in its service, upon the terms stated in the advertisement, a copy of which is given below, and which has appeared in the newspapers for the last few days.

Men desiring employment may make application at any of our depots; such applications will be sent immediately to the company's general office, where they will be considered in the order in which they are made.

Advertisement: To the Former Employes of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company: It having been frequently reported to this company that it is unwilling to re-engage its former employes, it hereby gives them notice that the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company is ready and willing to employ such of its former employes as motormen and conductors as are needed to fill existing vacancies, paying them the market rate of wages for their services, provided such employes will accept the regulations of the company as to the frequency with which cars shall be run and the number of cars which shall be run.

Letters similar to that sent to Mr. Lewis were sent to President Norton and Wickers.

President Norton of the Atlantic Avenue system positively declined to treat with the strikers.

When he received the letter from Master Workman Connelly he glanced at the signature, tore the document into fragments, threw them into the waste-paper basket, and remarked:

"If the strikers send me a ton of similar documents, they will be treated in the same manner. The men voluntarily left the company's employ, and we have satisfactorily filled their places.

"We started this morning with ninety-nine cars. We have plenty of conductors and almost enough motormen to operate all of our lines on schedule time.

"A large number of the cars of the line have been damaged in a variety of ways, and it is taking a long time to repair them."

President Norton issued a notice to his new employes last night, in which he thanked them for their efficient service and attention to business during the last two weeks.

He assured them of their positions as long as they desire to remain with the company, and desired to have it distinctly understood that no old men would be put back on the road, to the detriment of the new ones.

Vice President Wicker of the Queens County and Suburban Railroad Company sent his reply to Master Workman Connelly's communication shortly before midnight.

In it Mr. Wicker says:

"We have engaged sufficient and satisfactory men, and for the last three days have been operating our entire system in the City of Brooklyn. For two days we have refrained from taking on new men, referring all applicants to other companies, believing that when the disturbances should cease, and the time came for late evening and all-night service, we should be able to engage from the ranks of our former employes, or, knowing that we could do so from other sources, get sufficient men to man this branch of our service.

"We have but sympathy for our misguided former employes, and have no objections to taking back, under individual contracts, such of them as we can put to work, provided they have heretofore proved themselves competent and have not injured the property nor interfered with the employes of this company during the last few days."

HE LED A DESPERATE MOB.

Michael Maddigan Shot Through the Body—Car Men Brutally Beaten.

Michael Maddigan, who was a motorman on the Nostrand Avenue line until he was discharged for intoxication soon after Jan. 1, is in St. John's Hospital, suffering from a pistol shot wound in the abdomen, received while he was leading 200 men in a fight against 12 policemen in Nostrand Avenue, near the Boulevard, at 12:30 yesterday afternoon.

Maddigan's wound is not fatal. The bullet struck at an angle and narrowly missed the abdominal cavity.

Six of Maddigan's followers were arrested.

There had been no previous interference in the running of the line, but about noon dangerous-looking crowds began to gather near a vacant lot in which are piles of big stones. The motormen, as soon as they crossed the Boulevard, on the way toward the ferries, put on top speed, and none was interfered with until Car 3,105 came along.

Its conductor was Peter Boell and its motorman Patrick Mahoney. Policeman Forbes, who is attached to the Central Office, and who is nearly sixty years old, was the representative of law and order.

When the car got as far as the Boulevard, a howling, swearing mob, with Maddigan away in the lead, ran to the stone piles in the vacant lot, and, seizing missiles, sent them flying toward the car.

Large stones were thrown on the tracks, and as the car was brought to a stop about twenty of the mob boarded it.

Policeman Forbes and the motorman and conductor were hustled off, but they pushed their way toward the obstructions, and started to remove them. A shower of stones, a volley of oaths, and a rush on the part of the attacking party followed.

The motorman and conductor seemed to be the only objects desired by Maddigan and his followers. They brushed the aged policeman aside and with a chorus of shouts for vengeance dragged their victims to the sidewalk.

A section of the crowd hemmed in the policeman, and, though his club swung vigorously, he could not help being a spectator while more than twenty men kicked and punched the motorman and conductor as they lay helpless in the gutter. The harder the policeman fought, the closer the mob pressed about him.

They had him on his knees when Sergt. Murphy and the policemen on duty at the Nostrand Avenue stables on Crow Hill, saw the trouble. Sergt. Murphy put Roundsman Farrell and ten men on a car, and gave the motorman orders to rush them down the avenue.

The crowd did not yield an inch as the reserves charged for the spot where Policeman Forbes was fighting. They partially extricated him from his difficulty, and then dragged the cut and bruised motorman and conductor from the blows that were still being rained upon them.

From the field came another volley of stones. The police rushed at the crowd, clubbing right and left, and sending away many battered combatants, but still the majority of the mob fought on, taking to the small hills in the vicinity, whence they kept up their fusillade.

Policeman Forbes was again in the centre of danger. His club was useless, and he fired. Roundsman Farrell and Policemen Fenton and Myers also sent bullets into the crowd, and they all shot to kill.

When eight volleys had ben given to them, the crowd, all but Maddigan, moved quickly in retreat. Maddigan fell, wounded, but quickly arose. Two men seized him and hurried him away through the field.

The police devoted their attention to the men nearest at hand, and gathered in these six motormen and conductors, who were taken to the Twelfth Precinct Police Station, at Schenectady and Atlantic Avenues: William Turner, 1,183 Degraw Street; Luke McDonough, 1,185 Degraw Street; Richard Heffernan, 889 Nostrand Avenue; Thomas Brady, 717 Degraw Street; James Connors, 889 Nostrand Avenue, and William Gordon, 1,238 Prospect Place.

Nothing was heard of Maddigan by the police until about 1:30, when a report was sent from St. John's Hospital to the Twelfth Precinct Station. Maddigan, the hospital surgeon said, had come there alone at 1 o'clock.

"Maddigan brought himself to this," said the starter at the Nostrand Avenue stables to a reporter for The New-York Times. "He has been active among the mobs that have been attacking cars. He was the leader of the mob that attacked a Flatbush Avenue car near the Park Plaza a week ago last Tuesday."

POLICE FIRED SIXTEEN SHOTS.

They Couldn't Catch Two Men—Electrician Livermeyer Hit.

The police stationed at Ridgewood fired sixteen shots, about 8 o'clock last night, at two men who had beaten a motorman of a Green and Gates Avenue car and fled.

The men boarded the car soon after it left the stables. When they reached Hamburg Avenue they seized the conductor, struck and kicked him, and threw him into a crowd at the corner. The policemen on the car started after the two men, and, seeing they could not catch them, fired.

The motorman of the car, an electrician named Livermeyer, was shot in the leg. He says the bullet came from a policeman's revolver.

The police say the shot was fired from a window. Livermeyer was taken to St. Catharine's Hospital.

The shots brought the reserves, who charged the crowd and clubbed it into retreat. They arrested Charles Darrow of 228 Bleecker Street, a striking motorman, who received a severe scalp wound.

The police made a raid on Odd Fellows' Hall, the strikers' headquarters, in Palmetto Street, just back of the stable, and drove out about 150 men. In the scrimmage J. Prout, a striking motorman, was cut on the head, and Fred Russell, an ex-motorman, was also injured about the head. Neither would give his address.

George Fox, ten years old, of 94 Starr Street, Brooklyn, while at play in Starr Street, near Knickerbocker Avenue, early last evening, was shot in the left shoulder by a pistol ball. The wound is not serious. It is believed that the shot was fired by one of the policemen in the small riot at Gates and Hamburg Avenues.

WHAT THE STRIKE HAS COST.

An Expensive Affair for Men, Companies, and County.

The total direct cost of the Brooklyn strike to date to the strikers, the county, and the railroad companies is considerably over $500,000. The strike has lasted over fifteen days.

The figures are as follows:

Loss to the railroad companies in fares	$228,000
Loss to the strikers in wages	90,000
Cost of troops to Kings County	189,000
Damages to cars, track, wires, &c.	17,000
Total	$524,000

This amount represents money actually lost, which cannot be regained, no matter what may come. In the above estimate no account is taken of the suits for damages which are likely to grow out of the troubles—suits against the city for inefficient police protection, suits against the county for alleged inadequate protection, and suits against the railroad companies for injuries of one kind and another.

Nor is any attempt made to estimate the indirect loss through the strike, the falling away in the receipts of the large department stores and of all large stores, of theatres, restaurants, and other places which depend on shopping crowds and on fully established transit facilities.

An idea of the enormous extent of this indirect loss through the strike is afforded by the experience of one fashionable restaurant in the shopping district of Fulton Street, where the receipts have fallen off $700 per day.

The proprietor of one of the largest department stores is authority for the statement that on the Wednesday after the strike began the receipts in his establishment were less than on the day of the great blizzard in 1888.

About 3,000 employes of the railroads have been actively in the strike. Of these 2,000 were Brooklyn City Railroad men, 600 Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company men, and 400 Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban men.

The average wages of these men was $2 a day, so that the daily loss in wages to the strikers has been $6,000 a day.

The loss in wages, distributed by railroads, has been: Brooklyn City Railroad, $60,000; Atlantic Avenue Railroad, $18,000, and Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban Railroad, $12 000; a total of $90,000.

The railroads have lost $15,200 a day in passenger receipts. The total loss in fares among the railroads is distributed as follows:

Brooklyn City Railroad	$180,000
Atlantic Avenue Railroad	37,500
Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban Railroad	10,500
Total	$228,000

The daily loss to the railroads in fares has been as follows:

Brooklyn City	$12,000
Atlantic Avenue	2,500
Suburban	700
Total	$15,200

In estimating the loss to the railroads through the loss of passenger traffic allowance has been made for the passengers carried through the strike. There was practically no traffic during the first week of the strike. Cars, for instance, which usually averaged $30 a day in fares did not turn in over $5 a day.

Although the cars have been better patronized during the second week, none of the lines involved has made a better showing, it is learned, than 20 per cent. of the usual normal receipts, and this favorable showing has been made on only three or four of the principal routes, such as Flatbush Avenue, Fulton Street, Fifth Avenue, Seventh Avenue, and Putnam Avenue.

In respect to the loss suffered by the railroads through the damage to wires and cars, no accurate information is obtainable, but it is estimated at about $17,000.

This is no doubt a low estimate. An official of one of the roads said yesterday that the probable cost to all the roads of repairs to wires, cars, and other equipment would figure up to $50,000.

Trolley machinery and equipment are expensive. Over 200 cars have been badly damaged, either through assaults of strikers and their sympathizers or by reason of the inexperience of non-union motormen and conductors.

The total cost to Kings County of ordering out the Brooklyn and New-York militia will approximate $189,000. This sum is distributed about as follows:

6,500 privates, at $1.25 a day	$121,875
500 officers, averaging $3 a day	22,500
Feed of 7,000 troops, at 40 cents a man a day	42,000
Cost of horse food, blankets, and other incidentals	2,550
Total	$188,925

The cost of the militia to the county has been about $12,600 a day, or over $500 an hour for every hour since the soldiers were called out.

There are other items of cost of the strike, such, for instance, as bringing non-union men from points as far away as St. Paul, and lodging and protecting them on their arrival at the railroad stables in Brooklyn.

The railroads also paid out a considerable sum in wages and for supplies, coal, &c., to men at the power houses for keeping the hundreds of miles of trolley wires fully charged with electricity every night, although not a car was running after early in the evening.

Much of the indirect losses through the strike cannot be properly put in the loss account, for the reason that the future will set this account straight, to a great extent. The dry goods department stores, for example, expect to pick up some of what they have lost when the women begin to shop again.

URGING THE MEN TO STAND.

Master Workman Connelly Says the Strike Is Not Over.

There was an air of gloom at strikers' headquarters, 407 Bridge Street, yesterday, despite the efforts of the leaders to instil a little enthusiasm into the hearts of the men.

Not the least disheartening feature of the day's proceedings was the removal, by the Executive Board, from the carpeted apartments on the top floor of Mugge's Hall, to a dark and dingy basement under the liquor saloon, where a door supported by two carpenter's horses did duty as a desk.

As to President Lewis' reply to the letter of the Master Workman, the men declared that if they returned under the terms of President Lewis's advertisement they would be at the mercy of the company and would have no guarantee that they would be permitted to work under the agreement of 1894.

Master Workman Connelly and the members of the Executive Committee were engaged last night in addressing strikers, advising them that the strike was not yet declared off, and to stand firm.

Master Workman Connelly said last night:

"I have no formal reply to make to President Lewis's letter because I have not been able to get my committee together for a conference. We will probably come to some understanding with Mr. Lewis. The statement that I have declared the strike off is absolutely untrue. There is no necessity for doing that, for our people are in a much better condition to-day than they were on the day the strike was declared, notwithstanding that the companies are making strenuous efforts to create dissensions among them, and that the companies owe them yet a week's pay.

"I am not going to surrender, unless the companies come to terms satisfactory to the men.

"I haven't heard from Norton or Wicker. So far as Norton is concerned, he is making a big bluff when he says he is prepared to operate his lines."

FOLLY OF THE MEN'S ACTION.

Thousands of Unemployed Were Eager to Take Their Places.

The Brooklyn trolley strike was ill advised from first to last. The folly of it was shown in Sunday's New-York Times by a prominent Knight of Labor.

In the first place, there were too many unemployed men in the market in Brooklyn and elsewhere for any strike of this kind to be a success.

Anybody can be a car conductor, and the roads had no difficulty in hiring all the men they needed for conductors. The case was only a little different as to motormen, for, while a certain temperament and degree of skill and knowledge are required to operate a trolley car, there were a dozen large cities where the trolley is in use from which the roads could recruit the ranks of their motormen.

The roads, from the beginning of the strike, have had no trouble in hiring skilled motormen in other cities. It was, too, a matter of only two days' training to break in a new man as motorman.

When the strike began there were between 50,000 and 60,000 unemployed men in Brooklyn alone. Many thousands of these men had had no work for months—some not for a year. Their families were starving.

Their desperate situation has been apparent to any one who has visited the railroad offices during the strike. A reporter for The New-York Times, who went to President Lewis's office daily, saw there every day gaunt and ragged men, waiting, hoping for a chance to earn food for the famished ones at home.

They were eager to risk the chance of getting stoned, maybe seriously hurt, or even killed, for the sake of their wives and children.

Added to the great number of what might be almost called the permanently unemployed, owing to the unexampled depression of the last two years, were thousands of artisans, who have been working irregularly, and whose condition is scarcely less pitiful than that of those who have been idle throughout the hard times.

FOR A PEREMPTORY WRIT.

An Application to be Made on Behalf of the Strikers.

The strikers' letter to the railroad Presidents was declared by one of their counsel to have been in the nature of a preliminary action looking to the application of the Supreme Court this morning for a writ of peremptory mandamus against the railroad corporations, should they still refuse to treat with their old employes.

The Executive Board announced that it had been legally advised to send the communication. This advice was tendered by Lawyer Mirabeau L. Towns.

He said:

"Mind you, it should be distinctly understood that, although the strikers have written these letters, they do not mean that the strike is over."

WANT THEIR CHARTERS REVOKED

Brooklyn's Aldermen Adopt a Resolution Against Two Companies.

At the meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen yesterday Mr. Walsh of the Seventeenth Ward offered a resolution revoking the rights, privileges, and franchises of the Brooklyn City and Atlantic Avenue Companies.

Alderman Leich of the Twenty-third Ward offered a substitute requesting Mayor Schieren to call upon the Attorney General to at once institute proceedings for the forfeiture of the charters of the two companies.

Alderman Cohn made a long speech in support of the substitute, and Alderman Guilfoyle remarked: "Take off your mask."

"I do not wear a mask," retorted Alderman Cohn, "and the man who says so tells an untruth. I speak my mind freely, and fear no man in Brooklyn, or even in the United States."

The substitute was adopted by a vote of 12 to 4.

THE CABLE CAR HAD TO WAIT.

Men of the Twelfth Regiment Maintained Their Right of Way.

As the Twelfth Regiment, en route from the seat of war, went through Sixty-second Street shortly after dark last night, they presented the appearance of men who had seen service and were not to be trifled with.

When about one-third of the column had crossed Columbus Avenue, a cable car came humming down the track, the gripman clanging the bell furiously.

"Get out of the way," he yelled, "or I'll run ye down."

"Get out of the way," yelled Car Inspector Owens, who was on the front platform. "This is no Brooklyn trolley."

The line went straight ahead. He ordered the gripman to "Let 'er go and chew 'em all up."

But she didn't go. Fifty soldiers pointed their muskets at the gripman and threatened to perforate him if he touched the crank.

The gripman succumbed, and the Inspector attempted to run the car through the ranks. He was pulled off the platform by a strapping big private. He went for a policeman, and the regiment continued its march to the armory at Sixty-second Street and Columbus Avenue.

The Inspector soon appeared at the Armory with a policeman, but he was unable to identify his assailant, and he made such a disturbance that Lieut. Col. Butt forcibly ejected him.

The soldiers claim that army regulations state implicitly that the military may be detained in no way when on its way to or from a post of duty.

Forty-seventh Men's New Posts.

The members of the Forty-seventh Regiment went to new posts yesterday when the New-York soldiers went home. This command had been stationed at the Litchfield Mansion, in Prospect Park, and the new Fourteenth Regiment Armory in Eighth Avenue.

Col. Eddy, with Company F, is now at Halsey Street and Broadway; Major Eddy, with Companies B and I, at Ridgwood, and Major Quick, with Companies A and E, at East New-York. Lieut. Col. Hubbell, with Companies D and K, is guarding the railroad depot at Ninth Avenue and Twentieth Street. Company G, under Capt. Libbey, is stationed at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street.

The other Brooklyn troops called into active service are the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Twenty-third Regiments. The Seventeenth Separate Company of Flushing is also on duty, and the Third Battery, Capt. Harry Rasquin, is in its armory.

Kings County's First Strike Bill.

The first bill which the County of Kings has been called upon to pay, by reason of the strike, was presented to the County Treasurer yesterday by Johnston Brothers, wholesale grocers of Flatbush Avenue and Nevins Street, Brooklyn.

It amounts to $5,000 and is for provisions and groceries supplied to the Seventh Regiment.

The same firm has other charges against the county aggregating $19,000, and these will be presented as soon as the bills are certified to.

James Milholland, the proprietor of the Kings County House, in the Twenty-sixth Ward, has a bill of $183 for rations supplied to Capt. Louis Wendel's First Battery.

Dispersed by a Police Squad.

The strikers and their sympathizers took advantage of the departure of the soldiers from the Ridgewood stables of the Brooklyn Heights Road yesterday to stone cars and assault the non-union motormen and conductors.

The cars, which were guarded only by police and specials, were blocked at noon by a large rock on the tracks. Four motormen and two conductors were roughly handled. The other non-union car hands escaped. One of the men had his head cut open with a piece of lead pipe.

A squad of police dispersed the mob, and afterward cars were run without molestation.

A Woman Passenger Cut.

About 200 persons objected yesterday to the running of the Union Avenue cars. The crowd began by being noisy, and ended by attacking a car at Knickerbocker Avenue.

Every pane of glass in the car was broken. The mounted police rushed the stone-throwers away, but they returned, and several shots in the air were necessary to convince them that they should scatter.

Mrs. Schumacher of Ridgewood, a passenger, was cut on the head by a piece of glass.

When the car had been run back to the stable, sixty-three stones and tin cans were found on the seats and floor.

Cars Run Until Late.

Cars were run from Ridgewood until 10 o'clock last night. The Greenpoint and Cross-town lines closed at 7 o'clock.

The other Brooklyn City lines—Fulton Street, Court Street, Putnam Avenue, and others—were in operation until 11 P. M. The Bergen Street, Fifth Avenue, and Seventh Avenue cars ran till 11 o'clock. The Hicks Street cars and the cars in Sackett Street ran till 10 o'clock.

Special Deputies Struck.

NEWTOWN, L. I., Jan. 28.—About forty of Sheriff Henry Doht's special deputies at Maspeth struck to-day because the Sheriff declined to increase their pay. The specials were receiving $2.50 a day, and were fed by the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, whose property they were guarding. They demanded $5 a day. Sheriff Doht swore in other men to take their places.

Captain William Methven, who is in command of the specials, said that the discharged men were in sympathy with the striking railroad employes, and were keeping them informed of every move made by the Sheriff.

May Start a Boycott.

Master Workman Connelly said last night:

"The companies, if they refuse our offer, (which they have done,) will find that the hardest part of the struggle for them is yet to come.

"All the labor organizations of this city and thousands of persons who do not belong to any union are ready to put a boycott upon the scab-manned road."

To Annul Charters.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 28.—Ex-Speaker Sulzer and Col. Dennison of New-York City came here to-day to ask of Attorney General Hancock permission to bring an action to annul the charters of the Brooklyn roads whose men are out on strike for failure to operate the roads.

Attorney General Hancock was out of town.

New-York Reserves Dismissed.

Supt. Byrnes yesterday dismissed the police reserves who have been on duty ever since the beginning of the strike in Brooklyn.

PLATT AFTER THE STATE CLUB

His Plan Nipped in the Bud and Messrs. Milholland and Otto Irving Wise Have a Row.

Thomas C. Platt is becoming rapacious in his scheme to absolutely control the Republican Party in this city. He recently planned to follow up his capture of the Republican County Committee by bagging the State Club, which is the citadel of the John E. Milholland Republican organization, and for that reason a dangerous institution to him.

The State Club has a fine clubhouse on East Twenty-second Street, and just now is attracting a great deal of interest from the anti-Platt Republicans, not only here in the city, but up in the State. Mr. Milholland and his friends have worked very hard, and have succeeded in placing the club on a very solid basis.

This made it all the more attractive to Platt. To capture it would be spiking a very important gun in the anti-Platt armament. There are men in the State Club, as in all other political clubs, who like to be in the train of the successful boss.

For several months Otto Irving Wise of the Twenty-first District was one of the stanchest of Milholland's leaders. None could sing the praises of the anti-machine organization more loudly than he, nor none could be stronger in praise of Mr. Milholland's work. Mr. Wise was once in Tammany Hall, but he could not go tariff reform, so he went back into the Republican Party, and finally into the Milholland movement. Mr. Milholland regarded him as one of his trusty men.

Mr. Wise is ambitious, and Mr. Platt is crafty. Probably as a result of these two qualities in these two men, Mr. Milholland got a great surprise last Wednesday night, when his Executive Committee met at the clubhouse to hold its regular semi-monthly meeting.

In the course of the meeting Mr. Milholland offered resolutions favoring the Committee of Seventy's bills at Albany, and intimating indirectly that the people wanted no boss rule. They were anti-Platt resolutions, of course, and Mr. Milholland had not the slightest expectation of opposition. But it came. Mr. Wise wanted them pruned down. He suggested amendments that robbed them of all their significance. He was supported by Moses G. Byers of the Nineteenth Assembly District, John Steibling of the Sixteenth District, Leader Gleason of the Ninth District, and a few others.

Mr. Milholland quickly saw what was going on. Mr. Platt's friends had unmasked too soon. Mr. Milholland had the votes, and his resolutions after being stoutly defended were carried by 36 votes, the opposition getting less than 20.

Mr. Milholland was indignant at the course adopted by Wise and his friends. Mr. Milholland intimated very emphatically that Mr. Wise was not keeping faith with his organization. One word led to another, and when Mr. Wise suggested that something Mr. Milholland said was in the nature of a falsehood, Mr. Milholland jumped for Mr. Wise, at the same time swinging his right hand out, with Mr. Wise's nose as its objective point. Whether Mr. Milholland's aim was true or whether Mr. Wise would have dodged and countered will never be known, for Henry C. Piercy, one of Mr. Milholland's close friends, stepped quickly in as peacemaker, caught Mr. Milholland's arm, and thereby ended the row.

Mr. Byers, who is said to be anxious for certain legislation in Albany this year, looked on smilingly and kept quiet.

Mr. Wise has not been at the State Club since. It is part of the gossip that Mr. Wise wants to be the Platt leader of the Twenty-first District in opposition to the Brookfield forces. If Platt had worked a little longer in the dark he might have made a great deal of trouble in the State Club, but now his scheme has been spoiled in a way.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

[From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.]

5:45 A. M.—41 Clarkson Street; Mary Coughlin; tenement; damage, $100.
10:40 A. M.—70½ Pine Street; Restoroff & Beetman; shoe polish; damage, $18,000.
10:30 A. M.—69 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, and 71 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street; Mrs. Young and Mrs. J. Flannelly's dwelling; damage, $500.
11:50 A. M.—242 Rivington Street; Annie King; dwelling; damage, $30.
12:25 P. M.—300 Greenwich Street; E. Smith; produce, and R. J. Dean, cold storage; damage, $3,000.
12:35 P. M.—278 Third Avenue; Charles Stoerer; liquor store; damage, $10.
1:30 P. M.—1,298 Third Avenue; damage, $10.
2:05 P. M.—585 Lexington Avenue; Robert Sherwood; damage slight.
2:40 P. M.—358 West Fifty-third Street; Isaac Fisher; dwelling; damage, $40.
6:25 P. M.—177 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street; Mrs. Storms; damage slight.
6:35 P. M.—3 West Fifty-seventh Street; Frederick Pierson; damage, $25.
7:00 P. M.—25 Orchard Street; Louis Simon; damage trifling.
7:50 P. M.—889 Columbus Avenue; Henry C. Numbrauer; damage slight.

DELAY MADETHE TROUBLE

Col. Appleton's Views on the Treatment of the Strike by the Authorities.

WORK FOR MILITIA WHEN CALLED

But Prompt Action Might Have Settled Riotous Demonstrations in the First Few Days—Police Inefficient.

The soldiers of the gallant Seventh came home from Brooklyn early yesterday morning. The Seventy-first Regiment and Capt. Wendel's battery came with them. The tired-out soldiers of the Seventy-first went direct to their armory, marching by way of Broadway and Fifth Avenue to Thirty-fourth Street. But the boys of the Seventh marched to the City Hall to call upon Mayor Strong. He was not expecting them, so he was not there. It was about 10 o'clock when Col. Appleton went into the Mayor's office to ask for him. The regiment was drawn up in line on the plaza.

"The Mayor is not down yet," said Secretary Hedges in reply to Col. Appleton's question.

"I am sorry,' said the Colonel. "I wanted to introduce to him nearly a thousand good citizens who have come home again after a week's absence."

By the time the Mayor reached his office the Seventh was well on the way to its armory. Superintendent Byrnes had not expected the soldiers, so there were no policemen on hand to keep the trucks out of the way in Broadway. However, the band and the fife and drum corps kept up such merry and continuous music that the route was pretty well cleared. The reception given to the soldiers all along the line was hearty and cordial. The march was along Broadway to Fourth Street, under Washington Arch, up Fifth Avenue to Sixty-sixth Street, thence to the armory.

The news of the arrival of the regiment had somehow been conveyed to the wives and families of the militiamen from the brownstone district. All the women interested who lived anywhere in the neighborhood of the armory were there waiting. It required only a few minutes to get the regiment on the floor of the large drill hall, where orders were given to stack arms. Every member listened attentively while Col. Appleton made this address:

Officers and Members of the Seventh Regiment: It is impossible for me at this time to adequately express my deep appreciation for the duties performed by the officers and members of the regiment during the past week. But I cannot let this occasion pass without conveying to you all my sentiments, which, although briefly expressed, are none the less heartfelt.

I wish you to know that I am constantly thinking of you. I wish you to know, from commanding officers of the battalions to the sentinel at the end of the furthest picket line, and the special men and the staff, that your faithful work is fully appreciated. Your calm and resolute bearing at the critical moments on Monday and Tuesday; your patient and soldierly performances after exhausting and dangerous sentinel duty; the cheerful manner in which the duties of all fatigue details have been rendered, are all carefully noted.

Officers and soldiers of the Seventh Regiment, my heart is full when I recall that during all this trying period not one murmur of complaint, not one breach of discipline, has come to the notice of your commanding officer. He is, accordingly, enabled to bear the heavy responsibilities of his office with a light heart and a serene confidence for the future.

It did not take very long for the soldiers to get into civilian clothes again and hurry to their homes. Many of them were so utterly fagged out that they spent the remainder of the day in bed. Most of them had not had their clothes off for more than a week.

Though Col. Appleton was as tired as any of the men under his command, he consented to talk to a reporter for The New-York Times long enough to give his impressions of the strike, and to add to the praise given in his address for the meritorious conduct of the Seventh.

"I do not like to boast," he said, "but I can scarcely say too much in commendation of the courageous and manly behavior of the Seventh since we have been in Brooklyn."

Just at that moment a soldier came along with a newspaper giving information of the capitulation of Master Workman Connelly.

"I never expected anything else," said Col. Appleton. "It seemed to me from the time we went over there that the strikers were bound to lose. I think it would be a surprise to New-Yorkers to see the kind of people engaged in that strike. It was a very different class of people from what I expected to meet. There seemed to be a total absence of the foreign element—the sort of people who are generally classed as Anarchists and Socialists. They were quite a different sort, for example, than we should expect to meet if called upon to suppress a riot on the east side in this city.

"The strikers and the riotous people who were in marked sympathy with them were not at all a dangerous class to deal with when once they were made to understand that the soldiers meant business. It was my impression from the time I first came into contact with them that prompt action on the part of the Mayor and the Police Commissioner might have settled all the trouble connected with the strike in the first two or three days."

"Do you think it was necessary to call out the militia at all?"

"I can answer that question only by saying that there was plenty for the militia to do when the Seventh went over there. We were sent to the very worst spot in the whole fight—East New-York. We found the mob in control because the police were all the time threatening to shoot, but never shot. I was told that they sent to the Corporation Counsel to find out when it was time to fire. Everything over there seems to be referred to the Corporation Counsel. I began to be afraid that our regiment would be referred to the Corporation Counsel, and what would become of us if we were?

"At first we were subjected to all kinds of abuse from the strikers. In fact, we were treated most vilely. I told the leaders in the disturbance that we had been asked to come there by their Mayor. We did not want to come. We were there by invitation, and with instructions to keep order in Gates Avenue and Myrtle Avenue. We were going to obey orders. If it was necessary to shoot, we should shoot. The mob did not take us seriously at first. They threw stones at us and shot at us. Then we shot back. There was some serious work Monday and Tuesday, but after the rioters learned that our men were in earnest and shot to hit we had little further trouble.

"I want to add," continued Col. Appleton, "that the statements made in some of the newspapers that the Seventh fired 'volleys' were all nonsense. If we had done so the streets would have run with blood. The sharpshooting in our regiment was all done under orders. Our men fired only at men who were firing at us."

"What is your opinion of the conduct of the policemen during the strike?"

"The policemen we came in contact with appeared to be nice, faithful fellows, willing and even anxious to do their duty. But they did not know what to do. There seemed to be no organized effort. The men were not up to their business as our New-York policemen are. In addition to this, they were overworked."

"Do you think that if the strike had occurred in this city, instead of in Brooklyn, the police could have handled it without the aid of the militia?"

"I have not a doubt of it. It might have been necessary to put soldiers on guard at a few special points—such as the Sub-Treasury, for instance. Aside from that I feel confident that the New-York police would have handled a strike such as they have had in Brooklyn without a great deal of difficulty.

"This was the roughest bit of service that the Seventh Regiment has seen since the war. I suppose that old campaigners would not think it very hard, but it was hard. The weather was simply dreadful. After relief from duty the men had to sleep and warm themselves as best they could in uncomfortable stables, with stone paving. In the matter of food we fared better than some of the other regiments, because we have a well-organized commissary department. But even under the best of circumstances, it was a week of rough, hard work. Another disadvantage was that the members of the regiment knew almost nothing about Brooklyn. But the men surprised me by their splendid vigor, their ability to endure, and their willingness to obey orders. I am proud of the regiment. Before we left I received an anonymous letter, threatening horrible work for us before we got back to New-York, but you see we are safely home again. A few men were relieved on account of sickness from exposure and loss of sleep, but no case was serious, so far as I know."

THREW HERSELF INTO THE WELL

Mrs. Ruland Mourned for Her Children—Had Been Married 60 Years.

NEW-VILLAGE, L. I., Jan. 28.—Eliza Ann Ruland of this village committed suicide at 12 o'clock last night by jumping into a well in the rear of her residence. The death of her three children, of whom she was very fond, is believed to have caused the act.

Her husband, John Ruland, a prosperous farmer, was awakened by feeling his wife walk over him.

"Where are you going?" he asked.

"Out to the kitchen," was her reply.

She did not return, and her husband, after searching through the house for her, lowered a lantern into the well and saw her body floating on the water.

Mr. Ruland ran for neighbors, who went to work to get the body up, hoping that there still remained a spark of life. But it was a difficult task, and when she was hoisted to the surface it was plain that she had been dead for some time.

Mr. Ruland and his wife had been married over sixty years, and were deeply attached to each other. He is prostrated by the shock.

To Bring Carmignani to New-York.

Police Inspector McLaughlin announced yesterday morning that Detective John L. Krauch of his staff will sail on Saturday for Holland for the purpose of bringing to this country Caglo L. Carmignani, who is under arrest on a charge of embezzlement.

Carmignani was formerly employed by Raymond & Whitcomb, tourist agents, at 31 East Fourteenth Street. Carmignani went on his vacation on Aug. 27, 1894, and some time later it was discovered that there was a deficiency of about $2,000 in his accounts. The detectives learned that he sailed for Havre on a steamer leaving here on Aug. 28. He was accompanied by a young woman.

Father Peter J. O'Carroll of St. Francis Xavier's Church purchased from Raymond & Whitcomb a passage ticket to Rome on the French Line on Aug. 6, 1894. He paid $125 to Carmignani, who is alleged to have kept the money. Two weeks later, it is charged, Carmignani forged the signature of his employers to an order on the French Line for two tickets to Havre. He sailed with the young woman on Aug. 28 under the name of Mr. and Mrs. C. De Cavada of Canada.

It was ascertained that Carmignani sold the return ticket in London, receiving in payment notes. He was traced through the numbers on some of the notes, and was finally arrested several days ago at Woerden, Holland. Extradition papers have been issued.

England Afraid of Blue Points.

SAYVILLE, L. I., Jan. 28.—Shippers of the Blue Point oysters of the Great South Bay have received a dispatch from England directing that no more oysters be shipped there for the present.

It appears that the message is based upon printed statements that oysters from certain points contain typhoid contagion, owing to the alleged sewage deposit upon the oyster beds.

The Great South Bay is entirely free from sewage of any kind.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Pittsburg, Penn., Jan. 28.—George R. Taylor was struck to-day by a locomotive of the Pacific Express at Edgewood Station on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and instantly killed. He slipped on a piece of ice, and fell across the rail.

St. John's, N. F., Jan. 28.—A new political deal is likely to be consummated to-morrow whereby Whiteway is to resume the Premiership. A new allocation of offices is being made. Writs have also been issued for bye-elections.

St. John's, N. F., Jan. 28.—Four men were killed at the Port au Port asbestos mine, on the west coast to-day by a landslide. Their bodies have not yet been recovered. About 800 tons of earth cover them.

Bethlehem, Penn., Jan. 28.—The Bethlehem Iron Company will to-morrow start work on the armor for the new war vessels for the Russian Government. Inspector Riazanine Gabriel arrived to-day from St. Petersburg.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Richard C. Kerens of St. Louis is at the Holland.

—Col. O. W. Peabody of Boston is at the Brevoort.

—Ex-Congressman R. B. F. Peirce of Indianapolis is at the Gilsey.

—United States District Judge Alfred C. Coxe of Utica is at the Hoffman.

—Judge Alexander C. Haskell of South Carolina is at the Marlborough.

—Senator George F. Hoar of Massachusetts, Milton H. Smith of Louisville, and Judge C. W. Fairbanks of Indianapolis are at the Fifth Avenue.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Montreal, Jan. 28.—The seven-story building at the corner of St. James and St. Peter Streets, occupied by the Mechanics' Institute and Library and a number of offices, was almost totally destroyed by fire this evening. The loss is estimated at $60,000; covered by insurance.

Baltimore, Jan. 28.—Fairview Seminary, at Gaithersburg, Montgomery County, burned. The loss to John B. Diamond, proprietor of the building, is $15,000; insurance, $5,000. Dr. Charles H. Waters, Principal of the school, lost a few thousand dollars' worth of personal property.

Troy, N. Y., Jan. 28.—The Byars House, at Eagle Bridge, burned last night. A. A. Collins & Son occupied the hotel. The property was owned by James G. Byars of North Hoosick.

Mechanicsville, N. Y., Jan. 28.—David White's saloon and grocery burned; loss, $10,000.

Genuine Pond's Extract

CURES COLDS, CATARRH, SORE THROAT, INFLAMMATIONS AND ALL PAIN.

REV. CHAS. H. PARKHURST, the great reformer of New York.—"Have used Pond's Extract long and constantly."

REV. C. S. ROBINSON, the well known editor of "Songs for the Sanctuary," &c.—"Pond's Extract fulfills every promise it makes."

2,000 *ORDERS FROM PHYSICIANS WITHIN ONE MONTH.*

SUBSTITUTES DO NOT CURE.

Decided Bargains.

Our entire stock of high class woolens, made exclusively for the fine merchant tailoring business,

Will be sacrificed before closing our store, corner Bowery and Spring Street, and receiving new Spring stock at the Broadway house,

We are absolutely compelled to sacrifice all the remaining Winter weights regardless of cost.

Suits (to order) $16 & $20, Formerly $25 to $40.

Trousers (to order) $4 & $5, Formerly $7 to $10.

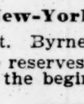
Overcoats (to order) $18 & $20, Formerly $25 to $40.

These will be made up in our usual excellent manner, and our guarantee accompanies every order.

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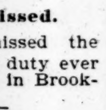
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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:00—The Red Lamp and The Ballad Monger.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—Rory of the Hill.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:00—The District Attorney.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th, 31st Sts—8:00—The Twentieth Century Girl.
BROADWAY, 41st St-Broadway—8:00—Madame Sans Gene
CARNEGIE HALL, 57th St-7th Av—Damrosch piano recital—Siegfried.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—The Railroad of Love.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—8:00—Grand Concerts. Wax Works. Pantomime.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Masqueraders.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:00—Gismonda.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—Palmer Cox's Brownies. Matinée.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher. Living pictures.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Faust.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—Sowing the Wind.
HARRIGAN'S, 35th St-Herald Square—8:15—Notoriety.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Milk White Flag.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Vasantasena.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:30—The Case of Rebellious Susan.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, Broadway-40th St—8:00—Faust.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—The Fatal Card.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Old Homestead.
TONY PASTOR'S, 14th St-3d Av—8:00—Variety. Matinée.
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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

	1894.	1895.		1894.	1895.
3 A. M.	28	18	3:30 P. M.	32	20
6 A. M.	27	17	6 P. M.	32	20
9 A. M.	24	18	9 P. M.	32	18
12 M.	27	22	12 P. M.	30	16

Average temperature yesterday.....18⅝
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 29
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....20
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Snow.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 7, Column 5.

SIXTEEN PAGES

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 29, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

MR. CLEVELAND'S CALL.

The message sent by President Cleveland to Congress yesterday will rank among the best, in every light, of all his State papers. That it is timely our readers know, for they have watched with anxiety the progressive ills for which it proposes the only sufficient remedy. It is also very manly, for it puts aside all previous recommendations, without reserve, accepts frankly the adverse judgment that has been passed upon the plan of the Treasury which the President had indorsed, and faces the actual situation with courage, coolness, and good sense.

Mr. Cleveland goes straight to the core of the difficulties in which the Government and the people of the United States are involved when he points to their cause in the general distrust of the ability and disposition of the Government to meet its payments in gold. Gold is withdrawn from the Treasury either for export or for hoarding. The demand for export is largely due to the distrust which prevents American securities from being taken or held where they have heretofore been taken. The demand for hoarding is, of course, wholly due to distrust. The President shows that the demand for gold and the suspicion that has produced it have been quickened as time passed, and the means of strengthening the reserve, which in February, 1894, sufficed until November, were in November sufficient only until now, or hardly more than one-fifth the time. Against this increasing and inevitable drain the Treasury is made by law utterly helpless. The notes which are presented for redemption because they are distrusted are, by law, forced again into circulation, to add to the previous distrust, for each redemption only weakens the reserve, aggravates the task of strengthening it, and leaves the exhausting force as great as ever.

It is not a question of revenue. If the Treasury had a surplus of receipts, it would only be relieved from the payment of gold for current expenditures; it would still have to redeem the legal-tender notes on demand in gold, and there would be no change in the temper of the commercial world at home or abroad that would check the demand for redemption. The President, then, as we have said, goes to the core of the ills from which the people and the Government of the United States are suffering when he urges on Congress the imperative and immediate duty of giving to the Secretary of the Treasury authority to borrow gold on gold bonds with which to redeem and cancel the legal-tender notes. This not only strengthens the reserve, but diminishes the force that otherwise must continually reduce the reserve, no matter how much for the time being it may be strengthened. This is the very essence of the treatment required by the situation. Anything else, certainly anything less, would be but a makeshift, a poor makeshift at best, possibly a disastrous one. In comparison with this every other feature of the President's plan is practically a matter of detail.

Yet the other features are well considered, logically connected, sound in principle, and of practical character. Probably Mr. Cleveland does not himself attach great value to the so-called "popular" nature of the loan. The people of the United States who have savings to invest in sums of $20 or $50 do not put them, and are not likely to put them, into United States bonds. It is easier, more convenient, and generally safer for them to resort to the savings banks to which they are accustomed. But the loan, since it would be largely taken by these banks, would in reality be a popular loan. That it should be payable, principal and interest, in gold is too plain, we should say, for argument. Gold is what we need, and gold is what, in decent justice, we should promise to pay. On the other hand, while the loan is to be made in gold, the provision that the Secretary may, in his discretion, exchange the bonds for notes and cancel the notes is very wise. It is a short cut to the real goal, and restores to the holders of the notes the right to fund them that should never have been taken away.

The recommendation that banks should be authorized to take out notes on all United States bonds, old and new, to the par value of the bonds (save the 2 per cents, which are slightly below par in the market,) is one which it would be prudent to adopt. We do not think that there would be any net contraction of the currency from redemption of notes, for the amount redeemed is not likely to equal the gold exported and hoarded, but it is well to provide for a safe and healthy response to any real demand for expansion. In the same way the gradual substitution of silver certificates for notes under $10 tends to distribute through the channels of daily use a kind of notes that would otherwise flow to the Treasury to its possible embarrassment. The requirement that customs dues should be paid in gold would probably be of service for a certain period, but we do not regard it as a desirable permanent feature of our fiscal policy. So soon as all apprehension as to gold payments is allayed and when a surplus of revenue comes about, as it is sure to do, the accumulation of gold in the Treasury ceases to be of any use, and its disposition may become embarrassing.

We know that the President's recommendations command the hearty support of the sound business men of the country. It is now for them to make that support effective upon Congress. Undoubtedly Congress will feel a strong impulse toward action by the fervent yet calm and powerfully-presented appeal of the President. Let the business men of the country back the President. Let them see to it that every Representative and every Senator is made to know clearly the sentiment of the business men of his own district and State. Let that sentiment be expressed, not merely in the resolutions of commercial bodies, but by letter, by telegraph, or by personal communication. When Congress knows directly and beyond all mistake what the business men want and that they want it now, it will be granted.

COIN BONDS AND GOLD BONDS.

United States bonds sold under the authority of statutes now in force are payable in gold, must be paid in gold, although on their face payable in "coin," because at the time the authorizing acts were passed no coin but gold was recognized by law.

If the present Congress should authorize a "coin" bond the case would be different. Silver "coin" has now a legal status. A "coin" bond to-day might, by the letter of the law, be payable in silver; that is to say, there would be room for discussion.

The distinction is important. It should be kept in mind by the silver men, who object to the word "gold" because they choose to interpret "coin" by the word "silver"; by trimmers in the Senate and House, who prefer to use the word "coin" because they foolishly imagine that it will please both sides; by soundmoney men who fear that the issue now of bonds specifically payable in gold will somehow discredit coin bonds lately issued under the act of 1875; and by foreign bankers and financiers who mistakenly suppose that by recommending the issue of gold bonds the President has put himself in futile opposition to the prevailing sentiment in Congress.

THE SAME OLD LESSON.

The men employed on the Brooklyn trolley roads have been taught once more the lesson, which they ought to have learned from previous experience, that strikes upon street railroads are absolutely hopeless as a means of redressing grievances. They have always failed, and they should be set down by sober workingmen as among the methods never to be resorted to again.

The motormen come nearer being skilled laborers than drivers of horses, but their craft requires only a little practice, and their places can be easily filled. It will be more and more easy to fill them as trolley lines multiply. As a result of this condition, it is impossible by a strike to stop the running of cars without resorting to a violent interference with other workmen or with the property of the companies. The moment that is resorted to, as it is sure to be, there is violation of law, the disorderly elements come to the front and cause riot, and the sympathies of peaceable and law-abiding citizens are forfeited. That moment the strike is lost, for the community cannot afford to allow it to succeed by such means.

Another difficulty of the situation is that it is not alone the workmen and their employers who are concerned when the operation of street railroads is interrupted. It involves the comfort and convenience and the rights of the community at large, and these are entitled to protection. The people have a legal right to the continuous operation of railroads deriving their franchises from public authority, but this right cannot be enforced upon the companies unless they are responsible for the stoppage. Therefore, strikers and their allies cannot be permitted to interfere with the operation of railroads beyond refusing to work upon them. The inconvenience, disturbance, and loss to those who are not parties to the labor controversy are destructive of sympathy and support to the strikers.

The authorities of Brooklyn have had a lesson to learn, also. As public authorities they had nothing to do with the dispute between the companies and their workmen. On a peaceful presentation of the case by either side, or both, they might have been justified in exerting their good offices to secure its peaceful settlement, but the moment there was violence and disorder in the streets there was but one course for them to pursue. They should have insisted promptly, firmly, and sternly upon obedience to law and the maintenance of order. If they had done so the strike would have ended a week sooner, they would not have been obliged to call upon the militia for help, and a loss to workmen, to companies, to business in Brooklyn, and to the public for the cost of the military—not less in the aggregate than $2,000,000—would have been avoided. Violation of law and public disorder is something it is never safe to palter with.

It is now for these workmen, and for all workmen similarly employed, and for the corporations as well, to consider seriously whether there is not a way of avoiding such ruptures in the future. They owe it to the public as well as to themselves to find a way, and it only requires the intention upon both sides to demand and to do only what is fair and right. In case of differences over wages or hours of work, or other conditions of employment, there should be some means of fully presenting the facts upon both sides and coming to a complete understanding. There should always be some method by which the issue could be clearly made, and there should then be some means of deciding it which both sides would be bound to accept and to abide by. This is done elsewhere, and it can be done here.

THE POPE AND THE BISHOPS.

The letter of the Pope to the American Bishops has the rhetorical dignity which we look for in compositions emanating from the Vatican, a dignity so great as often to make it doubtful what the precise object of them is. In this case the primary object appears to be to soothe any episcopal sensibilities that may have been ruffled by the appointment or by the actions of the Papal Delegate. We have heretofore expressed the opinion, which has not been changed by the utterances either of the Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Western New-York or of the Nebraska Legislature, that, upon the whole, the sojourn here of Mgr. Satolli has been beneficial to the Church, and by no means injurious to the country. There is really only one question at issue between any considerable part of the Catholic Church and the people of this country who are not Catholics, and that is the school question. Upon this question the Papal Delegate has shown himself very much abler to appreciate the American point of view than many Bishops and priests who have been in the country far longer. But upon the main question of all he has omitted to express himself, and that is the question whether the Church shall commit itself to the demand of some of its priests and Bishops for the support of religious schools out of the proceeds of public taxation. In this State that question has been settled by Constitutional prohibition. It would not be a question in any State, nor would there be any political question between Catholics and non-Catholics if the Papal Delegate should disclaim such a pretension.

Upon this question the Pope is as silent as his representative. But what he does say upon the relations of capital and labor, upon the inviolability of public order, and upon the right of combination, will commend itself to non-Catholics as well as to Catholics as the utterance of good sense and benevolence. Certainly there is nothing in the letter to provoke or stimulate sectarian bigotry or intolerance.

PLATT OR THE PEOPLE?

It is plainly intimated from Albany that the treatment of the Power of Removal bill in the Senate is part of a deliberate plan to "hold up" that measure until the Lexow Police bills have been put through. It is well for the people of this city to know what the Platt plan is and to be ready to meet it. If it is to withhold from the Mayor the power of removal until the bill providing for a bi-partisan Police Board and for a commission appointed by the Governor to reorganize the force has been driven through the Legislature and approved by Gov. Morton, it is a direct defiance of the public opinion of this city and a challenge by Platt to all the reform forces for a test of strength. It is Platt and those who are willing to do his bidding against the people of this city in a contest for the control of legislation affecting the administration of the city's affairs.

This plan assumes that Platt can control the action of the Senate and Assembly and of the Governor in this matter, regardless of the demands and the protests of those who are striving to place the management of municipal affairs upon a non-partisan basis. It not only treats with utter scorn the idea that the people of this city have any right to a voice in determining the methods of their own government, derides the principle of "home rule" for cities, and defies the voice of the people as expressed at the ballot box, but it recognizes the absolute authority of bossism with a brazen effrontery never before exhibited in either political party. It assumes that one man, who holds no public office and has been intrusted with no power by the people of the city or the State, is to dictate the action of the Legislature and the Governor in a matter affecting this city alone, in contemptuous disregard of the interests and wishes of its people and in defiance of any possible expression of public sentiment.

If this is the issue, we had by all means better have it out before we go any further. There could be no more effective way of raising it than that proposed. Upon two of the points presented we have no doubt that the people of this city, apart from those who are in politics for what they can make, and who look upon Platt as the supreme dispenser of favors, are absolutely united. Those are that the Mayor whom they have elected to reform the administration of city affairs shall have the power to appoint heads of departments, in place of those now in office, and that if a commission is to be appointed to reorganize the police force, it shall be named by their Mayor, and not by the Governor of the State. They are also substantially united in opposing a bi-partisan head of the Police Department, knowing that Platt's purpose in insisting upon that is neither purity of elections nor better police service, but the retention of politics in the City Government and a forced division of the "spoils" and the fruits of corruption.

Let the Lexow Police bills come first, if that is the plan, and let the people of this city who have overthrown Tammany bossism nerve themselves to meet the more brutal and defiant bossism of Tom Platt. If the organized fraction of the Republican voters of this city who constitute the county machine choose to "crook the pregnant hinges of the knee" to an insolent boss "that thrift may follow fawning," if the Republican majority in the Senate and Assembly bow in craven submission to the man who cracks his whip about their ears, if Gov. Morton sees fit to betray the people of his own city and take orders from a master who assumes to have put him in his present office, the people of the city can at least preserve their self-respect and assert their rights, uttering their protest in unmistakable tones and resisting to the utmost of their power.

AT LAST IN CONNECTICUT.

We are glad to see that at last there are indications that Connecticut will soon follow the example of adjoining States in taking measures for the eradication of bovine tuberculosis and the purification of her milk supply. This is a matter of importance to a considerable number of persons who do not live in that State, because a large quantity of milk from Connecticut is sold in this city and Brooklyn.

At the recent meeting of the Connecticut Dairymen's Association the suggestion that the health authorities of the State might undertake to weed out the consumptive cows which are to be found in the dairy herds excited the anger of E. Stevens Henry, Congressman-elect from the Hartford district, who declared that the farmers were "too intelligent to allow themselves to be intimidated by Board of Health officials" looking only for fees, and also that the farmers were "competent to judge and care for their own herds without any such interference."

But now it is announced that a committee of the Hartford County Medical Society, after a careful inquiry, has come to believe that "fully 20 per cent. of the dairy herds in the State are affected with tuberculosis." This is a much higher percentage than has been disclosed by the work of the Cattle Commission in Massachusetts or by the inspections of the Board of Health in the State of New-York.

This committee of the Hartford County Medical Society was appointed last Fall, and its members are Dr. George F. Lewis, (the President,) Dr. A. J. Wolff, Dr. G. Pierrepont Davis, Dr. E. B. Lyon, and Dr. Edward Parsons. After making a thorough investigation they have prepared a bill, which will be submitted to the Legislature. This bill provides that tuberculous cows shall be killed and that the full value of the animals, as it may be ascertained by appraisal, shall be paid out of the State Treasury. The Massachusetts law now being enforced gives the owner half of the appraised value, but it is probable that the Legislature now in session will increase this allowance.

The Connecticut Commissioners on Diseases of Domestic Animals, one of whom has been for many years a well-known breeder of fine stock, submitted a few days ago a report in which they say:

"Incontrovertible observations have established these facts beyond dispute: First, that it [tuberculosis] is a contagious disease; second, that it is intercommunicable between the human family and various species of animals. Hence these conclusions follow: First, that tuberculosis is a preventable disease; second, as a question of food supply, sound public economy calls for investigation and control by the State; third, as related to the health and lives of the human race, all the claims of philanthropy and self-preservation unite in the demand that wise sanitary law should stand with moral law as elevating and sustaining a nation, for physical health unites with moral soundness in national power; fourth, these postulates being accepted, it follows that wise and efficient legislation is now demanded, providing sufficient means for the investigation and control of tuberculosis."

Reference is made to the "decided steps" taken by all adjoining States and to the value of the tuberculin test. "Thus equipped with a knowledge of the foe and means for determining its presence," the Commissioners say, "the cause only needs legal, moral, and pecuniary support." The Commission's veterinarian has recently subjected 149 cows to the tuberculin test, and he found the disease in 31 of these.

During the last few months there have been published in the Connecticut papers many letters on this subject. We find in The Hartford Times of the 24th inst. one which relates an instructive experience. A farmer residing in the old town of Windsor writes that he became anxious a year ago about the condition of a very fine cow, which had a cough. A veterinarian was called in, and he decided that the cow had "a local trouble of the throat," for which he prescribed. A few months later the owner, still anxious, induced the Cattle Commissioners to inspect the cow twice, but they were in doubt as to the nature of the ailment. The owner says:

"Finally, I prohibited the use of her milk and concluded to try an experiment of my own. I procured two handsome kittens from different parties and confined them to the milk of this cow for food. For a time they thrived finely. Then they began to cough and wheeze in a most distressing manner, and to grow poor and thin, until at the time when they died I do not think they weighed a pound apiece."

Then the Commissioners advised the use of the tuberculin test, and this test showed that the cow was tuberculous. She was killed and examination showed that she had been "badly affected." "The only wonder seemed to be," says the owner, "that she had lived so long. At the time when she was killed she was milking about eight quarts a day." He continues as follows:

"Then, having another cow standing by the side of this one, I determined to have her tested, though I did not for a moment suspect her, never having heard her cough, and she appeared to be in the finest condition. Yet she had to be killed, and no doctor on earth could have told that she had tuberculosis without the tuberculin test.

"I do not know for certain that the milk killed the kittens, but, having a family of children, I feel easier that these cows are dead. No amount of money would induce me to eat or use the milk of cattle in the shape they proved to be when slaughtered. One of the physicians who was present when the first cow was killed has not used a drop of milk since, and cannot be induced to use any."

This little story reveals nothing new, but it has the merit of directing attention to all the prominent truths which have been established by the history of thousands of cases and the record of work in many places during the last three or four years. The failure of the ordinary veterinarian to detect the disease, the existence of the disease in cows which seem to be in excellent condition, the spread of it among associated cows by contagion or infection, the fact that considerable quantities of milk are given by cows in an advanced stage of the malady, the value of the tuberculin test, the very dangerous character of the milk of a consumptive cow—all these things are pointed out by this little narrative of what took place last year at Mr. Piper's farm in Windsor.

GRADE CROSSINGS IN THIS STATE.

The Railroad Commissioners of this State have prepared and recommended for enactment a comprehensive bill relating to grade crossings. Similar bills have been submitted in previous years by the Commissioners, who have persistently urged that legislative action should be taken. At the present time the growth of trolley systems and the desire of trolley companies to carry their tracks across the tracks of steam lines at grade give fresh importance to the recommendation that the construction of new and very dangerous crossings should be forbidden and that statutory provision for the gradual elimination of those already in use should be made. Our readers are familiar with the current controversy in Connecticut concerning trolley crossings at grade and the action recently taken by the Legislature of that State. During last year ninety-five persons were killed and ninety-five were injured at grade crossings in the State of New-York.

The bill submitted by the Commissioners provides that "all electric railroads hereafter constructed across a steam railroad shall be above or below grade, at the expense of the constructing road." This should be the law for the protection of passengers on both the trolley and the steam lines. "All steam railroads hereafter built must be constructed so as to avoid all public crossings at grade," except when the Commissioners shall permit such crossings to be made. This is right. The number of grade crossings should be diminished, not increased. The State may not justly require the immediate abolition of all grade crossings now in use, but it ought to prevent the construction of new ones. The bill empowers the Commissioners to decide whether new highways hereafter constructed shall pass over or under an intersecting railroad or cross its tracks at grade. As to a separation of grades at any existing crossing, it is provided that there shall be a hearing, if either the railroad company or the local authorities ask for a separation, and that an appeal from the board's decision may be taken to the Supreme Court.

When a new railroad is constructed over or under an existing highway, the entire cost of such a crossing shall be paid by the railroad company; when a new highway is carried under or over an existing railroad, the town or city shall pay one-half of the cost and the railroad company one-half; whenever, on petition of the local authorities or of a railroad company, a separation of grades shall be made at an existing grade crossing, the railroad shall pay five-eighths, the town or city one-fourth, and the State one-eighth of the expense. But the expenditure on the part of the State is limited to $100,000 in any one year. When grades are separated, in response to the petition of either party and the highway in question "is occupied in part by a street surface railroad," the expense shall be defrayed as follows: One-eighth by the State, one-fourth by the town or city, and five-eighths by the steam and electric railroads, the proportion of each to be determined by Commissioners appointed by the Supreme Court.

These are the leading provisions of a long bill, which seems to cover all phases of the question. They deserve to be considered carefully by the Legislature, and in essence, we think, should be enacted. The Commissioners are not inclined to insist at this time upon the making of changes which would increase considerably the expenditures of the railroad companies, but they desire that the work of eliminating grade crossings—which is to be carried on gradually—should be undertaken in conformance with some carefully-matured and soundly-established statutory plan, and they also desire that the addition of new and exceptionally dangerous grade crossings to a list already much too long should be prevented. Their attitude toward this important question is a reasonable one, and they should have the support of legislators.

Although the reports concerning the size of the Argentine wheat crop are still rather indefinite, it appears to be settled that the output is considerably less than that of last year. We referred three weeks ago to dispatches which indicated a reduction of about one-third. The reduction may not be so great as that, but the London authorities are quite confident that the exports from the new crop cannot exceed 40,000,000 bushels, as against 56,000,000 from the crop of last year. This unexpected decrease has had no perceptible effect upon prices, which have not advanced, but have declined recently, chiefly on account of the enormous visible supplies in this country and the sale of large quantities which had been held for an advance, in California.

The Dominion's New Premier.

From The Westminster Gazette.

Among the stories going the rounds concerning the new Canadian Premier is one told by Mr. Halpin, formerly of The Revelstoke Star, in British Columbia. One day, what the managing editor and foreman thought he at once "spotted" as a tramp printer entered the office and asked to be allowed to try his hand at the case. Mr. Halpin gave permission, but, being suspicious, kept an eye on him. After a while the stranger began to talk, and the members of the staff, from editor to printer's devil, nearly fainted when they discovered that the "tramp printer" was no other than the Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, Dominion Minister of Customs, just returned from a rough trip down the Columbia River. "Look at him!" adds Mr. Halpin, with pardonable pride, "five years ago he was working for me; now he is Premier of Canada!"

ART NOTES.

Twenty American artists show 150 pictures at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, and the collection will be sold by auction on Jan. 29 and 30. There are many pleasing, bright canvases among the lot, and the showing is fairly creditable.

Mr. Dolph has some familiar cats, painted with his accustomed skill and intimate knowledge of the animal, and Bruce Crane sends some landscapes, one of which has already been referred to in these columns, having been in the late Fall Academy.

A number of heads by Mr. Middleton show ability and are more or less decorative in color. Two or three of the pictures by Irving R. Wiles are full of snap and cleverness, particularly some sunlight studies with suggestive shadow effects.

Serious and very effective is a stretch of marshy ground, with a sunset sky, in delicate tones of pinks and grays, by De Forest Bolmer, and full of sentiment and poetry.

"The Lighthouse," by Carleton Chapman, is as satisfactory an example of his work as he has recently shown, and is painted with much go and directness. The color scheme is most harmonious and the subject well conceived and carried out.

Hamilton Hamilton, who has been away from the city for many months, has evidently lost but little time. He sends a number of canvases, some large and ambitious, of women and children, and much sunshine and flowers. His compositions are interesting, the story is admirably told in most cases, and he has attacked difficulties of pose and effect with happy result. There are landscapes by Mr. Coffin, some Long Island bits by Mr. Miller, and figures by Verplank Birney, Frederick W. Freer, and Carle J. Blenner, while J. Francis Murphy and Charles Warren Eaton are represented by excellent work, each in his well-known style. The sale will take place Jan. 29 and 30.

The American Art Galleries are filled with a collection of Japanese paintings, prints, bronzes, lacquers, and ceramics, extremely interesting and most numerous. Both paintings and prints are characteristic in their decorative qualities and infinite in detail, while the coloring of the former is full of peculiar brilliancy and nafveté. There are curious, early printed books, illustrated with pictures in black, from noted paintings and work by Hoksai, who, the catalogue informs us, was greatly influenced by Dutch paintings. Bronze vases of various forms and colors, with grotesque figures of animals and birds, are here in infinite variety, beautiful in workmanship and design. Exquisite carvings and lacquer work, together with carving on steel, complete the collection, which forms a veritable museum of curios. These will all be sold at auction on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings of this week.

The Poster Show, at Buffalo, attracts much attention. Mr. George B. De Forest of this city has loaned his large collection, already shown at the Grolier Club. There is work by our own Bradley, Penfield, and Rhead, while the Frenchmen—Grasset and Cheret—are seen at their best. Nor is the much-talked of Aubrey Beardsley forgotten, being there in all his startling originality.

The new Fogg Art Museum at Harvard is becoming the subject of much severe criticism as it nears completion, and dissatisfaction is expressed by both professors and students. It is stated that the stone used in the construction of the museum does not harmonize with the rest of the buildings in the college yard, while the square front and the round, almost humped, back is offensive to refined taste.

At the sale of the collection of the Comte du Merideau, in Baltimore, recently, a vase known as the Baerschneider Vase, and said to be valued at $6,000, sold for $725.

Mr. Irving's "King Arthur."

From The London World.

"King Arthur" is a genuine success; of that there is no doubt; and it deserves its fortune. In producing such a work, Mr. Irving is putting his opportunities and resources to a worthy use. In the historic or legendary pageant-play, he seems to have found the formula best suited to the present stage of his career. On this path, at any rate, he marches from success to success—from "Henry VIII." to "Becket," from "Becket" to "King Arthur." Mr. Comyns Carr, it is true, is neither Shakespeare, Fletcher, nor Tennyson. We miss not only the distinction of style, but the large dramatic movement which even Tennyson succeeded in imparting to one or two of his scenes. On the other hand, Mr. Carr writes very creditable blank verse, correct, and by no means lacking in dignified sonority, and he knows how to put a play together much better than Tennyson ever did, or than Shakespeare cared to in "Henry VIII." Mr. Carr is reputed to have gone back to Malory for his inspiration, not daring, or, perhaps, not deigning, to tread in the footsteps of Tennyson. That he went to Malory I don't doubt; that he brought very much away from Malory I cannot discover. Where he departs from Tennyson it is not, or very seldom, to follow Malory; and the characters of Arthur, Guinevere, and Lancelot are much more Tennysonian than Malorian.

The first and third acts of Mr. Carr's play are quite admirably constructed. The way in which the living Elaine reveals Lancelot's passion to the Queen, while the dead Elaine reveals it to the King, is not only ingenious, but beautiful; and the process of emotion in both acts is excellently dramatic. The best-written passage in the play, to my thinking, is the declaration between Lancelot and Guinevere. If Miss Ellen Terry had been a tragic and passionate, instead of an idyllic and fascinating actress, this would have been a really thrilling dramatic moment. Much less excellent are the second and fourth acts. In the second, one cannot help wondering why Lancelot and Guinevere should select the occasion of a picnic, when the woods are known to be full of merry-makers, for such compromising endearments. In the fourth, the drama is practically over, and has only to be wound up in formal and spectacular fashion. The spectacle is gorgeous, as, indeed, it is throughout; but the supernatural elements, the diablerie, if I may put it so, is, from first to last, inferior.

Mr. Hawes Craven, whose woodland scene in the second act is so truly imaginative and delightful, has been singularly ill inspired in the Magic Mere of the prologue. It is ineffective as painting, and deplorable as mechanism. A lugubrious tank, for all the world like the cave-scene in "The Colleen Bawn," is spanned by a sort of meaningless railway arch—meaningless, that is to say, until we find that it is to serve as a frame for a trumpery transparency of Guinevere. As for the delivery of Excalibur, I cannot trust myself to speak of such a depoetizing of a beautiful conception. If it could not be better managed, it might at least have been let alone. No less impotent was the vision of the Grail in the first act; and I could discover neither beauty nor ingenuity in the stolid tableau of the Barge of the three Queens at the close. There are surely more novel and artistic methods of producing these supernatural effects within the reach of a stage manager like Mr. Irving.

The character of Arthur will undoubtedly be reckoned among Mr. Irving's finer achievements. He embodies it with incomparable nobility and refinement, and speaks his verses with perfect distinction and purity of accent. Mr. Comyns Carr's blank verse is Tennysonian in its movement, and therefore suits Mr. Irving's methods much better than a more impetuous and dramatic prosody, which calls for a corresponding impetus of delivery.

A Court Councilor's Learning.

From The London Daily News.

At Cracow recently the manager of a wandering theatrical company asked permission of the police authorities to perform Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar." The request was granted on condition that the soldiers who appear in several scenes should "not be dressed in the uniform of the Imperial and Royal Austrian Army." The permission is signed by a Court Councilor, and is treasured by the manager as a curiosity.

MEXICAN MARTIAL VIEWS

Peace Apparently Depends Upon the Discretion of Guatemala.

VALUABLE AMERICAN INTERVENTION

Active Preparations for War Are Continued, but There Are Signs of Abating Excitement in the Capital.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 28.—The Fourth Battalion of infantry is making preparations to move. Its objective point is Acapulco, on the Pacific coast, where it will await transportation by sea for the Guatemalan invasion when ordered.

Both Mexico and Guatemala are continuing war preparations, and prominent Mexicans think the outlook is very gloomy for peace.

François Varona Muras, the Cuban journalist who made such a vicious attack upon Mexico in connection with the reception of the Guatemalan Minister by Gen. Diaz, is supposed to have left Vera Cruz Saturday by steamer for Havana.

Several influential newspaper men of the capital made petition to Don Romero Rubio, Secretary of State, asking official action against Muras. He quietly quitted without fighting any of the numerous duels which he had threatened.

Appearances are that the pending Guatemalan war will not be as expensive to Mexico as was at first thought. The Government has received many proffers of aid from wealthy citizens of the republic, and the mass of the people are so enthusiastic in their promises that the numerous individual State appropriations will very nearly relieve the Treasury Department. The country is ready and willing also for a special war tax if the Government finds this necessary.

In an interview, Salvadorean Minister Don Jacinto Castollanos said that he considered the final declaration of war against Gautemala as a calamity which ought to be avoided if possible, and which, he thinks, will be averted by the final recognition of the justice of Mexico's claims.

It will be remembered that Salvador is in the position of a friendly neighbor to Guatemala, and so will use all its influence to preserve the peace. The hope of Guatemala for forming a Central American union against Mexico in the present light seems to be growing less and less every day since the arrival of the Minister of Salvador in this city.

He has kept his home Government well informed of the high spirit of the whole Mexican Republic over the Guatemalan episode, and of the activity of this Government in pushing forward preparations for a war to a finish. This sort of thing is not to the taste of Salvador or the other Central American republics. President Barrios of Guatemala is feared by some of the other repulics on account of his vaulting ambition to be ruler of all Central America.

The official daily of the Mexican Government says the latest attempt of the attachés at the Guatemalan Legation to visit the Government arms factory was not made in company with an Italian Minister, but with Carlos Loya, the former Assistant Secretary of the Mexican Legation in Guatemala, and later in Italy.

The contention of the Government is that if Guatemala or any other nation desires to see the preparations for war now being made in the Government arms factory or anywhere else, Mexico has nothing to hide and will give free admission and liberty of full inspection to the representatives of such country.

The city was quiet last night, although in the clubs, lobbies of hotels, and wherever groups are gathered, the topic discussed is the Guatemala question. The excitement, to a large extent, has abated. The President and the officers of the Cabinet have been considering Guatemala's last document for several days. It is believed it is not entirely satisfactory to Mexico, although, had it been very radical, the public undoubtedly would have learned of it by now.

There seemed last night to be an undercurrent opinion that the trouble may be diplomatically settled. President Diaz said yesterday: "There has been no declaration of war with Guatemala, and I hope for a peaceable solution of the question." It is now semi-officially announced that the war ship reported as having been sent to Guatemala sailed for another port.

Minister de Leon has leased a residence here for three years, closing the deal Saturday.

President Diaz hastily summoned a council of Ministers yesterday afternoon, and remained several hours in consulation with them.

As the mouths of all officials are sealed to inquirers, it is impossible to learn definitely the object of the meeting. It is generally understood, however, that the chief topic was the offer made by the United States Government to mediate between Mexico and Guatemala. The United Press correspondent could not induce any Minister to admit this, or that the United States had tendered its good offices to avert war. Senor Romero, the Mexican Minister in Washington, is known, however, to have given President Diaz notice last Saturday of President Cleveland's intention.

The prospect of the slightest intervention on the part of the United States has elicited very bitter remarks from many public men, and has caused considerable excitement among the people. The war fever runs so high, that any power trying to avert it must reckon with the hositility of public opinion. In the streets and places of popular resort there is but one sentiment, and that is in favor of Mexico's settling her differences with Guatemala, once for all, without toleration of outside influences.

The newspapers want war. They denounce Guatemala as impudent and truculent, and contend that she must be humbled before there can be any certainty of peace for her neighbors.

The report that Guatemala, Nicaragua, and Honduras have formed a Triple Alliance for offensive and defensive purposes is discussed with many ironical comments on the impotence of these small States. If Mexico take the field with her army, the newspapers say, she might as well fight all three as any one of them, as it would be no harder to beat them.

Another Cabinet council was held this afternoon, presumably to consider Guatemala's reply to Mexico's final demands. The nature of this reply has not been revealed, but the general understanding is that Guatemala is realy fencing for time. The only positive clue to the Government's programme is found in the Government's small arms factory where work is pressed forward with unflagging energy every hour of the day and night. Yesterday an electric-light plant was placed in the building to facilitate night work. The ranks of the regiments are filling rapidly, and, apparently, everything is in readiness for a sudden mobilization.

The inhabitants of the State of Chiapas, which borders on Guatemala, and the students of all the larger towns have volunteered to help the Government with money and men in anticipation of war.

At 10 o'clock this evening it became known that the Guatemalan Minister had been instructed to make concessions. Neither he nor any member of the Cabinet would comment on this report. Late to-night the opinion gains ground that war will be averted. However, all the concessions must come from Guatemala, as Mexico has declared her programme and will stand by it in every detail. Should Guatemala revert to her evasive and dilatory policy, the rupture probably would come at once.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Secretary Gresham has received an acknowledgment from Minister Mariscal of Mexico of President Cleveland's message, expressing the hope that Mexico and Guatemala would agree upon some favorable method of settling the boundary dispute, or, failing in that, would agree upon a reference of the controversy to friendly arbitration.

The dispatch, which is said to be very cordial in tone, indicates that Mexico is thoroughly incensed against Guatemala, and can only assent to a peaceable settlement of the dispute when Guatemala approaches the subject in a more conciliatory spirit.

It appears that Mexico is averse to submitting the boundary matter to arbitration, claiming that the Guatemalan claim is of such a preposterous character that it cannot be for a moment entertained.

Minister Mariscal, however, intimates that if the claim is materially modified Mexico might leave the question of the damages she has already sustained to friendly arbitration.

It is understood that Secretary Gresham has advised Guatemala to make further concessions, in order that the United States may be in better position to reiterate to Mexico, with possibly a little more emphasis, our desire to preserve peace.

Ex-Gov. Gray of Indiana, Minister of the United States to Mexico, who has been here to confer with the President about the Guatemalan-Mexican difficulty, was on the floor of the House this morning and listened to the reading of the President's message.

Before leaving, he had a talk with Chairman McCreary of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, during which he expressed the opinion that the pending trouble between Mexico and Guatemala would be settled by arbitration.

Mr. Gray left for Mexico this evening, going by way of Indianapolis. He expects to resume his duties in Mexico City next Saturday.

PERPETUAL CAUSE OF DISPUTE.

American State Department's Quiet Policy with the Two Countries.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The contention between Mexico and Guatemala is an old one. The claim of the Mexican Government is that the Guatemalans have encroached upon territory that belongs to Mexico, and that some satisfaction must be made for the trespass.

The two peoples are very much akin in character and origin; but, while neighbors, they have not always been on the best of terms, and this is by no means the first occasion that trouble has arisen over the boundary question.

The same problem was under consideration during the Administrations of Presidents Arthur and Harrison, and during Mr. Cleveland's first term. On those occasions it was settled without serious friction, although, as proved by the present incident, the problem was by no means definitely solved.

The whole disagreement grows out of the interpretation of the treaty of 1882 between the two countries with reference to the boundary line. Mr. Frelinghuysen, Mr. Bayard, and Mr. Blaine, each in turn, insisted, when the trouble came up at different times before, that the contention must be settled without bloodshed, and it was really through the good offices of the United States that the treaty of 1882 was drawn up, although the fact does not appear on the face of the document.

It was thought that the treaty would settle for all time the vexed question at issue, but this does not seem to have been the case.

According to the Guatemalan contention, the territory which Mexico claims has been occupied by Guatemala from time immemorial, and was definitely fixed as hers by the treaty.

PRESIDENT FAURE'S MESSAGE.

Chamber Approves Bill of Amnesty for Political Offenses.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—President Faure's message was read in the Senate and Chamber of Deputies to-day, in the former body by M. Trarieux, the new Minister of Justice, and in the Chamber by Premier Ribot. The President says:

"By elevating me to the first office of the Republic the National Assembly chose one of the humblest servants of the country. I should imperfectly express the profound gratitude which I feel if I did not attribute my entire honor to the laborious Democracy, to which I belong.

"It is to the Democracy that the manifestation of Jan. 17 was addressed to obscure labor, ceaselessly achieving something for the glorification of the Fatherland. I appreciate the duties which the Assembly has imposed upon me with guardianship of the Constitution, and I shall not fail. You may rely, gentlemen, upon my entire devotion and vigilance in the observance of the Constitutional laws. By its calm, unalterable confidence during the transmission of power, France has again demonstrated that she feels herself mistress of her destinies under the protection of Republican laws.

"You have proved, gentlemen, that the free working of our institutions is sufficient, whatever may be the circumstances, to assure the unbroken performance of public business. At each moment the nation possesses the power to express its wishes through its representatives, who are always sure to find in the Government a faithful co-worker in trying to accomplish all reforms which will be useful to the country.

"France will not confoud sterile agitation with the incessant pursuit of progress. Strong in her probity, and proud of her economized wealth, yet sensitive to every generous idea, she is not the slave of any preconceived theory. In seeking the solution of new problems and their adapatation to our national genius, traditions and customs, lies the essential labor which you are to pursue. All citizens will unite to assist in the attainment of the same ends of social justice, conciliation and pacification, thus preparing by general concord and republican fraternity for the continual development of our material and moral well-being.

"Contemplating with just pride the fact that our army and navy are strong enough to entitle us to affirm our love for peace, and having conquered precious sympathies to which we are faithfully attached, France, in a new flight toward progress, is preparing to invite the nations of the world to take part in the grand labor fêtes, which will worthily crown the century which is about to end with credit in letters, arts, sciences, industry, commerce, agriculture, and every field in which the activity of the nation is displayed.

"Among the masses who enjoy the advantages of universal suffrage, as in the political world, it is necessary that there should be the same ardor to reunite all who have at heart the brilliancy of France. It is to this union of common effort for the power and glory of the French Republic that I convoke you as interpreters of our entire democracy."

In both the Chamber of Deputies, where the message was read by M. Ribot, and in the Senate, where it was read by M. Trarieux, the President's utterances were loudly applauded. This was particularly the case in regard to M. Faure's references to the democracy, France's love for peace, and the coming exposition of 1900. At the conclusion of the reading of the message, the Senators and Deputies expressed their satisfaction in salvos of cheers.

M. Goblet, Radical Socialist, declared that he had no wish to upset the plans of the Government, but he believed that the Chamber was entitled to an immediate explanation of its policy. M. Casimir-Perier's strange message to Parliament on the occasion of his resignation, wherein he had denounced the country and its representatives, had again demonstrated the necessity for a revision of the Constitution. When M. Bourgeois had failed in his efforts to form a Ministry, M. Goblet said, President Faure ought to have summoned another Radical, instead of intrusting the construction of a Cabinet to M. Ribot, whose Ministry would merely continue the policy of the late Premier, M. Dupuy. He therefore proposed a resolution that the Chamber reject a policy of compromise with the Right and resistance to the democracy.

Premier Ribot replied that the Government did not aspire to achieve anything except the passage of the budget. This measure being disposed of, they would leave the Chamber to decide whether it should be a reactionist or a reform body. In the meantime, he believed that his past history and his attitude while President of the Labor Commission were sufficient to show his loyalty to the democracy. He would, he declared, govern as honorably as he had done when he was Premier of the Ministry which voted to institute inquiry into the Panama scandals.

M. Goblet's motion was rejected, and the Chamber then voted, 329 to 79, its approval of the Government's declaration.

The Chamber of Deputies then approved the Amnesty bill by a vote of 517 to 7.

It is understood that M. Gérault-Richard, M. Henri Rochefort, and Count Dillon are among those to whom amnesty will be granted by the new Government.

Abbé Lemire proposed a vote of amnesty to clergymen against whom disciplinary measures had been taken for political acts or offenses.

This motion was vigorously opposed by M. Poincaré, but the Chamber adopted it by a vote of 285 to 160.

The Chamber adjourned until Thursday.

Deputy Gauthier moved that the Constitution of 1875 be revised. The motion was defeated. Deputy Boissy d'Anglas made a motion that the penalties incurred by the Socialist Deputies, Rouanet and Jaurès, be remitted, and this was adopted unanimously.

Gen. Zurlinden, commander of the Sixth Army Corps, has accepted the war portfolio.

WEI-HAI-WEI IS NOW INVESTED.

Che-Foo, Well Watched by Foreign War Ships, Also to be Invaded.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—A dispatch from Che-Foo to the Central News says:

"Wei-Hai-Wei was invested by the Japanese yesterday. The investing force consisted of twenty Japanese war ships, nineteen transports, and twenty torpedo boats, which entered Shan-Tung Bay at an early hour Sunday morning. The flagships of the British and German fleets were in the bay watching operations.

"The Japanese are advancing in force overland from the bay. The inhabitants of Che-Foo have been warned by letter that it is the intention of the Japanese not only to surround Wei-Hai-Wei, but to invest Che-Foo as well. Thirteen foreign war ships are lying in Che-Foo Harbor."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Three American war ships are now at Che-Foo for the protection of American interests, the Charleston having been withdrawn from Chemulpo Saturday and joined the flagship Baltimore and the Yorktown Sunday.

The San Francisco reported to Admiral Kirkland on the Chicago, at Algiers, yesterday, and will probably become the flagship of the European station by transfer of the commanding officer's pennant to-day.

The Chicago will immediately start for New-York, by way of Gibraltar. The Raleigh arrived at Hampton Roads this morning to rendezvous with the North Atlantic squadron, the New-York and the Cincinnati having waited for her. The fleet, under Admiral Meade, will sail for the West Indies on Wednesday, to be followed by the Minneapolis the latter part of the week. The Columbia will go after them as soon as her repairs are completed.

The Paris correspondent of The Standard quotes as follows a dispatch received to-day by the Paris edition of The Herald from its correspondent with the second Japanese Army:

"We met the enemy upon landing. They consisted of Kung troops, and were repulsed with a loss of 300. Some Chi troops retreated, without fighting, northwest toward Kushanghon Chiamotouchi. The enemy is concentrated in large force on the coast road near Yingchangshen. Our field guns can only be transported three miles, as the road beyond is bad and difficult to repair."

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The Times correspondent in Shanghai says:

"According to Chinese official accounts, Japanese troops, supported by the fleet, twice attacked the west side of Wei-Hai-Wei on the 26th, and were repulsed. They threatened the east side on the 27th, but finding the defenders prepared they retired. They wished to attack the Che-Foo forts also, but the foreign fleets prevented it."

FUNERAL OF LORD RANDOLPH.

Representative Attendants at Memorial Service in Westminster.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—A memorial service in honor of the late Lord Randolph Churchill was held in Westminster Abbey to-day. The Dean of Westminster, the Very Rev. George Granville Bradley, D. D., officiated, assisted by Canons Duckworth, Farrar, and Wilberforce, and the full choir of the abbey.

Besides the members of the family, there were present Lord Rosebery, Lord Salisbury, the Duke of Devonshire, Sir William Harcourt, Lord Kimberley, Earl Spencer, United States Ambassador Bayard, Count von Hatzfeldt-Wildenburg, German Ambassador; Count Deym de Stritez, Austrian Ambassador, and a large number of members of Parliament.

The interment took place at Blenheim Park, Woodstock, to-day. The Queen, the Prince of Wales, and the Emperor of Germany sent representatives to the funeral, and there were also present delegates from the various Conservative associations and a number of members of the House of Commons.

GERMAN WAR SHIP SINKING.

News of the Stein Found in a Bottle off the Coast of Zante.

ATHENS, Jan. 28.—The Greek Government and the British Minister have received information that yesterday a bottle was found off the coast of Zante, and in the bottle a paper with these words:

"Sinking rapidly. Inform German Admiralty. German war ship Stein."

The Stein is an iron and wood frigate of 2,810 tons. She was built at Stettin in 1879. Recently she had been used as a training ship.

The German naval list for 1894 says that the Stein carried 446 men and was assigned to the East American station.

REVOLT IN COLOMBIAN STATES.

Faithful Section of the Country Will Make the Government Safe.

PANAMA, Jan. 28.—The Star and Herald says:

"The latest news of the revolt shows that it is confined to the States of Tolima, Santander, Boyacá, Cundinamarca, and Cauca. The States of Bolivar, Antioquia, Magdalena, and Panama are faithful to the Government.

"In the battle which occurred at Pradera, in the State of Cauca, the rebels were defeated with a loss of sixteen killed and thirty wounded. The Government troops also took some prisoners. The loss on the Government side was only two killed.

"The Governor of Bolivar has armed five river boats as a precautionary measure. The Government is apparently sufficiently strong to quell the revolution speedily. The Conservatives are all united against the revolution."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Secretary Herbert to-day received a cablegram from Capt. Cromwell of the cruiser Atlanta, at Colon, reporting that he heard that a revolution had broken out at Buenaventura, Colombia, and announcing that he would remain at Colon for the present.

Secretary Herbert immediately telegraphed to the commandant of the Mare Island (Cal.) Navy Yard to send either the Bennington or the Alert to Buenaventura at once. It is expected that the Bennington will go, as she is the speedier vessel, but if there is anything to delay her departure later than to-morrow, the Alert will go. In either case, it is a ten-day trip.

The State Department has had no dispatches from Colombia regarding the revolution.

COMPLIMENT TO CAPT. MAHAN.

Hint that He Be Called to Professorship of Modern History.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The Daily Graphic will print to-morrow a leader on the suggestion made by a correspondent of St. James's Gazette that Capt. Mahan, United States Navy, be called to Cambridge to take the Professorship of Modern History, which was left vacant by the death of Sir John Seeley two weeks ago. The writer says:

"Capt. Mahan's contribution to history is not easily measured by academic standards, for it rises into the higher plane of statesmanship. The weakest point of the suggestion is that Capt. Mahan possibly will prefer active life in the United States Navy, but there is no reason why the offer should not be made. A refusal would be our loss, but we should have had the pleasure of expressing appropriately our gratitude for the national service he has done us."

MR. CLEVELAND AS ARBITRATOR

Dispute Between Colombia and Italy About Cerruti's Treatment.

ROME, Jan. 28.—Baron Blanc, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Señor Hurtado, Colombian Minister to Italy, have forwarded to President Cleveland at Washington an identical note requesting the President to arbitrate the claim for indemnity of the Italian subject, Cerruti, against the Government of Colombia.

The case grows out of the unwarranted arrest and imprisonment of Cerruti in Colombia last Summer, and the subsequent refusal of the Colombian Government to make reparation.

Baron Blanc and Señor Hurtado are assured that Mr. Cleveland will consent to act as arbitrator.

TURKEY CONCEDES TAHSIN.

Izmirlian Refuses to Alter His Report About Armenian Prelates.

VIENNA, Jan. 28.—A late dispatch from Constantinople says that Tahsin Pasha, Governor General of Bitlis, has been suspended and Eumer Bey, member of the commission of inquiry, has undertaken his duties.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 28.—The Minister of Justice returned the letter written by the Armenian patriarch, Izmirlian, regarding the imprisonment of the Bishop of Moosh and other Armenian prelates, and demanded that the patriarch suppress the most important statements contained in it. Izmirlian returned the letter unaltered. He said that he could not suppress the truth.

Serious Riot at Szegedin.

BUDA-PESTH, Jan. 28.—A serious riot occurred at Szegedin yesterday, growing out of the arrest of a labor agitator and of a number of his followers. The police having the prisoners in charge were attacked by workingmen. The hussars charged upon the rioters, many of whom were wounded. The police and military arrested the ringleaders and took them to jail along with the prisoners they had tried to release. lease.

Clericals Support Anti-Socialism.

BERLIN, Jan. 28.—The Parliamentary Committee on the Anti-Socialist bill adopted to-day the National Liberal amendment, making the glorification of crime punishable in the same manner as futile incitation to crime. The vote indicated that the Clericals were swinging over to the Government side, as without their aid the amendment would have been lost.

Death of Sir James Cockle.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Sir James Cockle, Chief Justice of Queensland from 1862 to 1879, died here to-day. He had been an officer of the Royal Society and the London Mathematical Society, and was a member of several learned associations in the colonies. He was seventy-six years old.

Shishkine Succeeds de Giers.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 28.—M. Shishkine, for some time head of the Asiatic Department, will act, for the present, as Minister of Foreign Affairs, in place of the late M. de Giers.

Snowstorms in Western Europe.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Heavy snowstorms are general throughout Great Britain and the west of Europe. Five inches of snow have fallen at Nice, and the storm continues.

The Czar Encourages Scholars.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 28.—The Czar has ordered that 50,000 rubles be set aside annually from his private purse for the benefit of scholars and authors.

Emperor Will Visit Abazzia.

BERLIN, Jan. 28.—The Emperor and Empress will go to Abazzia in March.

Because They Are Democrats.

Controller Palmer of Brooklyn wielded the spoilsman's axe yesterday, and these Democrats were removed simply because they were Democrats.

R. A. Bishop, bookkeeper, at $2,400 ayear; W. J. Nesbitt, warrant clerk, $2,100; Robert Crummey, assistant warrant clerk, $1,300; James B. Casey, warrant clerk, $2,000; Walter G. Rooney, chief searcher, $1,500; Henry Gehrken, assistant warrant clerk, $1,500; William J. and Charles W. Maujer, searchers, $1,200 each.

Shakespeare and Oysters.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

In printing my communication in your paper of yesterday's date a mistake in one of the quotations destroys the pith of the sentence. Shakespeare does not make Touchstone say: "As your pearl in your lone oyster," but, "Rich honesty dwells like a miser, Sir, in a poor house—as your pearl in your foul oyster."

SIDNEY WOOLLETT.

Newport, R. I., Jan. 27.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Mr. Woollett might have included in the additional quotations which he gave the speech of Alexas in "Antony and Cleopatra":

"Good friend, quoth he,
Say, The firm Roman to great Egypt sends
This treasure of an oyster; at whose foot,
To mend the petty present I will piece
Her opulent throne with kingdoms; all the East
Say thou, shall call her mistress."

And Biondello's remarks in "The Taming of the Shrew":

"As much as an apple doth an oyster, and all one."

MANDEVILLE MOWER.

New-York, Jan. 27.

BEERBOHM TREE'S SUCCESS

A Demonstrative Reception for Him and Mrs. Tree at Abbey's.

A GIFTED ACTOR FROM ENGLAND

Great Versatility and Rare Personal Charm Shown in His Two Portrayals of Widely-Differing Roles.

Talking to his audience, in response to often-repeated calls that could no longer be disregarded, Mr. Beerbohm Tree said from the stage of Abbey's Theatre late last night that the American Ambassador had told him, before he sailed from England, that democratic America would give him a royal welcome, and that he knew now that the Ambassador was right. Mr. Tree's speech was modest to the verge of diffidence, and the modesty was evidently not assumed, but his few semi-detached sentences not only expressed gratitude, but satisfaction, the sense of triumph, a conviction that his brief American tour would be thoroughly successful. And there was not a dissenting mind in the audience. Mr. Tree's first appearance in America was a prodigious success, and the triumph was shared by Mrs. Tree, as well, whose delicate, discriminating art and charming personality provided the surprise of the night. For everybody who went to see Mr. Tree went with the highest anticipations. No moderate success would have satisfied them. Many persons in the audience had seen him in London, of course, but sometimes actors of great repute do not bear well the operation of transplanting. Witness Mounet-Sully, who was admired here by a very few, and most of them his compatriots.

But of Mrs. Tree we had heard next to nothing. The names of other aotresses than she—Julia Neilson, for instance, and Mrs. Patrick Campbell—had been vaguely associated with his London fame. It was a most agreeable surprise, therefore, to find her an actress of quite unusual native talent, and no lack of acquired art, graceful, suggestive, resourceful, and sufficiently forcible; clearly not a great artist, but a fine one, a fit artistic associate of Mr. Tree.

His acting, in the two widely differing rôles of Gringoire and Paul Demetrius, more than satisfied the highest expectations. The bill was arranged, as it seems, chiefly to show his unusual versatility, and as such it was acceptable. Messrs. Pollock and Besant's version of Banville's little play is a competent piece of work, but, to say the plain truth, it is not a bit better than Alfred Thompson's, if as good, and "first nighters" in New-York know the original well.

As for "The Red Lamp," there is nothing particularly to say about it, except that it was remarkably well acted. It is a Russian drama, which is much like the Russian dramas of Mr. Gunter, Mr. Dam, and other playwrights, who blend conventional romance with the cheap story-paper idea of Nihilism. It is full of extraordinary coincidences, sudden appearances, strange knockings at the gate, pregnant soliloquies, informing "asides," intercepted letters, and a lamp with a red shade is conspicuous in many of the scenes. This is a signal that Nihilist plotters are in danger, and it is displayed in the window of the house of the Chief of Police in Petersburg, and is placed there by his wife.

In every scene, from beginning to end, an agent of the secret police potters about, eating bon bons out of a silver box, nosing over newspapers, prying into corners, listening, bribing servants, sounding walls and floors. It is a good rôle, well-enough conceived, sufficiently varied, but easy enough for a playwright to think out and develop. Almost any character actor would make a strongly favorable impression upon an audience with this part.

Mr. Tree did much more. His composition of the character was odd, original, and striking. He was elderly—perhaps sixty-five—stout, white-haired, and rather bald; his face magenta colored, his speech slow, his manner never restless. So strongly illusive was the portrayal, that the spectator never thought of the actor himself, or of the pale, starving, rhapsodical Gringoire, whom he had portrayed earlier in the evening, but only of Paul Demetrius, his cunning, his cruelty, and his fixed purpose. He did not cause a thrill or a shudder, and he provoked many a smile. But he absorbed the interest.

The Princess, who had been a leader of Nihilism, and a valuable friend of the Czar, and who was drawn into a plot by circumstances, was Mrs. Tree's rôle, and all the other parts were carefully and agreeably played, Mr. Neville, Mr. Gould, Miss Cockerell, and Miss Lily Hanbury being particularly effective. The play was staged appropriately and handsomely, without unnecessary fuss.

Paul Demetrius	Beerbohm Tree
General Morakoff	Edmund Maurice
Allan Villiers	Henry Neville
Prince Alexis Valerian	C. M. Hallard
Ivan Zazzulic	Nutcombe Gould
Kertch	Holman Clark
Count Bohrenheim	Herbert Ross
Turgan	F. P. Stevens
Rheinveck	Parker Hanks
Tolstoi	Berte Thomas
Princess Claudian Morakoff	Mrs. Tree
Olga Morakoff	Lily Hanbury
Felise	Una Cockerell
Mme. Dannenberg	Emily Cross
Countess Voelcker	Hilda Hanbury

In "The Ballad Monger," Mr. Tree was slender, pale, worn by hunger and privation, dressed in picturesque rags, upheld by the buoyancy of youth and the ardor of the patriot. A poet who forgot his hunger and thirst when his own melodies rang in his ears. He had the face of a zealot, and perhaps his sudden passion for Fournier's daughter was not very vividly expressed in his countenance. But his speech with her was beautifully tender.

He realized the poet's hero perfectly, and the poet, too, and there was the needful saving sense of humor in the portrayal. His voice is not full and rich, but clear and ample, and often singularly sweet. His vocal peculiarities are strongly marked, but are not disagreeable. Once in a while his staccato utterances strangely recall Stuart Robson. Every one who has often heard Robson speak must have noted this, but yet the resemblance had no comic effect.

Louis XI	Holman Clark
Gringoire	Beerbohm Tree
Olivier	Charles Allan
Simon	J. Willes
Loyse	Lily Hanbury
Nicole	Frances Ivor

Irish Drama at the Academy.

"Rory of the Hill," an Irish play of obscure origin, which disappeared from the Fourteenth Street Theatre a year ago, made its reappearance at the Academy of Music last night. Just here it might be permissible to observe that in the bright lexicon of those who are responsible for its reincarnation there is no such word as new. There were the same old addresses to the gallery and the same old excuses for approaching the footlights and singing songs at irregular intervals.

James C. Roach, as Rory O'Mally, is the hero of the play. He is always getting into trouble, and getting out of it with the same facility with which he gets in. His tongue aids him in one direction and his fists in the other. A ticket-of-leave man, who is Rory's father, takes a snap shot at Rory's prospective father-in-law, and complications in the way of prisons, from which hero Rory walks out in some inexplicable way, ensue. Then follow some more songs in unexpected places, the villain filters through a scene or two, a bomb is stealthily extracted, and by an impossible mistake is given to the wrong man.

Then there is an eviction. A mad Irishman, who appears upon the scene in a previous act, divests himself of much clothing, waves a big pistol in the air, and says things.

He is the hinge upon which the eviction swings. All roads lead to him. The play has apparently been built for an eviction purpose, and some one had to serve that end. It reminded some in the audience of the engineer who found a sign post somewhere and built a road to run by it.

The eviction scene is a star piece in the play. Unless one has lived in Brooklyn during the last week, one must see it to comprehend. Troop A in all its glory never accomplished anything like the warriors who cavorted about the stage. A brass band was there, and many harmless missiles were thrown at the musicians and at the troopers. Then a battering ram got in its work, there were bomb explosions, calcium lights, and the weary rest of it. And in the fourth act was the examination, the witness, the attorney's defeat, the tables turned, the lost heir to something, not made clear, appears, and everything comes right side up before the fall of the curtain. The villain is taken in his own trap, the hard-fisted, glib-tongued hero is a many kinds of hero, and constabulary and peasants join in a medley which is meant for praise.

It is a play of the blood-and-thunder order, but the audience, especially those ranged in upper tiers, seemed to like it. The stage scenery is unquestionably excellent.

Squireen Darley	Joseph A. Wilkes
Barry L'Estrange	Emmet Corrigan
Lawyer McSlime	Harry Hawk
The Mask	Henry E. Walton
Corney Delaney	Ben Lodge
The Hon. Percy Wagstaff	Richard Ganthony
Con Cregan	Joseph A. Wheelock
Mr. Decourcy	T. C. Hamilton
Adolphus	Emmet Devoy
Giles	Harry Scarborough
James	Louis Croxson
Grace Darley	Miss Nellie Braggins
Mrs. Esmond	Mrs. F. C. Roberts
Mrs. O'Malley	Mrs. Charles Peters
Judy Kilduff	Miss May Thompson
Nora McMahon	Miss Maude Mardon
Rory O'Mally	James C. Roach

Columbia Theatre, Brooklyn.

Annie Russell, E. M. Holland, Virginia Harned, Mrs. Bowers, and other actors who appeared in "The New Woman" at Palmer's lately, are in the cast of that exceedingly well-written comedy at the Columbia Theatre, in Brooklyn, this week. Miss Russell's impersonation of the heroine is a charming piece of acting, wholly free from affectation, exquisitely natural, and touching.

Brooklyn Park Theatre.

Julia Marlowe-Taber, who has not appeared in New-York for some time, but is one of the most popular "stars" in other cities, appeared at the Brooklyn Park Theatre last night as Lady Teazle in "The School for Scandal." Robert Taber was Joseph Surface. During the week "Ingomar," "Twelfth Night," "As You Like It," "The Love Chase," and "Romeo and Juliet" will be given.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

—Eden Musée.—The pantomime, "A Dresden Shepherdess," continues an attraction at the Eden Musée. The afternoon and evening concerts by Danko Gabor's Gypsy Orchestra are also features. Hereafter at the evening performances, instead of the whole concert being given before the pantomime, four selections will be rendered before and four selections after it. At the matinées, on Wednesday and Saturday, this week, the pantomime performance will commence at 2:30 and be followed, instead of preceded, by the concert. Changes are being made in the arrangement of the hundreds of wax figures and groups, and the main improvements are being made in the American Gallery, which so many visitors miss because they fail to take the elevators. In this gallery are nearly 100 figures which represent important passages of American history.

—Proctor's Theatre.—Proctor's resounded with merriment yesterday, and the revolving vaudeville was uncommonly strong. The Rogers brothers, Dutch dialect comedians, are original and funny, and so are the Four Emperors of Music. McMahon and King, Stinson and Merton, Florence French, Elise Nelson, and Satsuma, the juggler, were all entertaining. "Trilby" was added to the living pictures, and made a very pretty tableau. The three Romas repeat their extraordinary human horizontal bar act, and the fairylike little Princess Paulina continues her levees. Prominent physicians and surgeons have been invited to view her performance this afternoon, and over 100 have signified their acceptance.

—Koster & Bial's.—Cissie Loftus, the English mimic, has made a decided hit at Koster & Bial's. She added some new imitations to her list last night, and she is now studying the voices and mannerisms of several of the leading theatrical artists of this city, whom she will imitate later. In addition to the work of Miss Loftus, an excellent vaudeville performance is to be seen at this house, supplied by Paul Cinquevalli, the juggler; Jules Levy, cornet virtuoso; M. Stainville, French character impersonator; the Rossow brothers, Liliputian athletes; the four Diezes, Eugenie Petrescu, and the Rixford brothers, comedians. The living pictures are still on view. view.

—Tony Pastor's Theatre.—The new variety bill presented at Tony Pastor's last night was received with great favor by the usual Pastor audience. Gus Williams, the humorist, heads the attractions of the week and supplies plenty of food for fun. He is ably supported in his efforts by Polly Holmes, the "Irish Duchess," Musical Dale, an old favorite; the Warde Sisters, in songs and dances; the St. Felix sisters, Prof. Hampton and his educated dogs, cats, and monkeys; Elmer Ransom, the magician; William and Lena Grace, in pantomime; Leavitt and Nevello, jugglers, and the inimitable Tony Pastor himself.

—Harlem Opera House.—Sydney Grundy's emotional drama, "Sowing the Wind," is at Mr. Hammerstein's Harlem Opera House this week. The cast has been carefully selected and is scarcely inferior to that given to the play at the Empire Theatre last season. J. H. Gilmour, Mary Hampton, Thomas Whiffen, Frank Mills, and S. E. Springer act the characters formerly taken by Henry Miller, Viola Allen, W. H. Crompton, W. A. Faversham, and W. H. Thompson.

—"The Vale of Avoca."—Charles W. Hopper made his début as a star, under the management of Charles E. Evans, in Washington last night presenting a new Irish play called "The Vale of Avoca." He was greeted by a large audience, many of them from New-York, who applauded both star and play vigorously.

—Grand Opera House.—Lewis Morrison, an actor of long-tried popularity, is Methistopheles in a showy production of "Faust and Marguerite" at the Grand Opera House, and the other rôles in this dramatic version of the love story embodied in the first part of Goethe's "Faust" are in good hands.

A Hero of Heroic Ancestry.

From The Washington Post.

A pensioner belonging to a family with a military history probably unique was brought to notice at the session of the House of Representatives Friday night. Mr. Weadock of Michigan called up a bill to increase the pension of Capt. Isaac D. Toll from $8 to $20 a month. The committee reported in favor of increasing the pension to $12 a month. In an effort to induce the House to overrule the Pension Committee Mr. Weadock said: "The beneficiary of this bill is seventy-six years old. His great-grandfather was killed in the Indian wars fighting for the Colonies. His grandfather fought in the Revolutionary war, his father fought in the war of 1812, and Capt. Toll rendered gallant service in the war with Mexico." Despite the appeal, the House voted to sustain the recommendation of the committee.

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"Chickasaw." E. & W. "Chickasaw."
A NEW COLLAR.

DIED.

DARR.—At his residence, Wayne, Penn., Saturday, Jan. 26, Gen. Francis Darr, in the 62d year of his age.
Funeral services will be held in the cathedral at Philadelphia at 10 A. M. on Wednesday, Jan. 30.

DINWIDDIE.—At Scarborough-on-Hudson, N. Y., Jan. 28, Ann Hornsby Menzies, widow of Robert Dinwiddie, aged 81 years.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

GRAHAM.—At Fishkill-on-Hudson, N. Y., Saturday, Jan. 26, in her 82d year, Evelina, widow of Ben Graham and daughter of the late Dr. Bartow White of Fishkill Village, N. Y.
Funeral from her late residence on Friday, Feb. 1, at 11 A. M.

HARPER.—On Monday, the 28th inst., at her residence, 42 East 49th St., Gertrude O. Frank, wife of Franklin Harper.
Funeral services at her late residence, 42 East 49th St., Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. Interment at New-Windsor, N. Y., at the convenience of the family. Kindly omit flowers.

HARRISON.—On Friday, 25th inst., at her residence, 437 Lexington Av., New-York, Emily De Wilton, wife of Thos. F. Harrison.
Funeral private.

INGERSOLL.—Springfield, Mass., Jan. 27, Harriet Child, widow of the late Major Edward Ingersoll.
Boston papers please copy.

JOHNSON.—Entered into rest, Jan. 26, Charles H. Johnson of Montclair, N. J., in the 62d year of his age.
Funeral services on Tuesday, Jan. 29, at the Congregational Church, in Montclair, on arrival of the train leaving New-York on the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad (Hoboken Ferry, foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets,) at 2:10 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the Montclair station.

KNEVELS.—At Fishkill-on-Hudson, on Sunday, Jan. 27, 1895, Anne de Lancy, daughter of the late De Lancy W. Knevels, in the 21st year of her age.
Funeral services at her home, Fishkill-on-Hudson, on Tuesday, Jan. 29, at 1 P. M. Carriages will meet the arrival of 10:30 A. M. train from New-York.
Brooklyn papers will please copy.

MATHER.—On Monday, Jan. 28, 1895, at her residence, 55 Pineapple St., Brooklyn, Mary Louisa, widow of Howard Mather and eldest daughter of the late Henry Suydam, Jr., in the 67th year of her age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

MEYER.—In this city, on Jan. 28, 1895, Ann Maria Price, widow of the late M. H. Meyer, in her 79th year.
Funeral services at her late residence, 33 West Washington Square, on Wednesday, Jan. 30, at 11 o'clock.

NEWCOMB.—Elizabeth Palmer, widow of the late Colin G. Newcomb, in her 79th year.
Services will be held at the residence of her son-in-law, John S. Lyle, at Tenafly, N. J., on Wednesday, Jan. 30, at 2:30 P. M. Interment at Brookside Cemetery, Englewood, N. J. Carriages will meet Northern Railroad train leaving foot of 23d St. North River at 1:10 P. M. and foot of Chambers St. at 1:20 P. M.

RENWICK.—At his late residence, No. 29 Park Av., on Sunday morning, Henry Brevoort Renwick, eldest son of the late Prof. Jas. Renwick, LL. D., of Columbia College, in the 78th year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at St. Mark's Church in the Bowery, on Thursday morning, Jan. 31, at 10:30 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

SMILLIE.—Suddenly, of pneumonia, at her residence, in this city, on Sunday, 27th January, Anna Cook Smillie, wife of James D. Smillie and daughter of the late Edward Cook.
Funeral services at All Souls' Church, corner 4th Av. and 20th St., on Wednesday, 30th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

TWEED.—At Taunton, Mass., Jan. 27, Huldah A., widow of Hon. Harrison Tweed.
Funeral services at her late residence on Wednesday, 30th inst., at 2 P. M.

WISNER.—At his residence, 18 West 12th St., on Sunday, Jan. 27, 1895, William H. Wisner, in the 89th year of his age.
Funeral services at St. Ann's Church, West 18th St., on Tuesday, 29th inst., at 4 o'clock. Friends are kindly requested not to send flowers.

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JOHNSON'S NEW RECORD

Fast Time in the Two-Mile Skating Race at Red Bank.

A HIGH WIND RETARDED THE RACERS

Moshier Won the Half-Mile Race, Defeating "Jim" Donoghue—To Take Part in the Canadian Championships.

RED BANK, N. J., Jan. 28.—The skating races held this afternoon were a success in every detail. They were under the management of the North Shrewsbury River Ice Yacht Club, which had been working diligently for nearly a week perfecting arrangements for the contests. A new track had been laid and was located in such a way that the people could easily view the races from the shore. The crowd numbered not less than 2,500 people. Among the visitors were John Ennis, the old-time pedestrian and skater; Vice Commodore Kidd of the Orange Lake Ice Yacht Club, "Gus" Walton, the three Donoghue boys, "Joe," "Jim," and "Tim," besides a number of others well known in sporting circles.

The skaters had their headquarters in a private clubhouse near the track. The track was a new one, laid out this morning, south of that upon which Rudd broke the two-mile record last Friday. It was three laps to the mile, and perfect for skating, there being not a lump on the surface, and the sharpest skates hardly making a scratch on it. The wind, which blew stiffly down the river from the west, prevented the wholesale breaking of records expected. The time was clipped from but one record, and Johnson, the record breaker, was not pushed or he would have done it a few seconds better.

The Donoghues came down for the purpose, they said, of getting a match between "Joe" and "Johnny" Johnson. "Joe" declared that he would race the Minneapolis crack a quarter mile for fun, fame, or fortune, but "Tom" Eck, Johnson's manager, wouldn't have it that way. Eck adhered to his first proposition, which was for a race at any distance from one to four miles. "Joe" had his skating pharaphernalia on, and the people were hopeful that he would tackle Johnson in a race, but they were disappointed.

"Jim" Donoghue started in two of the races, finishing second in one and third in another.

The first race on the programme was a 300-yard scratch, skated in heats. The starters in the first heat were Howard Moshier of Storm King, Harley Davidson, the Canadian champion, and Clarence Clark of Storm King. This race was on a straightaway track, the men skating with the wind. Moshier won, with Davidson second; time, 0:21 3-5. But two men entered for the second trial heat, these being James Donoghue and Olaf Rudd. As the first two men in the trials were to qualify for the final Donoghue and Rudd took it easy, the former crossing the line first, in 0:28. The final was a hot race between Davidson and Moshier for first place. About fifty yards from the finish Moshier was in the lead, but Davidson made a hot sprint, caught the Storm King boy, and won by about six feet. Donoghue was third. The time was 0:22 2-5.

A novel race then occurred between J. C. Hemment, skating, and William Conover of Red Bank, running. The distance was 100 yards. Conover won by about two feet, his time being 0:12. The men who went to the line for the half-mile scratch were Moshier, James Donoghue, Rudd, and Clark. Half the distance was skated against the wind. Moshier took the lead and held it, winning in 1:30 3-5. Donoghue was second and Rudd third.

Johnson made his first appearance in the succeeding race, the two-mile handicap. He wore the Stars and Stripes around his waist. He was scratch man, and the other starters were Clark, (165 yards,) Rudd, (75 yards,) Albert Chambers, and "Del" Fisher of Red Bank, (300 yards each.) Johnson apparently without effort soon overhauled the others. The first mile was made in 2:55 3-5, and the time of the two miles was 6:00 1-5. This was the only record broken, the record having been held two years by "Joe" Donoghue, who skated the distance in 6:03 1-5 at the national races here. Johnson's performance was considered wonderful, in view of the strong wind with which he had to contend. Referee Curtis said it was the greatest piece of skating he had ever seen.

The final event of the day was the three-mile scratch race. Moshier, Johnson, Clark, and Rudd were the starters. A time limit of ten minutes was put on the race, and the skaters agreed to pace each other for the first few laps, in order to get within the time. There was a continual change of positions until the beginning of the last lap. Rudd was then in the lead, with Moshier right on his heels, and Johnson close behind Moshier. Rudd began to cut out a hot pace, but Moshier remained with him. On the turn to come into the straightaway to the finish Moshier passed Rudd. Then Johnson let himself loose, passed the others, and flew across the line a winner in 9:38. Moshier was second and Rudd third, Clark having dropped out on the first lap of the beginning of the third mile. The first mile of the race was made in 3:01 4-5 and the second in 3:22 1-5. The winners of the races will receive gold, silver, and bronze medals. Some of the skaters left town to-night, and those that remain will go home to-morrow afternoon.

The Canadian championship races will take place at Montreal next Saturday. Johnson, Davidson, Rudd, and Moshier will participate.

The officials of the day were: Referee—W. B. Curtis, New-York Athletic Club; Judges—Dr. Edwin Field, S. J. Montgomery, New-York Athletic Club, and Commodore S. W. Morford; Starter—W. H. Robinson; Timers—Wendell Baker, New-York Athletic Club; John H. Abeel, New-York Athletic Club, and Mortimer Bishop, Fresh Air Club. The summary of events is as follows:

300-Yard, Scratch.—First Heat—Howard Moshier won; Harley Davidson, second; Clarence Clark, third. Time—0:21 3-5. Second Heat—James Donoghue won; Olaf Rudd, second. Time—0:28. Final Heat—Davidson won; Moshier, second; Donoghue, third; Rudd, last. Time—0:22 2-5.

Match Race, 100 Yards, Skater vs. Runner, William Conover to Run, J. C. Hemment to Skate.—Won by Conover. Time—0:12.

Half-Mile, Scratch.—Moshier won; Donoghue, second; Rudd, third; Clark, last. Time—1:00 3-5.

Two-Mile, Handicap.—John S. Johnson, champion, (scratch,) won; Olaf Rudd, (750 yards,) second; Clark, (165 yards,) third; Albert Chambers, (300 yards,) fourth; Del Fisher, (300 yards,) last. Time—6:00 1-5.

Three-Mile, Scratch, Time Limit, 10 Minutes.—Johnson won; Moshier, second; Rudd, third; Clark, last. Time—9:38.

NEW-JERSEY WHIST LEAGUE.

The Montclair and Park Clubs Tied for First Place.

The proud record of the Montclair Whist Club in its contest in the New-Jersey Whist League has been broken, and in the race for championship honors it now ties with the Park Club of Plainfield. These two organizations are considered the strongest members in the league, and they met for the first time in the series of games last week. The Montclair Club previous to that time had not been defeated, and had it won from Plainfield it would have been practically a sure winner. The Plainfields had been beaten once, by the Fanwoods, but they were determined to do their best against the Montclairs, and the game was a worthy whist contest in every particular.

An error by the Montclairs lost them a few points, but on the whole it was a very evenly-played match and a close one, the Plainfield whist men winning finally by the narrow score of 3 tricks. The teams were as follows: Townsend and McCutcheon, Park Club, beat Mulford and Reid, Montclair, by 4 tricks; Rogers and Howell, Park Club, beat Harrison and Kloman, Montclair, 10 tricks; Leonard and Drayton, Park Club, beat Piper and Van Vleck, Montclair 11 tricks; the total being 14 tricks for the Park Club and 11 for Montclair.

Both of these clubs have now won four games and lost one. They have five more games to play in the tournament, and the result will be watched with great interest from now on.

The fifth round between the Newark and Elizabeth Whist Club resulted in a victory for the Newarks by 9 tricks. The play of the figure 9 was a very peculiar feature of this game. The teams were: Smith and Reynolds, Newark, beat Thomas and Toler, Elizabeth, by 9 tricks; Williams and Obrig, Newark, were beaten by Kellogg and McConnell, Elizabeth, by 9 tricks; Hopper and Lewis, Newark, beat Bailey and Odiorne, Elizabeth, by 9 tricks.

The whist tournament which recently has been in progress among the whist players of the Montclair Club has just been finished. Reichard Mulford won the match and club championship, defeating all of the other teams entered, which were five. The struggle for second place resulted in a tie between Kloman and Piper and Harrison and Wood.

Several tournaments between the various clubs in New-Jersey are being arranged for, and the remainder of the season promises to be one of continual activity.

PROSPECTIVE BILLIARD MATCHES

Talking of Tournaments Between Amateurs and Professionals.

William Mussey of Chicago, proprietor of one of the largest billiard rooms in that city, and a well-known wing shot, was expected in this city yesterday to try to arrange an intercity billiard match between amateur players of this city and Chicago.

As he did not reach here in time to have his plans made known about the proposed match, the prospects of success could not be learned, but the announcement of his coming in The New-York Times caused much gossip among the lovers of billiards last evening. While the best players here and in Brooklyn, like Oddie, Foss, Townsend, Dugro, Morton, the Knapps, and men of their playing ability, would like to see a match between the amateurs of the East and the West, these gentlemen say that they could not spare the time from their business to go to Chicago for such a match as is proposed, that is, a "home and home" match.

A team might be made up here, from among the club players who are not hampered by business engagements, to play the Chicago gentlemen, but this would not represent the tip-toppers among the players of the city, and a team of the best would be needed to whip the players from Chicago, some of whom play about as well as do some of the second-class professionals. It would be a great boon for the sport if such a tourney could be arranged.

There was considerable talk, also, about the possibility of a tournament being arranged between the experts, Ives, Schaefer, Fournil, and possibly Slosson and Daly. The three first named would probably be willing to play in a fourteen-inch balkline game, anchor barred, as Fournil is anxious to get on a match. Mr. Daly would not go into such a game, but would enter a cushion-carrom tournament if one could be arranged. He would probably also go into a tournament if the rules of the fourteen-inch game were modified somewhat, so as to make the game more difficult and less a certainty for Ives. He thinks Mr. Slosson would also consent to take part in such a tournament. Mr. Slosson could not be seen last evening to say what he would consent to do. Mr. Daly thinks that if a cushion-carrom tournament were arranged, Cattan and Gallagher would probably go into it, and that Carter might come back from Europe for that purpose.

Billiard lovers generally do not believe a tournament can be arranged until there has been a meeting of the players to decide on the kind of a game to be played in a tourney, and the places at which the contests should be held. A modification of the rules of the fourteen-inch game is deemed desirable, so as to make the contest close and interesting.

Mr. Fournil and Maurice Daly began a series of practice games in Mr. Daly's "academy" last evening, and will play each evening this week, except to-morrow. Fournil has not handled a cue for a week, and his stroke was uncertain last evening. If he can get in trim this week, he will play "Tom" Gallagher a game at fourteen-inch balk line next week, allowing him 1,500 points in 3,000, for $250 a side.

BITS OF BILLIARD NEWS.

—Jacob Schaefer and Frank Ives, the champion billiardists, who have been giving exhibitions through the country for some weeks, returned to Chicago Friday, and will rest for a few weeks.

—Thomas Gallagher and Fournil, the Parisian expert, will play another match for $250 a side. The game will be begun Feb. 4 at Daly's rooms. Gallagher has to make 1,500 points while Fournil is making 3,000.

—The billiard contest between Edward McLaughlin of Pennsylvania and Frederick Eames of New-England was concluded Friday night at Providence, R. I., the former winning by a score of 1,200 to 610.

YACHT RACING CIRCUIT.

Long Island Sound Clubs Meet and Arrange Dates for Races.

Representatives of nearly all the yacht clubs that have anchorage on Long Island Sound met at the Arena last night to arrange a yacht racing circuit and try to avoid clashing in the selection of dates.

Among those present were F. A. Moore, Horseshoe Harbor Yacht Club, Larchmont, N. Y.; Thomas Fleming Day, Huguenot Yacht Club, New-Rochelle, N. Y.; C. F. Pierce, Riverside Yacht Club, Riverside, Conn.; T. W. Creedon, Harlem Yacht Club; J. W. Shephard, Huntington Yacht Club, Huntington, L. I.; E. W. Sheridan, Sea Cliff Yacht Club, Sea Cliff, L. I.; Oscar Chellboy, Knickerbocker Yacht Club, College Point, L. I.; F. T. Allen, New-Rochelle Yacht Club, New-Rochelle, N. Y.; C. W. Wetmore, Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, Oyster Bay, L. I.; F. B. Jones, Indian Harbor Yacht Club, Greenwich, Conn.; J. Howard Wainwright, American Yacht Club, Harrison, N. Y.; D. M. Goodridge, New-Haven Yacht Club, New-Haven, Conn.; Julian Finkenstein, Roton Point Yacht Club, Roton Point, Conn.; J. Douglas Sparkman, Corinthian Mosquito Fleet, New-Rochelle, N. Y.; E. S. Wheeler, Cedar Point Yacht Club, Saugatuck, Conn.; James C. Green, Norwalk Yacht Club, Norwalk, Conn.; W. G. Newman, Douglaston Yacht Club, Douglaston, L. I.

The general scheme was discussed, and, in order to make progress, the following resolution was carried:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that various yacht clubs situated on Long Island Sound shall co-operate to promote the interests of yacht racing, and to that end the question be submitted to the various clubs at their next meetings of considering what measures shall be adopted to further this purpose.

Then the yachtsmen got to work to arrange dates for the regattas. This was a long task, but was finally got through with. Several dates have been taken in June, but these are not in the circuit. They are as follows: June 8, Knickerbocker Yacht Club; June 15, Larchmont Yacht Club Spring regatta; June 22, Douglaston Yacht Club annual regatta; June 24, Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club annual regatta; June 25, Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club's race to New-London.

The racing circuit is as follows: June 29, New-Rochelle Yacht Club's annual regatta; July 1, Indian Harbor Yacht Club's special regatta; July 3, Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club's race to Larchmont; July 4, Larchmont Yacht Club's annual regatta; July 5, American Yacht Club's special regatta; July 6, Riverside Yacht Club's annual regatta; July 8, Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club's special regatta; July 9, Horseshoe Harbor Club's special regatta; July 10, Huguenot Yacht Club's special regatta; July 11, New-York Athletic Club's special regatta; July 12, Larchmont Yacht Club's special regatta; July 13, Hempstead Harbor Club's annual regatta.

Several dates have been arranged for the rest of the season, as follows: July 20, Seacliff Yacht Club's annual regatta; July 27, Indian Harbor Yacht Club's annual regatta; Aug. 3, Shelter Island Yacht Club's annual regatta and the Larchmont Yacht Club's special regatta; Aug. 10, American Yacht Club's annual regatta; Aug. 15, Seacliff Yacht Club's special regatta; Aug. 17, Huguenot Yacht Club's annual regatta, and the Roton Point Yacht Club's annual regatta; Aug. 24, Horseshoe Harbor Club's annual regatta and the Norwalk Yacht Club's annual regatta; Aug. 30, American Yacht Club's special regatta; Aug. 31, Huntington Yacht Club's annual regatta and the Larchmont Yacht Club's special regatta; Sept. 2, Larchmont Yacht Club's Fall regatta; Sept. 5, Larchmont Yacht Club's special regatta; Sept. 7, Larchmont Yacht Club's special regatta; Sept. 12, Seacliff Yacht Club's special regatta; Sept. 14, Larchmont Yacht Club's special regatta.

RUSHING THE BIG FIFE RATER.

She Will Probably Be Ready for the Mediterranean Races.

BOSTON, Jan. 28.—Writing from Glasgow under date of Jan. 16, a yachting correspondent says of the new cutters: "The 160-rater, being built by Messrs. Inglis at Glasgow from the design of William Fife, Jr., is being rushed to completion so rapidly that there can be no doubt she will join the large squadron of British sailing and steam yachts now crossing the Bay of Biscay for the Mediterranean.

"About the designs, nothing is accurately or authentically known. The dimensions of Fife's cutter already published are as far away from the truth as they well could be made, without making the joke too apparent. That she will have more beam than Britannia is certain, since Vigilant demonstrated that in strong winds beam was quite as useful as lead to get stability, with less weight to carry in light winds, and possibly a little less friction surface than a deep keel would give. While Watson's cutters have proved to be wind jammers, Fife's have been noted for speed in reaching, and it is therefore probable that his cutter will have more power in her quarter and undoubtedly more than Watson's Valkyrie III.

"Following the defeat of Thistle the conviction here was that only a centreboard could beat a centreboard, and that without a centreboard there was no hope of recapturing the America's Cup. With a persistence that must be admired, Mr. Watson stuck to his conviction that the keel cutter would eventually do it, and in Valkyrie III. he hopes to see his conviction realized. Mr. Watson assures me that no information can possibly be given or will be given concerning the build or dimensions of the new cutter.

"The only guess I can make at the build of the new Valkyrie is that she will be another Britannia, with slight variations in the direction of more draught, more beam, more overhang, more hollow in the floor, a thinner run, and less lead. She will be an easier driven boat than Britannia, with, I should think, about the same canvas, but with more cloth in her mainsail. These suggestions are made through my long acquaintance with Mr. Watson's opinions, gained before yachts were built under lock and key, and when less keenness of competition enabled him to be more communicative."

Corinthian Secures Harrison Island.

The Corinthian Mosquito fleet and the New-Rochelle Yacht Club have been looking for new clubhouses. The Mosquito's house was too small, and the New-Rochelle house had to be given up because the lease ran out and Mr. Iselin would not renew it. Last Saturday the committee of the New-Rochelle Club decided to lease Harrison Island, but when they went to sign the lease they found that their wide-awake neighbors had worked to the windward of them and had a ten years' lease of the island. The New-Rochelle Club's lease of Echo Island does not expire for another year. They will have hard work now finding a favorable site.

A RACE TRACK CHANGES OWNERS

The Old Guttenberg Crowd Get Control of the Virginia Jockey Club.

Word comes from Washington that the Virginia Jockey Club, which has heretofore been conducted under The Jockey Club rules, has passed into the possession of Messrs. McLaughlin and Carr, two of the Guttenberg crowd, who with their friends, have secured possession of the interest of the Secretary, Col. H. D. McIntyre of the Brooklyn Jockey Club. If this is a fact, all prospects of high-class racing there will have to be abandoned, as it will be run on the Guttenberg plan, as an outdoor poolroom and gambling den, without any attempt at high-class sport.

This will be a disappointment to the race horse owners hereabout like Messrs. August Belmont, Col. W. P. Thompson, James R. Keene, Dr. G. L. Knapp, Augustus Clason, Pierre Lorillard, P. J. Dwyer, J. W. Rogers, Col. Jacob Ruppert, Gideon & Daly, Louis Stuart, J. B. Haggin, the Longacres Stable, J. O. Donner, James Galway, and others, who had expected to race their horses at the Virginia track during the latter part of March, through April, and until the meeting of the Brooklyn Jockey Club in May.

Under the new management the racing will be independent of The Jockey Club, and open arms will be extended to the "outlaws" who are still racing in snow and slush at the Alexander Island track.

It was also reported up town last night that Thomas F. Egan has disposed of his interest in the track to the Guttenberg crowd, and that "Doc" Kirk, the Treasurer of the association, is to be the only one of the original incorporators of the club to remain with the new club, which is to be reorganized in the interests of "Johnny" Carr and "Denny" McLaughlin as soon as possible.

This change in ownership means another severe blow to racing in the East, and probably foretells legislative action to wipe out the gamblers in Virginia.

TROTTERS SHIPPED TO AUSTRIA.

Fifteen Well-Bred Animals Purchased for the Government Stud.

The North German Lloyd steamer Lahn, which sails this morning, will carry a notable collection of American trotting horses which have been recently purchased in New-York City and Buffalo by Messrs. Moser and Giddings for the Austrian Government. The shipment comprises fifteen animals, eight of which are stallions. Among the most valuable trotters in the lot are:

Excellence, 2:19½, b. s., 10 years, by Mambrino King, dam Windsweep, by Hamlin's Almont, Jr., 2:26.
Deputy, 2:19½, b. s., 11 years, by Echo, dam Marie Rose, by Inca, 2:27.
Callisto, 2:26½, b. s., 9 years, by Alcantara, 2:23, dam Annie Page, 2:27¼, by Daniel Lambert.
Almont Dictator, b. s., 14 years, by Hamlin's Almont, Jr., 2:26, dam Mermaid, by Dictator.
Prometheus, b. s., 6 years, by Chimes, dam Guenn, by Mambrino King.
Esther, ch. m., 5 years, by Mambrino King, dam Hazel, by Hamlin's Almont, Jr., 2:26.
Oratava, b. m., 4 years, by King Wilkes, 2:22¼, dam Puella, 2:29, by Harold.
O'Shanter, b. m., 8 years, by Robert McGregor, 2:17½, dam Fanny Summers, by Young Jim.
Lucetta, br. m., 5 years, by Sable Wilkes, 2:18, dam Hettie, by Tilton's Almont, 2:26.
Rosita, b. m., 4 years, by Re-election, 2:27¼, dam Miss Egbert, 2:29¾, by Egbert.
Titania, b. m., 9 years, by Electioneer, dam Ella, by Sultan, 2:24.
Celeste, ch. m., 11 years, by Alcyone, 2:27, dam Dade Chenault, by Neil Robinson.

Mr. Lewis Frobisher, who is the official inspector of exported trotters, appointed by the National Trotting Association, said yesterday that this shipment is probably the largest and most valuable that has yet been sent to Europe. The horses will be landed at Bremerhaven and shipped by rail to Vienna, where the Government breeding stud is situated. Some of the stallions will probably be leased by the Austrian authorities to parties who will keep them for public service in different parts of the country, while others are intended for use in the Government breeding stud. It is said that Messrs. Moser and Giddings will return to the United States next Spring for another consignment of trotters.

Croker's Horses at Newmarket.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Richard Croker's race horses, which arrived on the steamer Mississippi, have been stabled in Newmarket, at Alcroft's, where Iroquois and his companions were lodged. All of them had a good night's rest, including the older ones, which had stood throughout the previous sixteen days. Don Alonzo is in poor condition, having been badly frightened on the railway journey, during which he kicked and lathered badly. The cold prevents the trainers from giving any of the horses an outing.

Fair Prices for Horses.

The semi-weekly sales of horses at I. H. Dahlman's new auction mart in East Twenty-fourth Street continue to draw nearly all the best buyers from this city and from other horse centres in the East. The Monday sales are always largely patronized by out-of-town dealers, who are just at this season stocking up for the Spring trade. These well-informed horsemen know that they need have no fear of by-bidding or other sharp practices in any sale conducted under the old established name of I. H. Dahlman, and the Dahlman market consequently attracts a great majority of the buyers in East Twenty-fourth Street. Yesterday's sale in the new pavilion was one of the most satisfactory of the season thus far. The best consignors in the producing districts, having full confidence in Mr. Dahlman's integrity and ability to handle horses at public sale, had supplied him with a remarkably choice lot of stock, and with a big crowd of buyers on hand fair prices were realized for the 300 horses disposed of.

OF INTEREST TO HORSEMEN.

—Among the 145 nominators to the Stallion Stakes at Hawthorne Park, Chicago, to be run in 1897, are these by gentlemen making their headquarters in this city during the whole or part of the year: J. B. Haggin, (Rancho Del Passo,) Salvator, Sir Modred, Darebin, Maxim, Tyrant, Prestonpans, Fitz James, Anchorite, Fresno, Calvados, Ben Ali, St. Andrew, Kismet, Midlothian, and Torso; Richard Croker, (Belle Meade Stud,) Iroquois, Luke Blackburn, Tremont, Clarendon, Royalist, Inspector B., and Longstreet; August Belmont, (Blemton Stable,) Rayon d'Or, Magnetizer, and Fiddlesticks; S. S. Brown, Troubadour and Stuyvesant; Gideon & Daly, His Highness and Ludwig; J. R. & F. P. Keene, Kallicrates, St. Leonard, Tournament, and Chorister; Edward Kelly, (Madison Stable,) Greenland and Devotee; W. J. Spiers, (East Meade Studd,) Major Domo; James Galway, (Preakness Stud,) Belvedere and Linden; L. O. Appleby, (Silver Brook Stud,) Knight of Ellerslie and Tristan; W. P. Thompson, Martinet; H. I. Thornton, Mariner and Sobranje; A. T. Pulsifer, Tenny. The stake is already worth $9,500, of which $5,000 is added by the association. The get of all the 145 stallions named will be eligible, and this will mean about 2,500 youngsters, according to Secretary Kuhl's estimate.

—Green B. Morris, who had announced that he was going to take his string of racers from the Gravesend (Brooklyn Jockey Club) track to New-Orleans, changed his mind as suddenly as he alone can, and instead shipped them to Montgomery Park, Memphis, Tenn., where they now are. How long they will remain there is a mystery, as Morris is a regular gypsy in his habit of roving about and making unexpected changes. Mr. Morris announced before his departure that he would race only in the West next Summer. That would seem to indicate that he will have all his horses back in the East again about the time the roses are in bloom.

—Secretary J. K. Gwynn of the St. Louis Fair Association is in the city looking for entries to the stakes to be run under the auspices of his club from May 11 to June 8. There are ten valuable stakes to close, and he expects to get a goodly lot of entries from Eastern owners. Major J. J. Burke, one of the most capable judges in America, will be the presiding judge at the meeting, and he is also interesting himself in trying to secure entries for the meeting, at which the purses and stakes will approximate $150,000.

—The Washington Park Club of Chicago, following the example of the Monmouth Park Association and the New-York Jockey Club, has declared off all its stakes that had been closed for this and next year. This had been expected when the club decided at its annual meeting to abandon racing this year. The announcement is now made, as stake declarations were due Feb. 1. All efforts to get the stakes transferred to other Chicago racing associations were rejected by the Washington Park Club.

—A man in Wyoming has a trotting elk that he wants to exhibit at Fleetwood Park during the Grand Circuit meeting next August. The owner of the animal, who writes to Secretary Hedges of the New-York Driving Club from the House of Representatives of the Wyoming Legislature, says his antlered trotter is trained to draw a pneumatic sulky, that he can go like the wind on a trot, and has never been known to make a break.

—Philip J. Dwyer, President of the Brooklyn Jockey Club, who has been in poor health, has gone to Florida for a short visit to Rockledge, where M. F. Dwyer, his son, Charles F. Dwyer, Richard Croker, and Joseph Vendig—the latter the betting commissioner for Messrs. Croker and Dwyer—have been for some time. Mr. P. J. Dwyer will also visit New-Orleans and Hot Springs before his return to Brooklyn.

—Word has been received from James H. McCormick, who is now at Memphis, to the effect that old Lamplighter is wintering in grand style, and that everything now looks favorable to his coming through the Winter in such shape that he will undoubtedly be able to race again this season.

—Capt. S. S. Brown of Pittsburg will have only a small stable this year—ten in number. He is authority for the statement that the lot is not a strong one. His speediest youngster is a sister to Daily America, but she is small, and the Captain says will not be a weight carrier, he fears.

—John Arthur, a handler of harness horses, and Louis Parisette, Jr., a trainer of saddle horses, have formed a partnership for the sale of horses, and have established their stable on West Fifty-fifth Street.

Warrants Issued for Pugilists.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28.—As a result of the bout between Horace Leeds of Atlantic City, N. J., and Charles McKeever of Philadelphia at the Winter Circus Building on Saturday night, warrants were to-day issued for the arrest of McKeever, Leeds, "Jack" Fogarty, the referee, and John H. Clark, who, it is claimed, acted as a second to McKeever. A warrant was also issued for the arrest of "Charley" McCarty, who met Leeds on Thursday night. The men are charged with engaging in and abetting a prize fight, and at a hearing this morning Magistrate Pole held McKeever and Clark for a further hearing. The others have not yet been arrested. This action of the authorities is a blow to pugilism in Philadelphia.

Fitzsimmons Held for Trial.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 28.—Robert Fitzsimmons, the pugilist, was arraigned to-day before Justice Vann on the indictment charging him with manslaughter in the first degree in causing the death of Con Riordan by a blow struck during a sparring exhibition at Jacobs's Opera House on Nov. 16 last. He pleaded not guilty, and was held in $10,000 bail.

SPORTING NEWS IN BRIEF.

—The second smoking concert of the Cricketers' Club will be given on Thursday night, when the devotees of the willow look for a repetition of their last enjoyable entertainment. The club has proved a pleasant meeting place for the votaries of cricket during the Winter months, and many entertainments have been arranged for their pleasure. A cribbage tournament is at present in progress, the standing of the players at present being: Sidney Elford, 10; A. H. Biddle, 6; G. H. Chadwick, 2, and G. R. Cooper, 2.

—The testimonial which the New-York Athletic Club members intend to give Prof. "Mike" Donovan at Lenox Lyceum on Feb. 9 promises to be a success. A host of fistic talent has been secured, which includes C. C. Smith, "Joe" Butler, "Billy" Ahearn, "Joe" Harmon, "Johnny" Van Heest, George Gannon, Fred Morris, "Billy" Murray, "Billy" Weldon, "Sam" Burns, and others.

—There will be a fox chase at Asheville, N. C., on Feb. 20, and many club men from here are going down. Arrangements have already been made for several cars for the horses.

Cricketers to Visit West Indies.

Everything has been definitely settled regarding a tour of the West Indies by a team of English cricketers, and, under the captaincy of R. S. Lucas, the well-known Middlesex amateur, the following team left Southampton on Jan. 16 on board the Royal Mail steamer Medway: M. M. Barker, Radley School and Marylebone Club; Leigh Barratt, Norfolk; R. Berens, Westminster and Oxford; F. W. Bush, who has played for Surrey; H. R. Bromley-Davenport, Eton and Cambridge; J. M. Dawson, Eton and Cambridge; Arthur Priestly, Marylebone; R. P. Sewell, who has played for both Kent and Essex; H. Smith, Turbeville and Marylebone; W. H. Wakefield, Charterhouse and Oxford, and J. H. Deatherby, Winchester and Marylebone.

The Medway is due at Barbados on the 28th, and the team will remain there for two weeks. They will then proceed to the Leeward Islands, (St. Kitts and Antigua,) the Windward Islands, (St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and Grenada,) passing a week in each group; Trinidad and British Guiana will then be visited for a week each, and the tour will conclude with a fortnight's cricket in Jamaica, the team returning to Plymouth by May 1.

Association Football League.

The National Association Football League will meet on Tuesday night at the Cricketers' Club, when the long-delayed schedule will be drawn up. It is expected that the schedule will be started about the second week in February, and end about Decoration Day, thus giving the clubs ample time to play all their games. The league has been particularly fortunate in the selection of officers, for all the men are not alone enthusiastic in their support of the game and willing to do all in their power for the success of the league, but they are men of brains, and competent to fill their respective offices. John A. Young of the Brooklyn Wanderers is proving an ideal Secretary, and his nomination for this important position was a good step in the right direction, which was followed by the election of W. E. Gill as Treasurer and W. Southern as President. Everything points to the success of the organization, and it is expected that some fine exhibitions of the game will be seen when the teams of the Centreville Athletic Club, Brooklyn Wanderers, and Americus Athletic Association come together.

Wesleyan's Football Officers.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Jan. 28.—The Wesleyan Football Association this afternoon chose Pullman, '96, President; Prof. E. T. Merrill, '81, Graduate Director; R. N. Bennett, '97, Secretary, and B. H. Brownell, '97, Treasurer.

BASEBALL BREVITIES.

—"Jack" Doyle, the popular first baseman, was signed yesterday by Director Freedman to play that position with the Giants during the coming season. Doyle and Manager George Davis are the only players signed thus far, but the others will probably close their contracts within the next fortnight.

—Savannah has been selected by Charles H. Byrne as the place for the Brooklyns to take their earlier preparation for the League baseball games. Mr. Byrne regards this point as the most advantageous in the South, being within easy riding distance of other cities where baseball is popular.

—"Gale" Murphy will doubtless be used as an emergency player, and Stafford, it is said, will be given a fair trial at second base. Doyle thinks this man will prove himself fast enough for the league in this position, and Manager Davis inclines to this belief also.

—The Giants will go to Florida about Feb. 25 for their limbering-up practice. They will probably play at Ocala. This will not be settled, however, for a few days to come.

—Director Freedman is in favor of having reserved seats in the upper tier of the grand stand at the Polo Grounds, and this plan probably will be adopted.

—Manager George Davis will arrive in town to-morrow, and then it will be in order to hear of [illegible]

MONTAUKS WIN EASILY

Castle Points's Bowling Team Defeated in Two Games.

"ROOTERS" AFRAID OF SNOWSTORM

Only Three Present to Cheer the Victors, and the Losers Were Without Any Hoboken Supporters.

The Montauk Wheelmen bowlers played two games in the wheelmen's tournament last evening with the Castle Point Cyclers' team of Hoboken, at Acme Hall, Brooklyn. The members of the latter were in notoriously bad form, and the result was that the Montauks won both games without turning a hair.

Only three "rooters" turned out to cheer the Montauks, but the trio did nobly, and went away so hoarse that none of them could speak above a whisper. The Pointers came all the way from Hoboken without a single "rooter," and the superstitious attributed their crushing defeat to this lamentable fact. The snowstorm doubtless kept a large crowd away, as Tate's merry Montauks have a large following.

"Billy" Tate was present, as usual, in the dual capacity of scorer and chief adviser. The Castles were so "easy" for his men that Tate did not feel like giving vent to his emotions in the usual manner, so he simply let out three short, sharp "yows" when the curtain went down. His comrades did likewise, and but for the three rooters above referred to there would have been comparative quiet in the alleys.

In the opening game the score was 783 to 675, while in the second it was 890 to 682. Darby secured the high score honors of the evening with 194. The summary:

FIRST GAME.

MONTAUK WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Van Sicklen	4	2	4	176
Darby	1	6	3	154
McNeill	3	2	5	141
Frost	2	1	7	119
Schenck	5	4	1	193
Total	15	15	20	783

CASTLE POINT CYCLERS.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Curtis	1	3	6	127
Francke	2	1	7	112
Bates	3	3	4	151
Trautwein	3	3	4	148
Slonek	1	4	5	137
Total	10	14	26	675

FRAMES.

Montauk	88	147	224	301	378	475	549	633	708	783
Castle Point	75	153	208	269	330	397	466	544	615	675

Averages—Montauk, 156 3-5; Castle Point, 135. Scorers—James Turney and W. C. Carsons. Umpire—Theodore B. Shea.

SECOND GAME.

MONTAUK WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Van Sicklen	3	3	4	160
Darby	5	3	2	194
McNeill	3	5	2	164
Frost	3	5	2	190
Schenck	2	7	1	182
Total	16	23	11	890

CASTLE POINT CYCLERS.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Curtis	3	4	3	167
Francke	3	2	5	152
Bates	0	1	9	94
Trautwein	1	5	4	143
Slonek	2	2	6	126
Total	9	14	27	682

FRAMES.

Montauk	105	218	325	401	479	547	634	728	812	890
Castle Point	94	151	227	292	339	392	454	513	596	682

Averages—Montauk, 178; Castle Point, 136 2-5. Scorers—James Turney and W. C. Carson. Umpire—Theodore B. Shea.

AVERAGES OF BOWLERS.

Good Work Done by Competitors in the Interclub League.

It will be seen by the appended tables that the competitors in the Interclub Bowling League have done excellent work since the competition began. Lounsbery of the Union League Club is at the head of the list with the excellent average of 177 in 22 games played. Lounsbery also holds the high-score record thus far. The individual averages follows:

Name	Games.	High Score.	Averages.
UNION LEAGUE.			
Lounsbery	22	228	177
Miller	22	223	170
James	14	182	162
Robbins	20	194	158
Squire	8	181	154
Quinn	11	172	153
Houghton	6	160	146
Hall	4	152	140
Burroughs	8	137	129
LINCOLN.			
Riggs	22	199	167
Olmstead	22	190	164
Swaney	22	213	160
Fetterolf	22	187	158
Bannister	22	182	157
OXFORD.			
Whittlesey	22	222	173
Fisher	22	215	172
Lee	22	223	165
Beard	22	191	163
Taylor	22	191	160
HANOVER.			
Young	22	211	174
Grosch	22	214	170
Peterkin	20	199	160
Myerle	6	174	156
Rose	22	194	154
Naul	4	175	152
Hill	8	175	151
Hawkins	6	160	150
MONTAUK.			
Callaghan	18	207	165
Hoyt	22	196	165
Allen	22	198	164
Daval	4	212	164
Willets	22	198	164
Swan	22	197	164
CARLETON.			
Stoner	22	215	169
Frankish	22	212	163
Mason	18	225	163
Ebbets	22	193	162
Van Siclen	22	191	156
Newhall	2	173	157
Lincoln	2	141	138
KNICKERBOCKER.			
Bollinger	21	190	163
Ramsen	18	185	158
Webster	13	182	155
Rose	18	189	152
Morehead	2	152	148
Cowperthwaite	8	172	147
Lott	4	153	147
Simpson	6	153	143
Catlin	7	187	143
Maynard	10	173	142
Barcook	2	130	127
McNeil	1	108	106
COLUMBIA.			
Judge	22	187	160
Wilson	22	195	159
York	22	196	156
Langan	22	185	154
O'Connor	22	214	151
AURORA GRATA.			
McClement	20	209	169
Gooderson	22	212	168
Morse	12	181	162
Halsey	2	166	161
Holste	20	212	154
Tucker	18	184	151
Rice	6	164	149
Harvey	2	148	149
Kirkland	6	156	142
Scofield	2	151	147
MEDWOOD.			
Steinbugler	22	201	165
Hubbard	15	168	144
Matthews	6	159	144
Johnson	20	192	154
Haviland	20	206	160
D. E. Selling	2	166	160
Cone	4	177	153
Sullivan	5	179	143
Clarkson	16	170	138

THE MICHAUX CYCLE SHOW.

Society's Club Enjoys Trick Riding and a Display of Machines.

The Michaux Cycle Club had a bicycle show of its own at Bowman's Academy yesterday afternoon. A number of trick riders gave an interesting exhibition of their skill and then the principal makes of wheels were displayed by experienced hands. The band played while the show lasted, and everybody seemed pleased.

Never before was there such a large gathering of the members of this fashionable cycling club. They were coming and going all the afternoon. More than fifty private conveyances were to be counted outside the Broadway entrance while the affair was on. A large majority of those present were ladies of the exclusive social set, sometimes called the "Four Hundred." C. Windham-Quin, one of the promoters of the club, was asked who were some of the people present, and his reply was: "Oh, everybody in the list of 'Four Hundred.'" It may be concluded, therefore, that some of the best-known society folks were there.

When the opportunity offered many of the ladies enjoyed the delights of cycling on a board floor. The club has developed some really fine riders, namely, Mrs. John C. Minor and Mrs. McCoskry Butt. A score of others have acquired the art of riding well and two score more are mastering the problem of how to balance and pedal at the same time.

The membership of the club has grown rapidly within the last fortnight, a majority of those joining being women. The number of ladies in the club has grown so large recently that unless the influx ceases there will soon be no room for the men. They were recently crowded out of their comfortable quarters in the west end of the academy, and now they have rooms in the east end. They may not long be there, for already there is talk of the ladies' rooms being too small.

UNION ROADSTERS' RECORD.

Lost Only Seven Games in the Bowling Tournament.

RAHWAY, N. J., Jan. 28.—The phenomenal work of the Union County Roadsters' bowling team during the past six weeks in the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs bowling tournament is a topic discussed among wheelmen.

To date the team has rolled 32 league games, winning 25 and losing 7. In these games the Roadsters made the grand total of 25,694 pins, with an average of 803 pins a game. Their opponents rolled 24,005, with an average of 751 pins a game. Counting several disastrous defeats, they thus lead their rivals by 52 points in every game. Up to Dec. 13 they had played 12 games, winning 6, and were in third place.

Beginning on that day with the Kings County Wheelmen, they began to fight their way to the lead. Victory perched upon their banner for 18 consecutive games, including the match game rolled with the Lafayette Wheelmen. The nineteenth game they were defeated by the Atalantas of Newark. They, however, won the second game from the Newark lads, and on Friday night took two games from the Kings County Wheelmen, making 21 victories out of 22 games.

In the first game with the Kings County Wheelmen the Roadsters rolled 879, which is the top score of the season by any team away from home. There remain but 6 games for the Roadsters to roll before the tournament ends.

The remaining games are with the Brooklyns, Tourists, and Montauks. The Roadsters won both games with the Brooklyns and Tourists here, and broke even with the Montauks. It can be safely said that they will win at least half of the remaining games to be played.

SUGGESTIONS FOR CYCLISTS.

Ideas for the National Assembly Delegates to Act Upon.

Chairman Raymond of the League's Racing Board believes that that organization should start out this year on a larger and more conservative plan, and will move at the annual meeting of the National Assembly on Feb. 18 the adoption of the following changes in the by-laws:

That the League apportion the revenue derived from sanction fees as collected by the Racing Board to the payment of salary to the Chairman of said board, and such other legitimate expenses of the entire board as may accrue.

That it shall have the power to grant or withhold sanctions for race meetings, and to impose penalties upon race promoters and racing men who may hold race meetings or engage in racing at the same without the official sanction of the board. But no race meeting shall receive official sanction if it is to be held on Sunday or has upon its schedule any event which is open to woman competitors. The board shall charge a fee for each sanction, but a League club having fifty members on its roll may by a vote of the board receive a sanction without the payment of a fee.

Mr. Raymond is on record as favoring the plan of making the office of Chairman of the Racing Board an electivie one and giving that official power to select his own associates on the board.

Chief Consul L. C. Jaquish of Illinois says he will revive the color-line question by moving that the word "white" be stricken from the membership rules. In this event a bitter resistance can be expected from the Southern delegates.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

—An exchange says: "An improved chain bicycle that is promised to create quite a sensation in the bicycle world when put on the market has been invented by Augustine and Henry Scott of Plainfield. This bicycle, unlike most recent inventions, does not involve the use of complicated and unsightly levers. In appearance it is practically the same as the modern up-to-date safety. The claims made for it over the ordinary type of safety are more speed, with the same amount of power and greater ease in hill climbing; two very important factors. As soon as the conditions are favorable Monte Scott, the celebrated record breaker, who at present holds all world's road records from five to twenty-five miles, will make an attempt on this machine to establish a new table of road records from five to one hundred miles. He feels confident that he will put the twenty-five-mile record down to one hour. The present world's record is 1:05:00, made by him in New-Jersey."

—The Riverside Wheelmen are looking for a new clubhouse, and in all probability will settle somewhere in the Boulevard. The Clubhouse Committee has two places in view between Seventy-fifth and Sixtieth Streets, and if favorable terms can be obtained for either, the deal will be closed at once.

—The Humber Cycle Company has engaged Arthur N. Jervis of Brooklyn as traveling agent and Superintendent of advertising. Mr. Jervis has a knowledge of the trade that makes him a very valuable man in his new position.

—President Luscomb has appointed J. F. Adams of Massachusetts, J. J. Van Nort of Pennsylvania, and A. E. Mergenthaler of Ohio as members of the Auditing Committee of the league.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

TUESDAY, JAN. 29.

Bowling.—Manhattan Bicycle Club vs. Brooklyn Bicycle Club, at 331 Bowery; Brooklyn interclub tournament.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 30.

Bowling.—Tourists vs. Columbia Cycle Club, at Paterson; Atalanta vs. Castle Point, at Newark; Bank Clerks' League, at Academy Alleys, East Fourteenth Street.

THURSDAY, JAN. 31.

Bowling.—Union County vs. Tourist Cycle Club, at Rahway, N. J.; Brooklyn vs. Atalantas, at 1,409 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

FRIDAY, FEB. 1.

Bowling.—Columbia Cycle Club vs. Bushwick Wheelmen, at Acme Hall, Seventh Avenue and Ninth Street, Brooklyn; Bank Clerks' League, Academy Alleys, on East Fourteenth Street; Harlem Republican Club League tournament.

Minstrel show of Bushwick Wheelmen, at Arion Hall, Wall Street, near Broadway, Brooklyn.

MONDAY, FEB. 4.

Bowling.—Bushwick Wheelmen vs. Montauk Wheelmen, at American Alleys, Hamburg and Greene Avenues, Brooklyn.

Meeting of the Excelsior Cycle Club, at 1,786 Broadway.

Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Good Roads Association, at the South Brooklyn Wheelmen Clubhouse, Seventh Avenue and Ninth Street, Brooklyn.

A Sled Seventy-seven Feet Long.

From The Boston Journal.

The people of Farmington, N. H., believe that Farmington can boast of having the greatest "coaster" in New-England. Its prominent qualities are length, strength, speed, and beauty. It was built by its owner, Harvey Pearl, a painter. Its object was to win a wager that he would coast across the bridge at the Hosiery Mill, which is a half mile from the foot of the hill on Main Street.

The big sled, which is known as "Uncle Sam," is 77 feet long, and carries 70 adults. Mr. Pearl always steers, and has taken big loads down the hill running a mile a minute, without ever meeting with an accident. He is a man of great strength and steady nerve. He recently lifted, clear of the ground, a stone roller which weighed 1,000 pounds.

Mr. Pearl gave a coasting party for the children Friday afternoon. In honor of the event the schools closed, and business was practically suspended, and Main Street, thoroughly iced from the aqueduct, was thrown open for the coasters. Mr. Pearl, besides accommodating eighty-five on Uncle Sam, used his last season's triple runner for the benefit of about forty-seven. Uncle Sam was used exclusively for the children, except on the last trip, when, with seventy-two passengers, mostly grown people, it broke the town's coasting record by about 700 feet, winning a barrel of apples and an oyster supper for the party.

Canada's Rate of Interest.

From The London (Canada) Advertiser.

In his speech at the annual meeting of the Canada Landed and National Investment Company, President Blaikie remarked on the steady decrease in the rate of interest. He said that there could be no doubt that the day of high rates of interest is gone, never to return, and that investors must make up their minds that 5 per cent. per annum is now the maximum return that can be looked for when coupled with undoubted security. As money is the tool of traders, few will regret that the high interest stage has been passed. What this country needs is wider markets, unfettered trade, plenty of cheap and sound money—$1 always worth 100 cents—and economical administration of public affairs.

BAPTISTS ON SUNDAY SALOONS

TO OPPOSE PROPOSED LEGISLATION AT ALBANY.

Resolutions Adopted by the Ministers' Conference—Methodists Discuss the Question.

At the regular meeting of the Baptist ministers yesterday the Rev. Dr. Halloway introduced the following resolutions:

Whereas, The liquor interests of New-York have demanded the Sunday opening of saloons,

Resolved, That we, the members of the Baptist Ministers' Conference of New-York, enter our earnest protest against the impious demand and this outrageous assault upon the Christian Sabbath, and express our conviction that the present law should not be pronounced a failure until an honest effort has been made to enforce it.

Resolved, That a committee of one of our members be appointed further to protest in our behalf against the passage of the iniquitous measure before the Excise Committee at Albany.

Dr. Halloway said that the clerk of the Excise Committee had told him that a law would be passed for opening the saloons on Sunday if either Gov. Morton or Mayor Strong was in favor of such a measure.

The Rev. S. E. Patten moved to amend the resolutions by having a committee of three appointed to wait on Mayor Strong.

"Baptists have a way of being at the last end of the procession," said Dr. Halloway. "The Methodists and every other denomination have already been before the Mayor, and it would look awkward, to say the least, if now the Baptists should go there after everybody else."

S. Allman said that he knew the Mayor and felt that his position on the question of Sunday opening must have been misunderstood. He said that the Mayor's heart was against liquor selling, and that he would stop it altogether if he had the power.

The Rev. A. C. Dixon said that Mayor Strong's position on the question of Sunday opening had been defined by him before his election, and his recent course was a foregone conclusion.

Dr. Halloway's resolution was then adopted. Chairman McClymont appointed him to visit the Mayor.

Reporters for the newspapers were excluded from the meeting of Methodist ministers yesterday before the report was made by the committee which called on Mayor Strong with reference to the opening of liquor saloons on Sunday. Dr. A. B. Sanford made the motion to exclude them, after a discussion on an address by the Rev. Dr. Henry S. Lunn of England on church union.

"This is a private meeting," he said. "The reporters have taken notes of Dr. Lunn's address, though he said expressly that he did not want the address reported. Perhaps the reporters didn't hear his injunction."

Chairman Dr. Palmer said that the meeting was not open to reporters, and he appointed Dr. Sanford to exclude them. There the matter rested until Dr. Sanford again brought it up by moving that the reporters be requested to give up their notes to the Chairman.

Dr. Wilson moved that the preachers be asked to rise, so that the reporters could be discovered and have a chance to get out.

Dr. Iglehart said that if the reporters were asked not to report Dr. Lunn's address they would not do so.

Dr. Buckley of The Christian Advocate moved to lay the whole matter on the table. He said:

"Recent discussions held here were sent broadcast, and we were supposed to indorse their sentiments. They made us ridiculous. These are private meetings. I am sure the reporters are gentlemen enough to withdraw when asked."

Dr. Buckley's motion was carried almost unanimously, and the reporters withdrew.

No direct information was given to the reporters after the meeting, but it was learned that Dr. Iglehart, on behalf of the committee which had waited on the Mayor, made a report that the Mayor should be supported for the present.

Then the resolutions introduced by Dr. Paine a week ago, in which Mayor Strong was denounced as having betrayed his trust by meeting the liquor dealer, were taken up. No action was taken, however, the discussion not being completed at the hour of adjournment.

In the discussion on Dr. Lunn's address Dr. Upham said he was in favor of organic union, which would be realized by each church recognizing that it is a part of the one catholic and apostolic Church.

Bishop Andrews said: "Neither by act nor utterance have I ever put any obstacle in the way of the unity of the Church, nor to hinder the onward march of fraternal feeling which characterizes the end of this century. We are apart now without justifiable reason. We waste our energies in being apart, but I hope for the speedy consummation of the union of Churches."

Dr. Pullman of Bridgeport, Conn., opposed organic governmental unity of the Churches and instanced the Dr. Briggs incident as showing the difficulty of such a union.

Dr. Parkhurst Declines.

From The Raleigh News and Observer.

Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst of New-York was invited by the societies of Wake Forest College to make the commencement address next June. He writes President Taylor under date of Jan. 22, and "expresses his appreciation of the cordial hospitality extended to him, but regrets that he is unable to accede to the request of the students, as he will, in all probability, be out of the country." Dr. Parkhurst usually spends his Summers in high climbing in the Alps.

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THE DEVIL FOUND GUILTY

Tried Before Major Perry of the Salvation Army.

SENTENCED FOR TEN THOUSAND YEARS

Convicted of Treason Against the King of Kings and Many Other Crimes—His Counsel Unable to Produce Him.

The devil was tried last night, found guilty, and sentenced to imprisonment for 10,000 years in the bottomless pit.

The indictment upon which he was tried was entitled, "The King of Kings and His Subjects Against the Devil," and contained three counts. First, "high treason"; second, "doing grievous spiritual, mental, bodily, and social harm to the King's subjects," and, third, "maliciously intending to ruin the King's subjects forever."

The trial was held by the Salvation Army in the barracks of the First New-York Corps at Seventh Avenue and Twenty-second Street, "for the purpose," explained by Capt. Jenkins of the corps, "of showing how exacting the devil is, and what a hard taskmaster he is for those who get into his toils."

The meeting room of the corps was arranged for the trial by placing a bench, jury box, clerk's desk, and other fittings of a court room at one end on a raised platform, before which the audience and friends of the Army sat and enjoyed the trial.

The audience arrived early, and entirely filled the room. There was much that was laughable in the proceedings, and yet there were many elements of sadness in it also.

The witnesses disclosed the evils of their past lives, which they attributed to the devil, and in every instance they declared that they had escaped from his thraldom through the saving grace of Jesus Christ. All of those who participated in the trial were members of the Salvation Army.

Major Robert Perry acted as Judge, and Adjt. Caygill as prosecuting attorney. Ensign Alexander Damon appeared for the defense. Capt. Jenkins was the clerk of the court, and twelve members of the army constituted the jury.

Before the court was opened Capt. Jenkins prayed that the proceedings might effect the salvation of some of those in the room. Then the clerk opened the court with the formal cry of "Hear ye! hear ye! All persons having any business with this court may now draw near and they shall be heard."

The jury was empaneled and the usual opportunity was given to the counsel to examine the members. The prosecuting attorney was satisfied with the jurors, but the devil's advocate challenged several of them, alleging that they were biased and prejudiced against his client. Some of his challenges were sustained, the jurymen were ordered from the box, and others substituted for them.

The jurymen were all asked: "Are you related to the defendant in this case, and are you prepared to give a just verdict?"

The Judge rapped loudly, and called for the defendant to appear at the bar.

"He is not able to be here to-night, your Honor, and I ask that this case be adjourned," said his counsel.

"Did he notify you that he could not be here?" asked the Judge.

"I could not get him here in person to-night, as he is busily occupied elsewhere, and I insist upon an adjournment," said the devil's counsel.

The prosecuting attorney objected strenuously to an adjournment, and as the devil's counsel could not promise to have his client present to-morrow night if an adjournment were granted the trial proceeded.

The indictment was then read by the clerk amid much laughter and applause.

In opening the case for the prosecution, Adjt. Caygill said: "The devil has been for a great many years conspiring against our King. His works are recorded in the book of records—the Bible—and he is therein shown to be a liar, a thief, a murderer, and a destroyer of the lives of the King's subjects.

"His counsel will tell you, gentlemen of the jury, that he is not a roaring lion going about seeking whom he may devour, but that he is a respectable old gentleman who never did any one any harm, but tried to make them enjoy life. I will admit that he is not a roaring lion, but he is a snake in the grass, a wolf in sheep's clothing. He does not make himself known with a loud noise and an engraved card, but he insinuates himself into our houses and hearts under one of his many aliases. He is a more despicable wretch than it would be possible to find elsewhere."

Adjt. Caygill told of the wrongs that the devil has done, and began to speak of the thousands whose lives he has ruined. But the Judge cut him short with a sharp command to speak of none but those who would testify, and the first witness was called.

Ermie Natino, an Italian, took the stand and told of his acquaintance with the devil, how he had disobeyed his mother because the devil advised him to do so, and how he lost his leg in consequence. In reply to questions on cross-examination, he denied that it was his heart that misled him, and maintained that his heart wanted him to do right, but the devil persuaded him to do wrong by telling him that the action would be for his good.

The next witness was Mrs. Sarah Wantling, an Englishwoman, who said: "I was a good woman, a loving wife, and a fond mother, until I met the devil. I first met him in a hospital, where he tempted me to take the liquors instead of giving them to the patients. I then became a drunkard. I got as low down as possible, and was put in jail, and was there drunk when my baby died. I got out and was looking out of the window of a barroom, when members of the Salvation Army came along, and the proprietor of the place said that he would give me a quart of Old Tom gin if I would go and take their banner away. I went to do so, and the women were so kind to me, that I went to their home with them. That was fifteen years ago, and I haven't tasted a drop of liquor since."

William Wallace, a Scotchman; Louise Rassman, a German, James Duppy, an Irishman, and others from various countries, testified in the same manner, and maintained stoutly under cross-examination that the devil was responsible for all the evil of their lives, but that they discarded his friendship when they learned of Jesus Christ through the Salvation Army.

The evidence being all in for the prosecution, the devil's counsel said that his client was absent and could not defend himself, and that he had no witnesses present.

In his charge, the Judge said: "This court is a law unto itself, and is the only court in the world where the Judge is a Salvationist first and a Judge afterward." He referred to the cases of record as shown in the lives of David, Judas, Ananias and Sapphira, and the politicians and corrupt officials in this and other cities, many of whose acts, he said, are inspired by the devil.

"I think that the jury will find," he said, "that he is particularly spiteful against the Salvation Army. I charge that you find a verdict against the devil. If you see any reason to add anything to your verdict, because of the misguided young lawyer, who came here to advocate his cause and his witnesses, that he did not produce, you are at liberty to do so."

Both counsel summed up and the jury retired. On the jury's return to the court-room it declared the devil "guilty on all the charges in the indictment set forth," and recommended that his counsel be prayed with.

The Judge then sentenced the devil and ordered his counsel under arrest, that he might be held until he could be prayed with. Hallelujahs were sung and the devil was banished from the barracks.

The Judge stated that he had taken people from all parts of the world as witnesses to prove that the devil did his work of destruction wherever man exists.

DEMAND FOR MORE SCHOOLS

MOVEMENT TO SECURE A BIENNIAL CENSUS OF CHILDREN.

Ex-Mayor Hewitt and Others Address a Meeting in Music Hall—New Legislation Proposed.

The National League for the Protection of American Institutions held a meeting in Music Hall last night for the purpose of promoting legislation in behalf of a biennial school census for the State.

Joseph H. Choate, who was to have presided, was absent, and James C. Carter, President of the City Club, took the chair.

In opening the meeting, Mr. Carter spoke briefly on the great danger of having sufficient school accommodations. The importance of the matter cannot be magnified, he said.

The Rev. Dr. James M. King, Secretary of the league, then read an address, which was, in part, as follows:

This meeting has one sole and vitally important purpose; that is to take the initiatory steps to secure the enactment by the State of a mandatory law providing for a biennial school census in towns that have a population of 10,000 or upward. We have on the statute books the rigid compulsory-attendance school law. But compulsory law, Gubernatorial injunction, and constitutional mandate are all paralyzed by lack of knowledge of the facts essential to remedial legislation and to intelligent obedience to its mandates.

The first step of imperative necessity is a school census as the basis for legislation and an inspiration to justice and righteousness. We have been guessing and theorizing and estimating on this question of inadequate school accomodations while neglected childhood has been stunted intellectually, and has, by force of heredity and environment, been dwarfed mentally, and has been furnishing recruits for the delinquent and criminal classes.

The safety of the city and of the Commonwealth is largely dependent on the way that the facts revealed by a school census are utilized. It is bad enough to deprive men and women of their rights, but it is cruel and cowardly to deprive defenseless children of their rights.

The most effective way to fight poverty and crime is to educate the children. The question of expense ought not to be an element in the case.

A school census should be the muster roll or forces which are the guarantee of peace and happiness, in municipality, Commonwealth, and Nation.

Ex-Mayor Hewitt said:

I am a public school boy, and I never went to any other than a public school. I won a public school scholarship in Columbia College, and whatever opportunity has been given to me I owe to the public school system of New-York. But for that education, and I took it not as a charity, but as a right, as it is of every boy in the city—but for these opportunities my work would have been very much curtailed. As I look over the more than threescore years of experience I can say that ignorance is the parent of the worst of evils that afflict society.

When I was inducted into the most honorable and the most disagreeable office ever held by a citizen, there was a very bad state of affairs existing in the public schools of the city. The Board of Education told me there was room for all the children, but still I got complaints from the parents of the children that could not be accommodated. I found that the board had taken a census of the space in the schools, and an alleged census of the children, and then because all the space was not used, they inferred that there was room for all. I found out that the empty space was in the uninhabited section of the city, and the crowded spaces were where the greatest congestion of population existed.

I take pride in saying that in the two years I was in office I caused to be appropriated more than $2,000,000 for the public schools, and if the citizens had seen fit to put further burdens on me this spectacle of 100,000 children with no accommodations in the schools would not have existed.

Mr. Hewitt read from a newspaper about boys stoning cars in Brooklyn, and said that it was probable that none of these boys, who, perhaps, under the law, were not allowed to work in the factories, could not find accommodations in the schools where they could be educated to work. He added:

And the fruit of all this is anarchy, unless suppressed by military force. They talk about the expense of the census that is proposed. Who would have thought that 100 years after the time of Washington and Jefferson we should have such a spectacle of lunacy in the seat of our Government. That we would have the spectacle of our President imploring the Government to save itself from bankruptcy in the midst of fabulous wealth. It is time that the alarm bell was rung, for if ever there was a country in danger of extirpation and dissolution, it is the land of the free and the home of the brave.

Addresses were also made by Bishop Andrews, J. Augustus Johnson of the Good Government Clubs, and A. V. Raymond.

Among those on the platform were M. D. Rothschild, R. Fulton Cutting, Charles B. Stark, H. G. Miller, C. W. Millard, Thomas J. Rush, P. A. Welch, James Colgin, John McLellan, M. D. C. Crawford, S. M. Cohen, Peter Donald, the Rev. Dr. James G. Patterson, E. E. Count, J. P. McCabe, ex-School Commissioner Charles C. Wehrum, S. A. S. Wilks, S. A. Cudner, Wilson L. Gill, and G. H. Thery.

Riverside Association's Reception.

The Riverside Association gave a reception last evening at its house, 259 West Sixty-ninth Street.

The house, which was erected especially for the association, was thrown open for inspection by the public, and the improved public baths were exhibited. These baths are the third largest in the city. The system used is that known as "rain baths," which has been extensively used in Europe and was first introduced in this country by Dr. Simon Baruch of the association.

The inspection of the house was followed by a very enjoyable entertainment, in which Mrs. Wesley-Smith, Robbie Richter, the juvenile elocutionist; Soune Kalbe, pianist; Mrs. Auguste Weil, Archie E. Gunn, Hendricks Nathan, Evert Jahnsen Wendell, and Arthur Brown took part.

Overhead Firing Forbidden.

From The Boston Herald.

In the regulations governing the Massachusetts militia, overhead fire is expressly forbidden, the section reading: "To guard against danger to innocent persons at a distance, the troops will be instructed not to fire over the mob, or in the air, as such a proceeding would in effect favor the most daring and guilty, and might sacrifice the less daring, and even the innocent."

The paragraph also tells how the men should aim. "If a mob is close to the troops, the latter, to avoid the effect of the rising of the shot at short distances, should aim not higher than the centre of the body; if very close, aim at the feet of the crowd."

It is also interesting to know that our militia are prohibited from using blank cartridges, the regulations reading: "Experience having shown the evil results of firing with blank cartridge in the first instance to suppress a riot, such firing is prohibited." The paragraph says further: "The only eventually merciful measures are the severe ones."

Tobacco in South Carolina.

From The Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier.

Ten years ago not one pound of tobacco was grown in South Carolina for market. There were stray patches here and there, and forehanded people in some of the upper counties of the State possibly produced enough of a not superior quality to supply a strictly home demand, but tobacco growing as a money-making industry was unknown in the State. Last year 1,000,000 pounds of tobacco of the best varieties, and some of the finest quality, were grown and sold in the County of Darlington alone. The acreage devoted to the cultivation of the plant was not 5 per cent. of the acreage devoted to the cultivation of cotton, yet the value of the tobacco product was 16 per cent. of the value of all the cotton raised in the county. The money value of the tobacco crop of the county was $120,000.

WORK FOR THE YOUNG MEN

What the Christian Association Did During the Past Year.

NEARLY TWO MILLIONS AT MEETINGS

Elihu Root Says the Young Men Must Put Down Political Bosses—Dr. Stryker Praises Dr. Parkhurst.

The forty-second anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association of New-York City, and the seventh anniversary of the Twenty-third Street Branch, was held in Association Hall, Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue, last evening.

The speakers were Elihu Root and the Rev. Dr. M. Woolsey Stryker of Hamilton College. Cleveland H. Dodge, President of the New-York Association, presided. Among those who occupied chairs on the stage were:

Francis C. Moore, A. A. Raven, H. B. Silliman, William P. St. John, Hamilton B. Tompkins, Francis Shell, Melville Brown, Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, the Rev. Dr. A. J. Palmer, Dr. Gouverneur Smith, the Rev. Dr. G. M. Reed of Newburg; Charles F. McLane, Charles Runk, John C. Clark, A. S. Newman, Bradford K. Wiley, C. C. Cuyler, William Fellows Morgan, the Rev. Dr. J. A. B. Wilson, and the Rev. Dr. George L. Shearer.

There was an informal reception to the speakers and the guests of the association in the parlors before the meeting.

The opening prayer at the meeting was made by the Rev. Dr. F. M. North. The reading of a summary of the Treasurer's report of the Twenty-third Street Branch came next.

The Twenty-third Street Branch expended during the year 1894 $24,249.37. The balance carried over to 1895 was $2.24.

The number of young men who came to the association building during the year was 521,147. Instruction was furnished in the educational classes to 1,011 men. Twenty-five thousand persons attended the young men's meetings, 7,000 persons attended the young men's Bible class, and 22,095 persons attended the entertainments and socials.

R. R. McBurney, General Secretary of the New-York association, read the report of the New-York association. The total expenditure was $39,791.49. Of this, $27,515.56 was used in appropriations to the branch associations and athletic department. The general expenses of the Board of Directors were $8,106.62. The association library and reading room received $3,586.92. The amount expended in relief work at the general office was $303.58, and the amount expended in State work was $150. The sum of $100 was given to the Association Training School at Springfield, Mass. The balance carried over to 1895 was $28.81.

The contributions during 1894 were $22,001. The income from the Twenty-third Street building was $15,827.97, and the interest received was $1,919.83.

Mr. McBurney announced that a person not connected with the association in any way had agreed to give the association title to a new office building in Broadway, valued at $200,000, just as soon as the contracts were signed for the construction of the new buildings which the association is going to erect on the property purchased last June in Fifty-sixth Street, near Eighth Avenue. The amount derived from the rental of the office building, Mr. McBurney said, would greatly aid the association in meeting its increased expenditures.

The entire attendance at all the branches of the association in New-York last year was 1,851,347, and the total membership at the end of the year was 7,582. Situations were obtained by the association for 3,141 persons.

Both Mr. Root and Dr. Stryker began their addresses by paying high tribute to General Secretary McBurney. They said there was no one in New-York who had done more for the interests of young men.

Mr. Root said the Young Men's Christian Association supplied the advantages of club life to young men who were not able to belong to clubs of their own. "It is in some respects superior to churches," he said, "because it fosters religious freedom, and has nothing to do with denominational differences. It is in some ways, too, better than the charities, because it helps young men to make themselves self-reliant, and not to depend on others. It is even better than the home in certain respects for helping young men along, because it does not give them too much of that sheltering influence they are likely to get from home and friends. Here they learn to trust their own powers."

Mr. Root spoke of the great obligations young men owed to those who had fought to establish this country for them.

"The only way you can repay this obligation," he said, "is to labor as your fathers labored. You must learn, you must teach, and you must pray, and acting under patriotic motives you must take part in the affairs of the Government.

"The present time requires your services especially. There is a failure in the political machinery to give what the people wish. It works out the will of bosses and not the will of the people. Unless the people have their will there must be reorganization. The reorganization, if it comes, will be made by bad men or good men. I wish you all to be among the good men."

Dr. Stryker made an interesting address to young men. He said the Young Men's Christian Association was one of the drive-wheels in the church of God. In speaking of Dr. Parkhurst's work, he said:

"Some people who thought that Dr. Parkhurst was useful in helping to turn the rascals out thought he would not be good at keeping them out. But we shall see about that. Dr. Parkhurst is one of the mightiest reform leaders New-York has ever seen."

Among those from whom letters of regret were received were Gov. Morton, Gen. Wagner Swayne, Gen. Horace Porter, Rabbi Gotthell, A. Clifford Agnew, and Gen. Julius J. Estey.

Tyrolese as Artists' Models.

The last number of the Deutsche Revue gives an amusing account of the troubles of Franz von Defregger in obtaining models. The famous art professor of Munich generally chooses his subjects among his own special land's folk, the Tyrolese. Finer models it would be hard to get, but they have one fatal superstition, that whoever allows himself to be sketched, painted, or drawn will obtain a speedy immortality through the grave, whatever may be his fate on canvas. Thus, in 1873, when painting his "Letztes Aufgebot" (Last Levy) and other pictures, he spent months in a country beerhouse before he could find a likely model, and when he got the man into his studio, it was all in vain; for, no sooner had he seen the javelins, darts, pikes, and a complete suit of armor, than he shied back, professed a faintness of stomach, and fled down stairs. With his second model he advanced a little further, but as soon as he was clad in armor, and brandishing an ancient battleaxe, a stout countrywoman rushed in: "Was! Du willst mit dem Landsturm gehen? Das sollst du nie und nimmer." And, seizing him, armor and all, she ran him down the fatal stairs. Outside she held him fast, and stripped off his armor piece by piece; then, leaving the disused panoply lying in a heap, she hurried him home, a model husband, but not a model hero.

Real Charity.

From The Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

An old Georgia couple sat up all night shelling a few bushels of corn out of their meagre store for the Nebraska sufferers. They did this in order to reach the train in time, and their small gift represented half their possessions.

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

François Certain Canrobert.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—Marshal Canrobert died at 4:30 P. M. to-day.

Marshal François Certain Canrobert was the most ancient of the Marshals of Europe, and the last member of the Senate created by the Empire. He was born at Saint-Céré, June 27, 1809. His father, a Breton, was of the nobility. He had emigrated and served in the Army of Condé. The Marshal went to Saint-Cyr in 1826, and was graduated in 1828. He went into his



Marshal Canrobert.

first campaign as a Lieutenant, in 1835, in Algeria, under Col. Combes. In 1836 he was at the battles of Sikkak and Tafna, against Abd-el-Kader. In 1837 he became a Captain.

In 1837 he took part in the Constantine expedition, and obtained great distinction in the battles against Ahmed. In 1839 he was appointed chief of a battalion, formed of Carlist refugees. His exploits in Africa obtained for him the grade of Lieutenant Colonel. In 1847 he was a Colonel. In 1849 he had European celebrity for his conduct of the siege of Zaatcha. In 1853 he was a Brigadier General; in 1854, Commander of the First Division of the Army of the Orient. In the Crimean campaign, Marshal Vaillant said of him: "Gen. Canrobert has been slightly wounded. He was superbly brave, and his division is beyond all praise." In 1856 he took command of the Third Corps, and aided the Emperor almost miraculously by his sudden appearance on the field of battle at Magenta. In 1870 he aided Bazaine in the battles before Metz. He was appointed Commander of the Legion of Honor in 1855. The following description of his appearance and character was given in a recent album:

"Height, 1 meter 65; eyes, bluish gray; eyebrows, bushy; hair, white and long, once black; forehead convex, unwrinkled; mouth, fine and disdainful: Characteristic, talks like a drum-roll."

In his later years he could hardly walk, but was rolled in a bath chair to his club, where he played chess. He could read without spectacles. His memory was surprising. He was deaf, and people always asked him the following question: "The noise of cannon made you deaf, Marshal?" to which he always replied, "No, salycilate." He had the gout. He was full of reminiscences of the Empire, and adored his wife, who died many years ago. He said: "I earned 200,000f. a year. I was thirty years older than she was. I married her for her beauty; she was the most beautiful of beautiful women!" He went on horseback every day until he was eighty years of age. He wore his uniform for the last time in 1892, at the marriage of his daughter. His ideal of a military man was Napoleon I., and to a question about the battle which he liked best to remember, he replied: "Saint Privat, where for eight hours I whipped the Royal Prussian Guard, commanded by Wilhelm and von Moltke!" He loved tea-roses, and believed in the immortality of the soul.

Royce Carleton.

Royce Carleton, an actor well-remembered here as a member of Mr. E. S. Willard's company, died after a short illness, at Brighton, England, Jan. 14. His real name was Colin Campbell, and he was a Scotchman. He was born in 1858, and made his first appearance on the London stage in 1882 as Will Robin, in "Far From the Madding Crowd." He first appeared here in 1890, as Dethic, in "Judah," a part he had previously played in London. He also acted Old Chandler, in "The Middleman," the King in "Hamlet," the lawyer in "John Needham's Double," the poisoned husband in "A Fool's Paradise," and Henders in "The Professor's Love Story." As Dethic and as Henders he showed unusual powers of impersonation. He leaves a wife and one son.

John D. Maynard.

John D. Maynard, for over sixteen years a salesman for Tiffany & Co., in their fancy goods department, died early Saturday morning at the New-York Hospital. Mr. Maynard had no relatives in this city. He was born in the vicinity of Boston in 1851, and his family, which was in comfortable circumstances, gave him a liberal education. His grandfather served in the Revolution, and, after his mother died, young Maynard came to New-York. He had of late lived at the Morton House.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of Joseph Harris, 303 East Seventeenth Street, at 1 P. M. to-day.

James Young.

James Young, one of the oldest Deputy Sheriffs in office, died Sunday at his home, 227 Henry Street, from the results of a stroke of paralysis that attacked him some eight months ago.

Mr. Young was about sixty years old. He had been in continual service as a Deputy Sheriff twenty-three years, having been appointed by Sheriff Brennan in 1871. He was a member of the General Committee of the Fourth Assembly District (Tammany) organization and was a volunteer fireman.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Benjamin F. Adams, one of the best-known members of the Masonic fraternity in Brooklyn, died at his home, 130 De Kalb Avenue, that city, on Sunday. He was born in Morgan County, Ohio, in 1847, and had lived in Brooklyn for many years. He was an inventor, and patented the refrigerator car. He was also a member of the Grand Jury that found indictments against the county officers in connection with the Columbian celebration scandal. He was a member of Joppa Lodge, F. and A. M., Clinton Commandery, and the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He leaves a wife and four children.

—Charles H. Johnson, a resident of Montclair, N. J., and a New-York commission merchant, died at his home Saturday in his sixty-second year. He was born in Ithaca, N. Y., and when quite young started in the grocery business in New-York. He was one of the organizers of the Congregational Church in Montclair, was a member of the New-York Board of Trade, the Chamber of Commerce, the Consolidated Exchange, and the Mercantile Exchange, a Director of the Montclair Bank, the Montclair Club, and the Young Men's Christian Association. Mr. Johnson leaves a son and three daughters.

—Francis Ives, an aged and prominent member of the bar of Fairfield County, died suddenly at his home at Seaside Park, Conn., yesterday morning. Death was due to heart failure, following a severe attack of the grip. Mr. Ives was identified with P. T. Barnum in the Jerome Clock Company scheme, which was the start of East Bridgeport, now a principal part of Bridgeport, Conn. He was a graduate of Yale in the class of '45. He was a bachelor, and leaves a large estate.

—Mrs. Gertrude O. F. Harper, wife of Franklin Harper of the publishing firm, died yesterday at her home, 42 West Forty-ninth Street. Funeral services will be held at the house to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. The burial will be at New-Windsor, N. Y.

—George E. Maltby of New-Haven, Conn., died from heart disease in Washington yesterday. He was a member of the firm of Benedict, Pardee & Co. of New-Haven.

Dr. McGlynn to Lecture.

The Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn, now rector of St. Mary's Church, Newburg, will deliver a lecture next Sunday at St. Brigid's Roman Catholic Church, 123 Avenue B.

The occasion will be the celebration of the Feast of St. Brigid, the Patron Saint of the Church, by the rector, the Rev. Patrick McSweeny, D. D. Dr. McGlynn will assist at the ceremonies in the morning, and in the evening will deliver the lecture, the subject of which will be "Heads and Hearts." Admission will be 50 cents, and the proceeds will go toward defraying the expenses of St. Brigid's parochial school.

SNOW ADDS TO THE DISCOMFORT.

Unpleasant Features of Yesterday's Weather—Scows Are Safe.

The extreme cold of the last two days was made more unbearable yesterday by a keen north wind, which blew until evening, when the thermometer began to go up and clouds began to threaten for snow. The first few flakes wandered down in an aimless manner about dark, as though on a reconnoitring expedition. They melted almost as they fell, and could hardly be seen on the pavements. By midnight, however, they were coming down in a blinding storm, and belated travelers made haste to avail themselves of the nearest means of transit.

The snowsweepers bowled along the cable tracks, but so rapidly did the snow accumulate that by the time one end of the line had been reached the other end was already blocked.

The indications are for heavy snow all day to-day, with the weather slightly colder.

The ten Street Cleaning Department scows which were driven ashore off Norton's Point by the gale Saturday night were floated yesterday by aid of the tugs Governor, Mutual, and Ferguson. The scows were towed to an anchorage in Gravesend Bay, and there moored to the stake boat Favorite. None of the scows was very much damaged, and none of those on board was injured.

The two self-dumping scows which went adrift off Rockaway were reported yesterday as lying close inshore off Rockaway Point. The Chapman Derrick and Wrecking Company was notified, and a wrecking boat was sent to the scene last night.

Reports received at the Maritime Exchange indicate that the scows had received very little if any damage. Each of the boats had two men on board. None of the four was injured according to information received by the Chapman Company.

DINNER OF THE UNION ALUMNI

The Charter of the Old College Issued Over a Century Ago.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—At the dinner of the Union College Alumni at the Kenmore this evening, Secretary Dewey spoke of the new life the old college had already shown under President Raymond, and of its bright prospects for the immediate future. It held the first charter ever issued by the Regents, granted just a century ago, Feb. 25, 1795. As it was first in time, so it was nearest in location. In fact, much of Union is already at the capital. Four of its five departments—law, medicine, pharmacy, and Dudley Observatory—are here, as were fifty-one of the seventy-one instructors reported last year, and 110 of the 142 students who received degrees.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28—8 P. M.—Forecast for Tuesday:

MAINE, fair, followed by snow Tuesday night, winds becoming northeast. NEW-HAMPSHIRE and VERMONT, snow in southern portions, fair in northern portions, winds becoming northeasterly. MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, and CONNECTICUT, heavy snows, northeast winds. EASTERN NEW-YORK, snow in central and southern portions, fair in extreme northern portions, slightly colder, northeast winds.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, snow, slightly colder, northeast, shifting to northwest winds. ILLINOIS and MISSOURI, fair, warmer, west winds. TENNESSEE, fair, except snow flurries in eastern portion, colder, northwest winds. KENTUCKY, fair, Tuesday, preceded by snow in the early morning, northwest winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, snow, slightly colder, northeast, shifting to northwest winds. NORTH CAROLINA, rain or snow, colder in western portion, northeasterly, shifting to westerly winds. SOUTH CAROLINA, local rain or snow, colder, northwest winds. GEORGIA, fair, preceded by showers in the early morning, colder, north winds. EASTERN TEXAS, OKLAHOMA, and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, variable winds. WEST VIRGINIA, snow in eastern portion, fair in western portion, west winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, snows, variable winds. OHIO, generally fair, variable winds. INDIANA, LOWER MICHIGAN, UPPER MICHIGAN, and WISCONSIN, fair, warmer, southerly winds. MINNESOTA, fair, colder in western portion, winds becoming northwest. IOWA, fair, colder in western portion, warmer in eastern portion, west winds. NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, colder, northwest winds. NEBRASKA and KANSAS, fair, warmer, west winds. COLORADO and MONTANA, fair, colder, northwest winds. EASTERN FLORIDA and WESTERN FLORIDA, fair and colder, north winds. ALABAMA and MISSISSIPPI, fair, colder, north winds. LOUISIANA and ARKANSAS, fair, colder, north winds.

The pressure has risen in Eastern New-York and New-England and in Western Texas; it has fallen in all other districts east of the Rocky Mountains. The Gulf storm has moved easterly across Southern Georgia, and its centre now lies southeast of the Carolinas. A second depression is central north of Lake Superior. An extensive area of high pressure is central in Southern Idaho. The temperature has risen in the Northwest and fallen in the Ohio Valley and the Southwest; it has risen on the South Atlantic coast and remained stationary in the Middle Atlantic States, New-England, and the lake regions. Snow has fallen in the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, and the Middle Atlantic States, and heavy rains have fallen in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States. Snow is indicated for Tuesday in the Middle Atlantic States and New-England, and rain or snow in the Carolinas. Slightly colder weather is indicated in the Middle, South Atlantic, and Gulf States. Warmer weather is indicated for the lake regions, the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys.

Signals are displayed from Corpus Christi to Port Eads.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,261,566.39 BONDS AND STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK

EXEMPT FROM TAXATION.

Executors, administrators, guardians and others holding trust funds are authorized by law to invest in these bonds.

Interest Three per cent. per annum.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Comptroller of the City of New-York, at his office, until Wednesday, the 30th day of January, 1895, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the whole or a part of the following registered bonds and stocks of the City of New-York, to wit:

$250,000 ASSESSMENT BONDS OF THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, the principal payable November 1, 1900.

$778,772.36 CITY IMPROVEMENT STOCK, the principal payable November 1, 1915.

$190,000 DOCK BONDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, the principal payable November 1, 1925.

$42,794.03 CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, KNOWN AS "SCHOOL-HOUSE BONDS," the principal payable November 1, 1914.

The proposals should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Bonds of the Corporation of the City of New-York," and each proposal should also be inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller of the City of New-York. ASHBEL P. FITCH, Comptroller.

City of New-York, Finance Department, Comptroller's Office, January 23, 1895.

Instruction—City Schools.

LANGUAGES. THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Square, (25th St. and Broadway.) Branches in leading American and European cities. The reputation of this school is a guaranty of its superiority.

A BUSINESS EDUCATION.—Bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, correspondence, spelling, phonography, typewriting, ladies' department; private instruction; day and evening. PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 62 Bowery; up town, 107 West 34th St.

Instruction—Country Schools.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, GARDEN CITY, N. Y.—Advantages of New-York. Special instruction in Music and Art. College Preparatory and Elective Courses of Study. Fine buildings. Single rooms, with connecting study parlors. Miss JULIA H. FARWELL, Principal. Special rates to pupils entering Jan. 8, 1895.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

PATENT SLOW-FEED MANGER; $1.60 EACH; 9,000 sold. No. 50 Warren St., New-York; 140 North Broad St., Philadelphia, and 53 Elm St., Boston, Mass.

Pianos.

TUNING.—Your pianos made good as new or NO CHARGE by once well-known maker; learned at Chickering's. Estimates free. Testimonials. PIANO TUNING AGENCY, 115 West 15th St.

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway. 32d Street. Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

1.—46th ST., 25 EAST.—Pleasant, sunny connecting front rooms, with board; parlor dining room; references.

205 WEST 25th.—Excellent table and cuisine; wine; rooms well heated; quiet house; suitable for business gentlemen; no single ladies or children; moderate terms.

LEXINGTON AV., 80.—Nicely-furnished large and small rooms; excellent board.

Furnished Rooms.

22 GRAMERCY PARK.—Gentlemen only; handsomely-furnished second-floor rooms, en suite or separate; private bath; breakfast.

24th ST., 25 EAST.—Handsomely-furnished floor, with private bath; together or separately.

28 WEST 61st ST.—Handsomely-furnished heated rooms; references.

121 EAST 73d ST.—Nicely-furnished room; private family; reference required.

Rooms Wanted.

AN ESTABLISHED PHYSICIAN DESIRES AN office floor; sleeping apartment, running hot and cold water, and heat; in a house with owner or responsible family; between 28th and 34th Sts., Lexington and Madison Avs. L., Box 293 Times, Up Town.

Winter Resorts.

The Mountain Park Hotel,

HOT SPRINGS, N. C.

OPEN THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

Located about the centre of the GREAT SOUTHERN R. R. SYSTEM.

Only 24 hours from New-York City by 4:30 P. M. train Penn. R. R. daily, with through Pullman cars. A most charming resort, 1,800 feet elevation. Its justly-celebrated NATURAL THERMAL WATERS flowing through luxurious marble paths have a NATIONAL REPUTATION. Dr. F. SCHUMAN LECLERCQ of CARLSBAD, AUSTRIA, in charge.

DOOLITTLE & BODEN, Managers. SOUTHERN IMPROVEMENT CO., Proprietors.

HYGEIA HOTEL,

Old Point Comfort, Va.

Unrivaled as a health and pleasure resort. Air balmy and full of life-giving ozone. New plumbing throughout and perfect drainage and other sanitary arrangements. Send for descriptive pamphlet.

F. N. PIKE, Manager.

Circulars at The Outlook, 13 Astor Place. Also of F. H. Scofield, 1 Madison Av.

LAUREL IN THE PINES,

Lakewood, New-Jersey,

Now Open.

HORACE PORTER, Manager.

THE DE SOTA, SAVANNAH, GA.

Accommodations for 500 guests. Occupying an entire square in the most fashionable part of the city. Cost $1,000,000. Modernly appointed. Luxuriously furnished. Tourists will find Savannah one of the most interesting and beautiful cities in the entire South. No place that can be named is more healthful or desirable as a place of Winter resort. A dry average temperature of 65°. Write for illustrated descriptive booklet.

WATSON & POWERS, Proprietors.

HADDON HALL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Directly on the Beach.

All conveniences, including hot and cold sea water baths in house, elevator, steam heat, sun parlors, &c. Coach meets all trains.

LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

THE CHALFONTE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Directly on the beach. Full ocean view. Sea-water baths in the house. Also Illustrated Booklet free. E. ROBERTS'S SONS.

FOR CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION ABOUT Winter Resorts, routes, &c., call on FRED H. SCOFIELD, Metropolitan Building, Madison Sq.

Miscellaneous.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

TAMAR INDIEN GRILLON — A laxative, refreshing fruit lozenge, very agreeable to take for Constipation, hemorrhoids, bile, loss of appetite, gastric and intestinal troubles, and headache arising from them.

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A select family hotel of the highest reputation on the American plan. Rates to suit the times.

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MME. PILAR-MORIN PANTOMIME CO. IN THE DRESDEN SHEPHERDESS.

Every Evening, Wed. and Sat. Matinées.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Ev'gs at 8. Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2. LEWIS MORRISON IN FAUST.

Next week—WM. HOEY in THE FLAMS.

LYCEUM THEATRE, 4th Av. and 23d St. DANIEL FROHMAN.....Mgr.

Henry Arthur Jones's brilliant comedy, THE CASE OF Rebellious Susan.

At 8:30 sharp. Matinées Thursday and Sat.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. and Irving Place. A TREMENDOUS SUCCESS. RORY OF THE HILL, with JAMES C. ROACH.

Prices, $1, 75c., 50c., and 25c.

Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2. Eve., 8:15.

5TH AV. THEATRE. TO-NIGHT AT 8 SHARP. 8th Week. Fanny Davenport In Sardou's "Gismonda." MAT. SAT. AT 2 SHARP.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way and 40th St. Evenings, 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat.

THE MASQUERADERS.

Feb. 18, 100th Performance—Souvenirs.

PALMER'S. A. M. PALMER, Sole Manager. TO-NIGHT AT 8. Mat. Sat. "One of the sights of the town."—Herald.

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STANDARD THEATRE. Eve., 8:30. Mat. Sat., 2. ONLY FUN IN TOWN.

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With William Gillette and company.

MADAME SANS GENE — BROADWAY THEATRE. ENORMOUS SUCCESS.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Broadway and 35th St. Eve., 8:15. Sat. Mat., 2. Whitney Opera Co. in ROB ROY. Jan. 30, Scottish Night.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Ev'gs 8:15. Sat. Mat. THE EMPIRE THEATRE SUCCESS, SOWING THE WIND.

IRVING PL. THEATRE. Eve., 8:15. Sat. Mat., Every night this week & Sat. Mat., Vasantasena. Friday, (popular prices,) Nathan der Weise.

TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE. MATINEE TO-DAY. BIG SHOW.

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METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.

Lessees and Managers...Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau

Last week but two of GRAND OPERA UNDER THE DIRECTION OF HENRY E. ABBEY AND MAURICE GRAU.

WED. EV'G, JAN. 30, (last time,) CARMEN. Mmes. Emma Eames and Mira Heller, MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke.

FRI. EV'G, FEB. 1, MANON. Mlle. Sibyl Sanderson, MM. Plancon, Bensaude, and Jean de Reszke.

SAT. MAT., FEB. 2, only matinée of DON GIOVANNI. Mmes. Nordica, de Lussan, and Emma Eames, MM. Ed. de Reszke, Russitano, Abramoff, Carbone, and Del Puente.

SAT. EV'G, FEB. 2, at popular prices, IL TROVATORE. Mmes. Drog, Mantelli, Sig. Campanari and Tamagno.

SUN. EV'G, FEB. 3, 11th Grand SUNDAY CONCERT.

MON. EV'G, FEB. 4, first production in America of Verdi's last opera, FALSTAFF. Mmes. Emma Eames, de Lussan, de Vigne, and Scalchi, MM. Russitano, Campanari, Nicolini, Vanni, Rinaldini, and Maurel as Falstaff, (his original character.) Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.

TUES. EV'G, FEB. 5, extra night, at regular prices. Extra performance of LES HUGUENOTS, (The Huguenots.) Mmes. Nordica, Scalchi, Bauermeister and Melba, MM. Jean de Reszke, Edouard de Reszke, Plancon, Vaschetti, Viviani, Vanni, Rinaldini, and Maurel.

WED EV'G, FEB. 6, last time of Double Bill, CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA AND PAGLIACCI. Mmes. Mira Heller, de Vigne, and de Lussan, MM. Russitano, Ancona, Bensaude, Gromzeski, Vanni, and Tamagno.

FRI. EV'G, FEB. 8, first time in America Saint-Saens's Opera, SAMSON AND DALILA. Mme. Mantelli, MM. Campanari, Plancon, Vaschetti, Vanni, Rinaldini and Tamagno.

Seats at box office and principal hotels; also at Rullman's, 111 Broadway. Knabe Pianos used.

CARNEGIE HALL. (Chamber Music Hall.) Six Explanatory Recitals at the Piano, BY WALTER DAMROSCH, ON THE NIBELUNGEN TRILOGY. Fourth Recital Wednesday Aft. at 3. "SIEGFRIED."

Res. Seats, $1.50. Admission, $1.

CARNEGIE HALL.... 57th St. and 7th Av.

Symphony Society of N. Y.

WALTER DAMROSCH............Conductor

Friday Afternoon, Feb. 1, at 2. Saturday Evening, Feb. 2, at 8:15.

FIRST APPEARANCE AT THESE CONCERTS of the remarkable 'Cello Virtuoso,

JEAN GERARDY.

Symphony No. II. in D..................Brahms
Concerto for Violoncello............Saint-Saens
Jean Gerardy.
Overture, "Nautical Britania," (new). Mackenzie
"Kol Nidrei," Hebrew melody for 'cello...Bruch
Jean Gerardy.
Feast at the House of Capulet............Berlioz

Res. seats from 75c. to $2, and boxes seating 6, $12 and $15, NOW ON SALE.

Columbia College Lectures for February.

AT COOPER UNION, Tuesdays, 8 P. M.—Prof. Charles Sprague-Smith, "Talks upon Spanish History." No tickets required.

AT METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, Saturdays, 11 A. M.—Feb. 2, Mr. Morris Steinert, "The Evolution of the Pianoforte." Feb. 9, Mr. William C. Brownell, "Rodin and His Sculpture." Feb. 16 and 23, Mr. T. Humphry Ward, "The History of English Art, with Especial Reference to Reynolds, Gainsborough, and Romney." No tickets required.

AT AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, Saturdays, 8 P. M.—H. H. Rusby, M. D., "The Vegetable World in Its Economic Aspects." Tickets can be obtained, without charge, of the secretary of the President, Columbia College.

AT COLUMBIA COLLEGE, Saturday, Feb. 2, 10:30 A. M.—G. W. Hill, LL. D., "Celestial Mechanics." Tuesdays, 4:30 P. M., "The Evolution of Plant Life." Feb. 5, Mr. Arthur Hollick. Feb. 12, 19, and 26, Dr. S. Ely Jelliffe. Mondays, 4:30 P. M.—Feb. 11, 18, and 25, Mr. George William Warren, "Music." No tickets required.

For detailed information address the secretary of the President, Columbia College.

AMERICAN THEATRE. Near Broadway. 42d St. and 8th Av.

Manager..................Mr. T. H. FRENCH

"THE DECIDED SUCCESS MADE AT THE AMERICAN THEATRE BY THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY IS A MATTER OF LOCAL PRIDE."—N. Y. Telegram, Jan. 22.

Evenings at 8:15. Saturday Matinée at 2.

Madison Square Garden. SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION, NEW-YORK POULTRY AND PIGEON ASSOCIATION, (Ltd.)

OPENS TO-MORROW,

To continue until Saturday, from 10 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.

5,000 Birds. The finest in America. All the best breeds. All kinds of Pigeons. Bargains in Breeding Yards. Incubators at work. Admission, 50 cents............Children, 25 cents

ABBEY'S THEATRE, B'way, cor. 38th Engagement of Mr. H.

BEERBOHM TREE

and his Haymarket Theatre Company. This Ev'g at 8 and Sat'y Matinée at 2, THE RED LAMP. Preceded by THE BALLAD MONGER. Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday Ev'g at 8:15 o'clock, Sydney Grundy's play of modern life, A BUNCH OF VIOLETS. Répertoire for next week will be announced Thursday. Seat sale for next week opens Thursday.

NAPOLEON EXHIBIT.

Daily except Sunday; 600 mementos on view at Bloomingdale's, 3d Av., 59th and 60th Sts. Admission to exhibit, 25 cents. ALL RECEIPTS to be distributed to various

CHARITIES.

Under the direction of a committee appointed for that purpose by his Honor Mayor Strong.

THE TIFFANY CHAPEL,

AS EXHIBITED AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, NOW ON EXHIBITION AT 333 4th Av. Open daily, except Sunday, from 9 A. M. to 4:30 P. M. Also a most interesting display of the famous Tiffany Favrille Glassware, recently produced by Mr. Louis C. Tiffany. The collection includes a large variety of entirely original forms and colors in vases and other objects suitable for holiday gifts.

HOYT'S THEATRE, 24th St. n. B'way. Hoyt & McKee, Prop's. Ev'gs, 8:30. Mat. Sat., 2:30. 127th TO 132d TIME. A MILK WHITE FLAG. Special Mats. Tuesdays and Thursdays. NELLIE GANTHONY. Humorous Musical Sketches.

STAR THEATRE. Mat. Sat., 2. Eve'gs, 8:15. DENMAN THOMPSON AND THE OLD HOMESTEAD. SUNDAY NIGHTS, SONGS AND PAINTINGS. POPULAR PRICES.

THE CHARITY BALL

For the Nursery and Child's Hospital will take place at Carnegie Hall on THURSDAY EVE., Jan. 31. Boxes can be had from 11 to 1 P. M. at 2 East 35th St. Tickets at 19 West 56th St., 16 West 11th St., and of managers.

KOSTER & BIAL'S TO-NIGHT. MISS CISSIE LOFTUS, Cinquevalli, Les Diezs, Petrescu, Jules Levy, Stainville, Rossows, Rixford Bros. THIRD SERIES LIVING PICTURES. VAUDEVILLE, SPECIALTIES, NOVELTIES.

14TH ST. THEATRE. Near 6th Av. SOUVENIRS To-morrow Night, Jan. 30. POSITIVELY LAST WEEK. PALMER COX'S BROWNIES. MATS. TUES., THURS. & SAT. Next Week—New melodrama, "HUMANITY."

HARRIGAN'S THEATRE. M. W. Hanley, Mgr. LAST NIGHTS. EDWARD HARRIGAN'S Local Play, "NOTORIETY." Dave Braham's Catchy Melodies. WEDNESDAY | MATINEES | SATURDAY.

135 GARDEN. 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat. th time. To-night. Full of Fun. Rice's Garden Burlesque Co. LITTLE CHRISTOPHER. KILANYI LIVING PICTURES.

BIJOU B'way, 30th & 31st Sts. Mats. Wed. & Sat. THE 20TH CENTURY GIRL. CANARY & LEDERER'S TRIUMPH.

PROCTOR'S 10 A. M. to 10:30 P. M. 25c. & 50c. Merry Vaudeville. 3 ROMAS. Tiny Princess Paulina, 12 M., 3 & 9 P.M. Sun. Sacred Concert, 2 to 10:30 P. M. Continuous.

DALY'S THEATRE. Begins 8:15. To-night and To-morrow, RAILROAD OF LOVE. Last matinée Wednesday. Miss Rehan as Cousin Val.

DALY'S THEATRE. Thursday next, (Jan. 31,) first production of THE ORIENT EXPRESS and A TRAGEDY REHEARSAL. Miss REHAN in both plays. Mrs. GILBERT in both plays. Miss HASWELL in both plays. Mr. LEWIS in both plays, and Mr. DIXEY as Mr. Puff. THURSDAY AND EVERY EVENING.

FIRST MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, 2 o'clock.

DINED WITH GOV. MORTON

First State Dinner of the Year at the Executive Mansion.

A BRILLIANT COMPANY OF GUESTS

New-York's Social and Political Leaders Entertained Pleasantly by Gov. and Mrs. Morton.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—Gov. Morton gave his first State dinner to-night. Invitations were issued to Lieut. Gov. Charles T. Saxton, Speaker and Mrs. Fish, Chief Justice and Mrs. Andrews, President of the Senate and Mrs. O'Connor, Secretary of State and Mrs. Palmer, Controller and Mrs. Roberts, Treasurer and Mrs. Colvin, Attorney General and Mrs. Hancock, State Engineer Adams, ex-Senator and Mrs. Warner Miller, ex-Senator and Mrs. Thomas C. Platt, ex-Senator and Mrs. Frank Hiscock, and Chauncey M. Depew.

Mayor Strong of New-York did not attend, as was expected. According to Mr. Depew, the gout detained him at home. According to Mr. Platt, it was the rheumatism. According to Mr. Morton, it was his old enemy. The reader is left to draw his own conclusions as to whether his old enemy was the gout, the rheumatism, or Mr. Platt. Here in Albany the opinion is general that it was the latter.

Three of the surviving members of the once famous "Big Four"—Dr. Depew, Thomas C. Platt, and Warner Miller—came here from New-York this afternoon on the Southwestern Limited. The fourth member of the combination, Frank Hiscock, who has not been in it for five years, is said to have walked in from Syracuse. Mr. and Mrs. Platt traveled in an ordinary sleeping car, No. 1, but accepted an invitation to luncheon with Dr. Depew, who was in his private car, No. 100, together with his niece, Miss Collins, and her cousin Clarence. While the party was at luncheon, Dr. Depew pointed out a one-hundred-and-fifty-year-old building at Peekskill. "That," said the Doctor, "is one of the oldest buildings in Westchester County. It is full of reminiscences of the Revolutionary War."

"Is it tenanted now?" asked Mr. Platt.

"Oh, yes," replied the doctor. "In the basement I keep a caretaker."

"And," interrupted Senator Platt, "in the attic, I presume, you keep your chestnuts."

When the party reached Albany it was noticeable that one-half of the members of the Legislature was on hand to meet Mr Platt, and only Superintendent Harrington, his assistant, J. R. Leonard, Eugene Woods, and Will Lloyd were present to meet Mr. Depew. Some one suggested that the occasion was a good one to bring together Mr. Platt and Judson Lawson and Alfred Conkling, both of whom trod so closely upon the ex-Senator's heels as to be classed among his followers, but both Lawson and Conkling declined the honor.

Mr. Platt, on his way to Albany, told a story that he seemingly enjoyed. While purchasing his Wagner car ticket at the office in New-York, he ran against Senator Dan Bradley. "Why, Senator," observed Mr. Platt, "how do you do?" Senator Bradley, eyeing the Republican leader suspiciously, and reluctantly putting forth his hand, observed, "And whom have I the honor of addressing?" "Mr. Platt," said the President of the United States Express Company. "Mr. Who?" demanded the Brooklyn Senator, furiously. At that moment an officious New-York member of Assembly said "Why, Senator Bradley, don't you know Senator Platt, Thomas C. Platt?" "No, I didn't," replied Bradley, "but, Senator, I am glad to meet you."

The dinner was most brilliant in every way. The guests were received in the drawing room by Mrs. Morton, who was exquisitely attired, and who wore some particularly handsome gems. In the dining room, which was taxed to its utmost capacity in entertaining so large a party, the scene was very attractive. The table was decorated with choice exotics, mingled with ferns and vines, and lighted by candelabras.

MAYOR HAD THE RHEUMATISM.

This, He Says, Was the Reason Why He Did Not Go to Albany.

Mayor Strong did not go to Albany yesterday to attend the dinner given by Gov. Morton to certain leading Republicans. The Mayor spent the day at his office attending to the business that had accumulated. He gave the condition of his health as the sole reason for his not going to Albany. His plan originally had been to leave for the State capital on the 1 P. M. train.

Secretary Job Hedges arrived at his office at the usual hour, and soon afterward President John Jeroloman came to take the place as Acting Mayor in Mayor Strong's absence.

Mayor Strong reached his office at 10:45. His left arm was bandaged up, and he said he had been suffering from his old foe, rheumatism, and that owing to the condition of his health, he deemed it unwise to make the trip to Albany. He thanked Mr. Jeroloman for his presence, and said that it had become necessary for him to change his plans. He told the reporters that his determination not to go to Albany had no political significance whatever. The letter which he sent to Gov. Morton was explanatory of his absence from the dinner. It said:

"I have been suffering for the past ten days with my old enemy, and have been hoping against hope that I would be able to honor your invitation.

"I have declined all invitations to public dinners during the past week, purposely to be able to go to Albany. But I have fully decided that it would not be prudent for me to make the journey."

This was practically what the Mayor said to the reporters in explaining why he did not go to Albany.

"There is no political significance in it," said the Mayor. "The condition of my health is the only reason for my not going."

The fact that Mayor Strong did not make the trip was apparently a great source of satisfaction to the anti-Platt Republicans. On Saturday Mr. Platt had requested Mayor Strong to let him know upon what train he was going. It was doubtless a source of deep regret to Mr. Platt that the Mayor was not able to make the trip with him.

William Brookfield, whom Platt had caused to be defeated for Chairman of the Republican County Committee, called at the Mayor's office yesterday forenoon before Mr. Strong had arrived.

"Are you going to Albany?" Mr. Brookfield was asked.

"I never go where I am not invited," said Mr. Brookfield.

Congressman "Tim" Campbell also called and introduced a young friend of his to the Mayor. To the reporters Campbell said that he had remained almost constantly in Washington during this session, because the President had asked him to. Campbell is fond of being regarded as a joker.

Vesuvius Starts for Derelicts.

After a long stay at the navy yard, the United States steamship Vesuvius, Lieut. Commander Harry Knox, started yesterday morning for an indefinite cruise along the coast in search of derelicts. The Vesuvius stopped at Fort Wadsworth for explosives, and later anchored in the lower bay. She will probably proceed to sea to-day.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE NEW-JERSEY JUSTICES

C. G. GARRISON OF CAMDEN CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE.

Discussion of the Cost of Mr. Daly's Riparian Bill—The Anti-Gambling Amendment Adopted.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 28.—Supreme Court Justice Charles G. Garrison of Camden and Dr. Addison B. Poland, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, were confirmed to-night in the executive session of the Senate. The session was brief, and the nominations were made unanimous. It was given out early in the evening that no nomination would be made for the vacant Supreme Court Justiceship, and the delay indicated that the Governor was seriously considering the name of Gilbert Collins of Jersey City as Leon Abbett's successor. Mr. Collins was brought into the fight late last week, and his friends in Jersey City have lost no opportunity to urge his claim on the Governor. A number of his Democratic friends called on the Governor to-night. William S. Gummere, the son-in-law of the Chief Justice, is not a bit discouraged, and thinks it is a hopeful sign that the Governor did not send his name in to-night. One or the other will surely be named before the end of the week.

When the anti-gambling amendment to the Constitution came up in the Senate this evening Senator Voorhees explained that it was the culmination of the crusade for good morals made by the independent citizens of the State and was demanded by the citizens of all creeds and politics. It had passed the House unanimously. Senator Daly of Hudson wanted to know if it applied to the agricultural fairs. Senator Voorhees said it did. After some little talk about Guttenberg and Waverly, the amendments were passed by a unanimous vote.

There was a breezy discussion this afternoon when the Riparian Committee of the Senate discussed the Riparian bill introduced by Senator Daly of Hudson. The bill provides that the State shall acquire possession of the riparian grants by purchasing them from those who now have the property. Senator Daly insisted that the bill should be reported, because there was no opposition to it. Senator Ross of Cape May contended that the measure was not a healthy one, because the State would be defrauded by purchasing lowlands that are not accessible, as the owners of uplands would not sell.

A representative of the Erie Railroad opposed the bill, declaring that the Erie would not yield to it, because its long dock in Jersey City was a grant from the British Crown to one Budd. The road would not sell it for $10,000,000. The same company has spent $6,000,000 on the Weehawken docks.

Senator Daly thought all the grants and warehouse improvements could be purchased for at least $25,000,000, and the State would have to be bonded for that amount only. Senator Ross of Cape May contended that it would take at least $150,000,000 of bonds. Senator Voorhees was of the same opinion. It was stated here that the Pennsylvania Railroad valued the Harsimus Cove at $26,000,000. Senator Daly contended that if it was necessary to bond the State for $200,000,000 it would be a cheap investment. The bonds could be floated at 3 per cent., and the State would realize from 10 to 20 per cent.

Among the bills introduced in the House to-night was one by Mr. King, authorizing the Governor to appoint five persons, one of whom shall be the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture; another the Secretary of the State Board of Health, a practical breeder of live stock, and two veterinarians, who shall constitute the "State Live Stock Sanitary Commission," who shall have charge of the inspecting of all live stock for dangerous diseases. Their terms shall be four years, and the salaries fixed each year by the Governor.

Among the bills introduced in the Senate were these: By Mr. Rogers, providing for the establishment of a Naval Reserve to consist of two battalions; by Mr. Rogers, giving Camden four Assemblymen instead of three, and Hunterdon, one instead of two; by Mr. Rogers, authorizing the Board of Managers of State Hospitals to build a hospital in the southern part of the State, and appropriates $125,000.

INSTITUTIONS WILL GET THE MONEY

An Opinion by Corporation Counsel McDonald on the Constitution.

Corporation Counsel McDonald of Brooklyn was asked for an opinion as to whether the provisions of the new Constitution operated upon the distribution of excise moneys among the charitable institutions of Brooklyn or upon the charitable appropriations included in the annual budget of 1894.

The amount of excise funds appropriated by the budget for distribution among charitable institutions is $117,000. In Mr. McDonald's opinion, the institutions will get this money. He sums up the whole question as follows:

As a matter of fact, as I understand it, no rules have ever been established by the State Board of Charities. Our law requires as a general rule, and in the absence of a clear expression or necessary implication to the contrary, that constitutional provisions be regarded as intended to have a prospective not a retrospective operation.

It seems to me that according to the natural meaning and ordinary construction, the language of the Constitution applies to a future scheme for the raising and application of public moneys in aid of charitable institutions wholly or partly under private control.

Even if there are doubts about the matter, it is the duty of the executive or administrative officers of the City Government to give the benefit of every doubt to the constitutionality of an act until its constitutionality may be determined by the judicial tribunals of the State.

Mr. McDonald holds that the excise funds were raised and appropriations made to charitable institutions before the new Constitution went into effect.

NEW PARK COMMISSIONERS WANTED

Citizens Ask the Mayor to Make Appointments at Once.

An effort is being made on the part of many citizens to induce Mayor Strong to change his decision not to make any appointments until he gets a Power of Removal bill.

It is the desire of a large number of persons to have a new Board of Park Commissioners before the present board can complete its plans for the Harlem River Driveway. The board expects to approve on Wednesday a bill turning over the unfinished Driveway to the Department of Public Works, and to send the bill to Albany.

Two delegations of citizens called on the Mayor on Saturday, and requested him to take prompt action in the matter of appointing new Commissioners. The fact that he has the resignations of all the members of the present board except Mr. Strauss's, has given the citizens reason to believe that he may name a new board before the Removal bill is passed.

FOR HONEST REFORM ONLY

Men Who Will Speak Against the Interference of Platt.

PREPARING FOR THE MASS MEETING

Outlines of the Legislation Sought May Be Furnished for Approval—The Views of the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst.

Mr. Platt's declaration that he is a reformer and interested in securing a non-partisan administration of the city government did not strike very deeply into the minds of those who had been preparing for the mass meeting of protest against the Tioga man's "bossism."

So long as the partisan measures which he has been attempting to enact as the fruits of the November victory are in existence before the Legislature, and there is a possibility that he will be able to drive them through the legislative mill, there will be vigorous protest against his interference, accompanied by an attempt to substitute decent bills.

Preparations are under way for the mass meeting, which has been called for Cooper Union for the night of Feb. 4. All the organizations which joined in the call for this meeting are as firmly resolved as ever that such a meeting is desirable, and they are arranging the details for a gathering at which the sentiment of the people may be voiced.

It is likely that this meeting at Cooper Union will be the first of a series in which Platt's attempt to steal for partisan purposes the results of the reform sentiment in this city will be properly labeled and held up where every one can see them.

Representatives of the Committee of Seventy, the Good Government Clubs, the City Vigilance League, the City Club, and the German-American Reform Union held a long session at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon. Among the representatives of these organizations who took part in the conference were Simon Sterne, Peter B. Olney, Theodore Sutro, James W. Pryor, Preble Tucker, and William J. Schieffelin.

Several of the speakers at the mass meeting were announced at the close of the conference. They were the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, Joseph Larocque, Chairman of the Committee of Seventy; James C. Carter, President of the City Club, and Simon Sterne.

It is likely that there will be two or three other speakers. The committees from the organizations named will meet again this afternoon at the same place.

A list of Vice Presidents for the mass meeting is in course of preparation. Men who are prominent in the professions and in mercantile and financial affairs have signified their willingness to act in this capacity, and it was said at the close of yesterday's conference that a long list of the most substantial men in the city would probably be completed some time during this week.

The committees which have been appointed by the several organizations to prepare legislation which will realize the purpose of the non-partisan victory when they become laws, are well in hand, and it was expected yesterday that they would be ready to submit to the public, in their essentials, at least, if not in detail, on the date of the mass meeting.

The committees believe that greater force will be given to the mass meeting among the members of the Legislature if at the same time the protest is made against Mr. Platt's bills the substitute legislation can be presented, with the meeting's indorsement.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst said again yesterday that he was anxious that there should be not only one mass meeting in Cooper Union, but others, in Harlem and in the middle of the city.

"There should be," he said, "a rousing meeting held in every Assembly district in the city, and I think this is perfectly feasible.

"There are two classes of people who ought to be addressed at Albany. To one class the action of the meeting should go forth as a mandate. The other class is composed of men who are not appreciative of the situation here—honest men from other portions of the State who do not understand the situation, who do not know what we have been fighting for here, nor realize the experience through which we have been going, who do not understand the reasonableness of the appeal that is being made here—men who are thoroughly honest and who simply need to have the facts set before them."

Dr. Parkhurst said he believed that Senator Cantor's minority report as a member of the Lexow committee was worth a dozen like the majority report.

"Of course," said Dr. Parkhurst, "Republicans will say 'Cantor brings in that report because he is a Democrat, and cannot pull with the Republican members of that committee.' Whether that is so or not, at any rate he has brought in a report that has more meat in it—more in it that appeals to the intelligence and satisfies the demands of the citizens of New-York—than half a dozen such reports as was brought in by the other man.

"Now, while there is hardly any language too strong to be used in vituperation and denunciation of men who will step into an earnest situation like this, here in New-York, and seek to obstruct the onward progress of honest intention, there is a demand for even stronger language, if possible, to be applied to the men, Senators, Assemblymen, or what not, who will allow themselves to be made the tools, the plaything, the mere personal implements of men with a scheme and with political ambition. These men ought to be held rigidly to account.

"It is being demonstrated to-day, what I said weeks ago—that it is easier to get along and make headway against five solid, corrupt bosses than it is to get along and make headway against one political boss that is touched with the taint of decency and respectability. It was said by some at the time to be a wild utterance. It is a demonstrated fact to-day, against which no satisfactory argument can be leveled. You cannot mow down facts, and we are right in the face of that fact to-day. That is the field of battle upon which the war, not only for this week, but for weeks to come, and perhaps for a year to come, has to be waged. The city here is ripe for it. The city has its own judgment. The city understands its own situation and is just in putting forward its own demands. The demand is unanimous here.

"There is one man—and if our politics have reached the point where one dictator and half a dozen subordinates can successfully controvert the public will, why, let us know it; let us recognize the fact that we are under an autocracy and accept the situation and fight the situation until we have converted despotism into liberty. Good is going to come out of this.

"I am rejoicing now in every overt move that is made by our enemy at Albany or at Tioga, because it is only operating for us. Whatever he circulates or has printed is only so much done toward consolidating the minds and stiffening the convictions of our earnest men. The fight may be a long one. But time is cheap. There is lots of it, and it costs nothing. We will use every bit of it that is necessary. But there is being raised up under this discipline here a body of young men that are not going to be ground under the heel of a political despotism. The days of political despotism are numbered. What their number is even this County of Tioga knows not."

ALL INDICTMENTS DISMISSED

NO MORE OF THE COLUMBIAN SUPERVISORS WILL BE TRIED.

Justice Brown Directed the Jury to Acquit Olin B. Lockwood, Who Was on Trial Yesterday.

Justice Brown presided at the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in Brooklyn, yesterday, and, after a year's delay, District Attorney James W. Ridgway brought the case of ex-Supervisor Olin B. Lockwood to trial.

Mr. Lockwood was indicted by the Grand Jury in December, 1893, for voting as a member of the Kings County Board of Supervisors to approve Henry D. Southard's bill of $6,000 for the erection of one of the grand stands for the Columbian celebration.

Assistant District Attorney John F. Clarke prosecuted the case, and Edwin F. O'Dwyer represented Mr. Lockwood.

The following jury was obtained:

Charles O. Bemer, real estate, 151 Diamond Street; Daniel V. Lorillard, carpets, 17 Harmon Street; John B. Harris, 631 Jefferson Avenue; Samuel Klein, clerk; Charles Rother, florist, 173 Cooper Street; Alfred Neudecker, real estate, 786 Bedford Avenue; Theron A. Upson, real estate, 189 Hooper Street; Harry C. Van Riper, insurance, 504 Willoughby Avenue; Peter B. Tammany, 264 South Fourth Street; E. Irving Wesley, clerk, 22 South Third Street; Edward Moulton, 561 Madison Street; Charles Moran, plumber, 225 Calyer Street.

Mr. Clarke, in his opening address, said:

"We must depend, in this case, almost entirely upon secondary evidence, as we find that all the original vouchers for the Columbian bills have been stolen from the office of the clerk of the Board of Supervisors. A diligent search has been made for these vouchers, but so far no trace of them has been obtained."

He said he had no disposition to criticise any official connected with the board. Mr. Codley, who was chief clerk, had died, and left no record behind him to show what had become of these vouchers.

Several expert witnesses testified that the bill was a proper one, and Justice Brown directed the jury to acquit the defendant on the ground that the evidence as to the price of lumber showed that the grand stand was worth the price charged for it.

Mr. Clarke said that, as the case against ex-Supervisor Lockwood was the strongest that could be presented on the indictments, he would move for the dismissal of the indictments against the other persons.

These were Supervisors Martin F. Conly, John McKeown, Patrick Barry, Eugene R. Judge, Francis H. McGuire, John J. Donohue, Robert O'Donnell, Thomas Cook, Patrick J. Ralph, William H. Jenkins, Harvey T. Lewis, P. P. Gangloss, John Y. McKane, William L. Bennem, William T. Riggs, William A. French, William L. Extance, Richard L. Baisley, and Charles Juengst.

Justice Brown thereupon dismissed the indictments.

This is the third trial that District Attorney Ridgway has undertaken. Ex-Alderman McKee was acquitted, the jury in the case of Peter Pigot, the plan clerk in the Department of Buildings, disagreed, and now ex-Supervisor Lockwood has been acquitted.

TRYING MAURER'S WAY OF SWINDLING

Louis C. Hoffer's Brief Experience With Lawyers in Nyack.

NYACK, N. Y., Jan. 28.—Louis C. Hoffer of Union Hill, N. J., is held in Nyack this evening on a charge of being a fugitive from justice. He appeared here Saturday and endeavored to secure a lawyer to collect about $300, which he said was due him from Charles Young, a cabinet maker of Stony Point. He gave his name as Charles Hunt, and said his wife had died at Alexandria, Va., and that he had $2,500 in a bank at Washington, D. C., which he would like to get.

A dispatch soon revealed the fact that Charles Young of Stony Point did not know him and did not owe him any money. He was arrested and locked up. It was ascertained to-day that a man had operated in the manner adopted by him in New-York City, where he had succeeded in obtaining small sums of money from various lawyers. It was suspected that this man was the same person, and Justice Whyard this evening sent notice to Superintendent Byrnes, and held the man until to-morrow.

John W. Maurer, the shrewd confidence operator who successfully swindled so many New-York lawyers, worked a similar scheme to this. It was his custom to engage a lawyer as his attorney to secure for him a legacy of $85,000, under his mother's will. He seldom departed without securing a small sum of money for his immediate wants. At other times he would go to a reputable lawyer and retain him to enter suit for heavy damages against some railroad corporation, on a contingent fee of 50 per cent. of the amount recovered. He would represent himself as being penniless, and instead of paying the lawyer a retaining fee, would so work upon his sympathies that he got instead $5 or $10 for his immediate necessities. He traveled under the names of Henry W. Schmidt, John Kraemer, John Linnert, John Wagner, and Charles W. Müller.



About those ulsters (you know we've marked down every one) at $15—

There are none left for men bigger than 42 inches chest. There's plenty for boys of sixteen years and for men up to 42 inches chest and in between.

$15—mostly of the twenty-two or twenty-five dollar sort; only a few of the higher-and lower-price ulsters left.

Your money back if you want it.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES. Prince, Warren, 32d St.

Housekeeping Linens.

During the past week, we have received extensive importations of Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels, Towelings, Hemstitched Linen Sheets and Pillow Cases. They are from the best manufacturers in Scotland and Ireland and will be placed on sale, to-day, at astonishingly low prices.

Table Cloths, 2 yards wide; lengths and prices as follows:

2	2 1-2	3	3 1-2	4 yds
$1.65	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50

5-8 and 3-4 Napkins to match at $1.75 and $2.50 per dozen.

Finer Quality: $2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 3.50, 4.00.

5-8 and 3-4 Napkins to match $2.00 and $2.75 per dozen.

Extra Fine Double Damask: $2.50, $3.25, $4.00, $4.75, $5.50 each.

5-8 and 3-4 Napkins to match $2.50 and $3.75 per dozen.

Hemstitched Linen Sheets, $4.00, $4.75, $6.00 per pair.

Hemstitched Linen Pillow Cases, 85 cents, $1.00, $1.10, $1.25 per pair.

Novelties in Hemstitched Luncheon and Tea Sets with Sideboard Scarfs and Tray Cloths to match.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.,

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Plans for the Lyceum.—Notwithstanding the popular success of "The Case of Rebellious Susan" at the Lyceum Theatre, Manager Daniel Frohman is already preparing for its successor, which will be Oscar Wilde's new play, "An Ideal Husband." The piece is to be placed in rehearsal in a few weeks, and will probably be presented in April. In spite of the unfavorable criticisms of Mr. Wilde's work on its first performance in London, it has proved successful with English playgoers. Mr. Frohman says that, while "An Ideal Husband" is not quite up to the standard of Mr. Wilde's best work, it is full of bright lines and entertaining situations. The new Pinero play, of which Mr. Frohman holds the American rights, has not yet been named, and is not to be produced at the Garrick Theatre in London before Easter. The present season of the Lyceum company is to be a long one, extending to June. The company will then be given a month's rest, and will begin its annual tour on the Pacific coast July 1, returning to the Lyceum to open the next regular season in November. The organization will remain the same, no changes in the artists being contemplated by Manager Frohman.

—Miss Oldcastle's Matinée.—The matinée to be given at Daly's Theatre on Thursday afternoon is attracting a good deal of interest among society people. Miss Oldcastle is the stage name of the Countess de Castelvechio, who was engaged by Mr. Daly in London last season as an understudy for Mrs. Gilbert. She has not had an opportunity to apper with the company this season, and will make her first appearance on the American stage at the matinée Thursday. Miss Oldcastle has been in the habit of giving matinées in London, and as she is a member of a very noble family, her performances have been patronized by the highest ranks of society. She will be assisted Thursday by Lloyd Daubigny and Henry E. Dixey of the Daly company; Lotta Lejune Linthicum, Nellie Ganthony, Mr. and Mrs. Bosworth, Walter Thomas, Miss Fielding Roselle, contralto, and Caterina Marco, soprano.

—A New Dancer at Hoyt's.—The features of "A Milk-White Flag" were reinforced last night by the first appearance of a very clever dancer, Miss Rose Sutherland, who is one of the vivandieres, and gave her specialty in the last act. Miss Sutherland met with immediate favor, and her performance received three encores. The play itself began its last month last night, and will close the regular season at Hoyt's Theatre Feb. 23. It continues to be prosperous.

—The French Play Market.—Elizabeth Marbury, Victorien Sardou's agent in this country, has just been appointed the sole American representative of Gustave Roger and Georges Pellerin of Paris, general agents of the Société des Auteurs et Compositeurs Dramatiques. This important appointment practically gives Miss Marbury control of the French market so far as the sale of French plays for production in the United States is concerned.

A New Comedy for Sothern.—Clyde Fitch is writing a new play for E. H. Sothern, founded on the adventures of Major André, the young British officer who was executed as a spy during the Revolutionary War. The play is to be a comedy in four acts, although it is a matter of historical necessity to make it end with the tragic death of André. Mr. Sothern will produce it during his next Summer season at the Lyceum Theatre.

"Twentieth Century Girl."—The dialogue of "The Twentieth Century Girl" has been judiciously curtailed by Sydney Rosenfeld, so that the playing time of the burletta was shortened by half an hour at the Bijou last night. A number of new features were introduced, including a new dance by Lillian Thurgate, and new specialties by John T. Kelly and Al. Wilson.

—"The Fatal Card."—Manager A. M. Palmer arranged with Charles Frohman yesterday for an extension of the run of "The Fatal Card" at Palmer's to ten weeks, which will bring the end of the play to March 5. Whether Mr. Palmer will then present "Heart of Maryland" or "Trilby," has not yet been decided.

—The Kendals in a New Play.—Mr. and Mrs. Kendal will present in Boston next week a new play called "The Political Woman," of which they have secured the American rights. The piece is to be presented by Conyns Carr at the Comedy Theatre, London, at the close of the run of "The New Woman."

—Lillian Russell's Return.—The return engagement of Lillian Russell at Abbey's Theatre will begin April 29, when the new opera now being written for Miss Russell by De Koven and Smith will have its first production.

"Faust" for the Last Time.

According to the advertisements of Messrs. Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau, the performance of "Faust" given at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening was to be the final one of the present season. It would not be at all surprising, however, if the managers changed their minds and offered Gounod's perennially lovely masterpiece once more. In doing so, they would only be bowing to what seems an imperative public demand. The house last night was crowded, as it is only when New-Yorkers think that something more than ordinarily good is offered them. The public delight in Gounod's work does not seem to show any signs of diminishing, and every time it is presented with a cast which, like that of last night, has some claims to the term "ideal," the auditorium of the Metropolitan is taxed to hold the persons who wish to hear it.

It is possible that something might be learned from an examination into the causes of the present potency of "Faust" to attract; but perhaps it is best to dismiss this matter with the remark that the ensemble in this work is more near to the demands of the highest operatic art than in some other things that the managers of the Metropolitan offer us. There was a fine spirit in last night's performance. All the principal singers felt the stimulation of the splendid audience before them, and they have never done their work with greater plenitude of vocal power or larger warmth of feeling.

Mme. Eames was once again the Marguerite, and as her voice was in good condition, she sang admirably. The Messrs. de Reszke were both in good form, and consequently Faust and Mephistopheles were ideally represented. Mme. Scalchi was the Siebel and Signor Ancona the Valentine.

O'Neill's,

6th Av., 20th to 21st St.

CHINA DEPT.

(BASEMENT.)





DINNER SETS.

English Porcelain Dinnerware,

Service for 12 Persons, Neat Decoration, worth 12.00,

7.75 Set.

"Maddocks" English Porcelain

Dinnerware, Enameled Decoration, 130 pieces, worth 25.00,

14.98 Set.

German China Dinnerware,

Service for 12 persons, with Soup Tureen, very neat Decoration, worth 30.00,

17.50 Set.

Haviland & Co.'s Dinnerware,

125 pieces, Delicate Decoration, regular value, 65.00,

34.50 Set.

TEA SETS.

English Porcelain Tea Sets,

56 Pieces, Enameled Decorations, worth 7.50,

3.98 Set.

French China Tea Sets,

56 Pieces, Assorted Patterns, worth 10.00,

6.98 Set.

Dinner Plates.

French China, Assorted Decorations, worth 35c.,

19c. each.

Cups and Saucers.

French China, Assorted Shapes and Decorations, Imported to sell at 50c. and 75c. each,

35c. each;

3.50 per dozen.

Toilet Sets,

White and Gold Decoration, with Covered Jar,

7.48 Set;

Worth 10.00.

CITY AND VICINITY.

—An inquest was held in Coroner Hoeber's court yesterday into the cause of death of Mrs. Ellen Morrissey, at 205 West Twentieth Street, Jan. 22. There was a suspicion that Mrs. Morrissey had died from the effects of a flogging inflicted upon her by her daughter, Mrs. Kate Gill. There was no testimony elicited to substantiate this, however, it being proved that the assault was four days before the woman's death. She had, after the fight, gone on a protracted spree, and drank whisky by the goblet. Mrs. Gill was discharged from custody.

—The annual reunion and dinner of the alumni and matriculants of the department of arts and science of the University of the City of New-York will be held on the evening of Jan. 31 at the Hotel Brunswick. The list of speakers includes W. H. McElroy of Union, the Rev. W. R. Richards, D. D., of Yale; A. A. Redfield of New-York University, Prof. Butler of Columbia, A. D. Juilliard of the Council, and Prof. W. M. Polk, M. D., of the Medical Faculty.

—The firm of J. N. Collins & Co. is now closing out its large and handsome stock of Oriental rugs and carpets at auction, prior to removal from 32 West Fourteenth Street. The auction is held daily, beginning at 1 o'clock P. M. The stock contains some of the handsomest rugs and carpets exhibited and the sale offers a good opportunity to purchase goods at very low figures. The sale will be closed on Feb. 2.

—The annual reception of the William E. Pfeiffer Association will take place on Friday evening, Feb. 1, at Wendel's Assembly Rooms, West Forty-fourth Street.

—Minnie Rosenblum, five years old, died at Gouverneur Hospital yesterday afternoon from burns received at her home, 24 Norfolk Street, Sunday afternoon.

—Will Mandeville Mower send his address to The Times office?

Brooklyn.

—Fourteen Road Inspectors appointed under the New-Utrecht Street Improvement bill, have engaged counsel to try and compel the County Treasurer to pay them for work done since last September. They were paid up to that time, and they claim $3.50 a day, and the total claim is $5,000. Assistant Corporation Counsel Mudge says the men are not entitled to the money, as they were appointed under a former town law.

—A fire in the oil room of the Fifth Avenue elevated railroad station at Ninth Street yesterday morning caused a blockade upon the elevated railroad and the Fifth Avenue trolley for thirty minutes. The damage is $800.

Long Island.

—The public school at Syosset, closed several weeks ago, owing to scarlet fever, was reopened yesterday morning. The Methodist and Union Baptist Sunday schools at Cold Spring Harbor resumed their sessions on Sunday.

—Oscar Schultz, an employe of Morris Brush, a Woodbury farmer, and two horses that he was driving, were struck by a train at Cold Spring station and killed yesterday.

—So many robberies and attempted robberies have taken place at Cold Spring Harbor within a few days that people are going about armed.

Yonkers.

—The following have been drawn by the Commissioner of Jurors to serve as Grand and petit Jurors for the February Term of the County Court and Court of Sessions from this city: Grand—John Woodruff and B. Frank Washburn; petit—William Jordan, Joseph O'Brien, David Olsen, John W. Williams, George Lewis, Henry Grinnell, and William Dice.

—Tableaus of "The Seven Ages" were given last evening at the Young Men's Christian Association rooms under the auspices of the Ladies' Auxiliary.

—Justice Potter is performing the duties of City Judge F. X. Donoghue and Acting City Judge William Riley, both of whom are sick.

—The United Brotherhood of Carpenters will give a concert in the Woman's Institute Building this evening.

—The Palisade Boat Club had a dinner at Moultrie's last evening, at which there was a full attendance.

—An entertainment under the auspices of St. Paul's Guild for Young Men, of St. Paul's Church, will be held to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock in the hall of the Woman's Institute, in Palisade Avenue.

—The Royal Arcanum had an entertainment last night after the business session.

Westchester County.

—A small frame building used by the physicians of the New-York Infant Asylum, at Mount Vernon, and undergoing repairs, was damaged about $400 by fire yesterday. Insurance covers the loss.

—The first session of Mrs. de Peyster Field's Bible class of fifty convicts, in Sing Sing Prison, was held Sunday afternoon. Men of nearly all grades of crime are members.

—Iceboating and skating on the Hudson River, off Sing Sing, were enjoyed by many yesterday.

STILL EXAMINING THE POLICE

The Extraordinary Grand Jury Has Returned No Indictments—Some Men Who Appeared as Witnesses.

The first indictment by the Extraordinary Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer has yet to be filed, although Superintendent Byrnes's order to dismiss the reserves and put the police force on a peace footing was sent to every precinct commander at 9 A. M. yesterday.

Justice Ingraham adjourned the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday to Thursday morning, and it was argued that no indictment by the Extraordinary Grand Jury would be returned until Jan. 31. It was, however, learned that Justice Ingraham would be in the Court of Oyer and Terminer both to-day and to-morrow to receive the Grand Jury should it desire to communicate with him, and both Assistant District Attorney Lindsay and Assistant District Attorney Unger said that, although the Court of Oyer and Terminer had adjourned, the jury could report at any time, provided the presiding Justice was in court.

The Grand Jury had only one session yesterday, but was very busy with witnesses, few of whom were introduced to the jurors by the main entrance to the room outside the chamber. Of the witnesses who were seen were George Applegate, the green-goods operator, whose testimony before the Lexow committee implicated Police Captain Meakim and Capt. Price, who was denounced as a collector of tribute for Inspector Williams when he was Captain of the "Tenderloin" district by Capt. Schmittberger. Other witnesses were a squad of young policemen and a number of citizens, apparently tradesmen or commission merchants, and several persons who have given testimony in regard to violations of the election law.

Owing to the publicity given to the watch on the Grand Jury room by private detectives and persons in the interest of lawyers who expect to defend indicted members of the force, and the precautions taken to conceal the identity of certain witnesses, the crowd on the main floor of the Criminal Court Building has thinned out during the last week.

A lawyer who has contingent retainers from a score of police officers has, however, a close watch kept on the jury, so that when indictments are handed up he may be able to act promptly in securing bail for his clients.

Where the Climate Is Mild.

Late arrivals at the Oglethorpe, Brunswick, Ga., are Judge J. L. Sweat, Waycross, Ga.; Col. W. M. Toomer, Waycross, Ga.; Mr. and Mrs. B. S. Cunningham, Cincinnati; Mr. and Mrs. E. Cunningham, Cincinnati; Mrs. Walker, Savannah; Mrs. Graves, Atlanta; the Misses Slaughter, New-York; Miss Northern, New-York; E. F. Hartfelder, New-York; Col. A. Akers, Washington, D. C., and W. E. Lansley, Baltimore.

Tuesday
Jan. 29-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

POPE LEO XIII. TO AMERICA

Full Text of the Encyclical Letter of His Holiness.

A GUIDE TO THE AMERICAN BISHOPS

The Legation Established to Aid Rather than Hinder the Work of the Church Rulers.

THEORY OF DIVORCE SHOULD BE FOUGHT

Workingmen Should Be Very Careful About Joining Societies, and Respect the Rights of Others.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The full text of the encyclical of Pope Leo XIII. to the Bishops of America, a summary of which was published in The New-York Times of this morning, follows:

To Our Venerable Brethren, the Archbishops and Bishops of the United States of North America, Leo XIII. Venerable Brethren, Health and Apostolic Benediction:

We traverse in spirit and thought the wide expanse of ocean; and although we have at other times addressed you in writing—chiefly when we directed encyclical letters to the Bishops of the Catholic world—yet have we now resolved to speak to you separately, trusting that we shall be, God willing, of some assistance to the Catholic cause among you. To this we apply ourself with the utmost zeal and care, because we highly esteem and love exceedingly the young and vigorous American Nation, in which we plainly discern latent forces for the advancement alike of civilization and of Christianity.

Not long ago, when your whole Nation, as was fitting, celebrated, wiht grateful recollection and every manifestation of joy, the completion of the fourth century since the discovery of America, we, too, commemorated together with you that most auspicious event, sharing in your rejoicing with equal good-will. Nor were we on that occasion content with offering prayers at a distance for your welfare and greatness. It was our wish to be in some manner present with you in your festivities. Hence, we cheerfully sent one who should represent our person.

Not without good reason did we take part in your celebration. For when America was as yet but a new-born babe uttering in its cradle it first feeble cries the Church took it to her bosom and motherly embrace. Columbus, as we have elsewhere expressly shown, sought as the primary fruit of his voyage and labors to open a pathway for the Christian faith into new lands and new seas. Keeping this thought constantly in view, his first solicitude, wherever he disembarked, was to plant upon the shore the sacred emblem of the cross. Wherefore, like as the ark of Noah, surmounting the overflowing waters, bore the seed of Israel, together with the remnants of the human race, even thus did the barks launched by Columbus upon the ocean carry into regions beyond the seas as well the germs of mighty States as the principles of the Catholic religion.

This is not the place to give a detailed account of what thereupon ensued. Very rapidly did the light of the Gospel shine upon the savage tribes discovered by the Ligurian. For it is sufficiently well known how many of the children of Francis, as well as of Dominic and of Loyola, were accustomed during the two following centuries to voyage thither for this purpose; how they cared for the colonies brought over from Europe; but primarily and chiefly how they converted the natives from superstition to Christianity, sealing their labors in many instances with the testimony of their blood. The very names newly given to so many of your towns and rivers and mountains and lakes teach and clearly witness how deeply your beginnings were marked with the footprints of the Catholic Church.

Nor, perchance, did the fact which we now recall take place without some design of Divine Providence. Precisely at the epoch when the American colonies, having, with Catholic aid, achieved liberty and independence, coalesced into a Constitutional Republic, the ecclesiastical hierarchy was happily established among you, and at the very time when the popular suffrage placed the great Washington at the helm of the Republic, the first Bishop was set by apostolic authority over the American Church. The well-known friendship and familiar intercourse which subsisted between these two men seems to be an evidence that the United States ought to be conjoined in concord and amity with the Catholic Church. And not without cause. For without morality the State cannot endure—a truth which that illustrious citizen of yours whom we have just mentioned, with a keenness of insight worthy of his genius and statesmanship, perceived and proclaimed.

But the best and strongest support of morality is religion. She, by her very nature, guards and defends all the principles on which duties are founded, and, setting before us the motives most powerful to influence us, commands us to live virtuously and forbids us to transgress. Now, what is the Church other than a legitimate society, founded by the will and ordinance of Jesus Christ for the preservation of morality and the defense of religion? For this reason have we repeatedly endeavored from the summit of Pontifical dignity to inculcate that the Church, while directly and immediately aiming at the salvation of souls and the beatitude which is to be obtained in heaven, is yet, even in the order of temporal things, the fountain of blessings so numerous and great that they could not have been greater or more numerous had the original purpose of her institution been the pursuit of happiness during the life which is spent on earth.

Catholic Growth in America.

That your Republic is progressing and developing by giant strides is patent to all; and this holds good in religious matters also. For even as your cities, in the course of one century, have made a marvelous increase in wealth and power, so do we behold the Church, from scant and slender beginnings, grown with rapidity to be great and exceedingly flourishing. Now, if, on the one hand, the increased riches and resources of your cities are justly attributed to the talents and active industry of the American people, on the other hand, the prosperous condition of Catholicity must be ascribed, first, indeed, to the virtue, the ability, and the prudence of the Bishops and clergy; but in no slight measure, also, to the faith and generosity of the Catholic laity. Thus, while the different classes exerted their best energies, were you enabled to erect unnumbered religious and useful institutions, sacred edifices, schools for the instruction of youth, colleges for the higher branches, homes for the poor, hospitals for the sick, convents and monasteries.

As to what more closely touches spiritual interests, which are based upon the exercise of Christian virtues, many facts have been brought to our notice whereby we are animated with hope and filled with joy; namely, that the numbers of the secular and regular clergy are steadily augmenting; that pious sodalities and confraternities are held in esteem; that the Catholic parochial schools, the Sunday schools for imparting Christian doctrine, and Summer schools are in a flourishing condition; moreover, associations for mutual aid, for the relief of the indigent, for the promotion of temperate living, add to all this the many evidences of popular piety.

The main factor, no doubt, in bringing things into this happy state were the ordinances and decrees of your Synods, especially of those which in more recent times were convened and confirmed by the authority of the Apostolic See. But, moreover, (a fact which it gives pleasure to acknowledge,) thanks are due to the equity of the laws which obtain in America and to the customs of the well-ordered Republic. For the Church among you, unopposed by the Constitution and Government of your Nation, fettered by no hostile legislation, protected against violence by the common laws and the impartiality of the tribunals, is free to live and act without hindrance. Yet, though all this is true, it would be very erroneous to draw the conclusion that in America is to be sought the type of the most desirable status of the Church, or that it would be universally lawful or expedient for State and Church to be, as in America, dissevered and divorced. The fact that Catholicity with you is in good condition, nay, is even enjoying a prosperous growth, is by all means to be attributed to the fecundity with which God has endowed His Church; in virtue of which, unless men or circumstances interfere, she spontaneously expands and propagates herself. But she would bring forth more abundant fruits if, in addition to liberty, she enjoyed the favor of the laws and the patronage of the public authority.

For our part, we have left nothing undone, so far as circumstances permitted, to preserve and more solidly establish among you the Catholic religion. With this intent, we have, as you are well aware, turned our attention to two special objects; first, the advancement of learning; second, a perfecting of methods in the management of Church affairs. There already, indeed, existed several distinguished universities; we, however, thought it advisable that there should be one founded by the authority of the Apostolic See, and endowed by us with all suitable powers, in which Catholic professors might instruct those devoted to the pursuit of learning. The design was to begin with philosophy and theology, adding, as means and circumstances would allow, the remaining branches, those particularly which the present age has introduced or perfected. An education cannot be deemed complete which takes no notice of modern sciences.

It is obvious that in the existing keen competition of talents, and the widespread and, in itself, noble and praiseworthy passion for knowledge, Catholics ought to be, not followers, but leaders. It is necessary, therefore, that they should cultivate every refinement of learning, and zealously train their minds to the discovery of truth and the investigation, so far as it is possible, of the entire domain of nature. This, in every age, has been the desire of the Church. Upon the enlargement of the boundaries of the sciences has she been wont to bestow all possible labor and energy.

The Washington University.

By a letter, therefore, dated the 7th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1889, directed to you, venerable brethren, we established at Washington, your Capital City—esteemed by a majority of you a very proper seat for the higher studies—a university for the instruction of young men desirous of pursuing advanced courses. In announcing this matter to our venerable brethren, the Cardinals of the Holy Roman Church, in consistory, we express the wish that it should be regarded as the fixed law of the university to unite erudition and learning with soundness of faith, and to imbue its students not less with religion than with scientific culture. To the Bishop of the United States we intrusted the task of establishing a suitable course of studies and of supervising the discipline of the students; and we conferred the office and authority of Chancellor, as it is called, upon the Archbishop of Baltimore.

And, by Divine favor, a quite happy beginning was made. For, without any delay, while you were celebrating the 100th anniversary of the establishment of your ecclesiastical hierarchy, under the brightest auspices, in the presence of our delegate, the divinity classes were opened. From that time onward we know that theological science has been imparted by the diligence of eminent men, the renown of whose talents and learning receives a fitting crown in their recognized loyalty and devotion to the Apostolic See. No. is it long since we were apprised that, thanks to the liberality of a pious priest, a new building had been constructed, in which young men, as well cleric as lay, are to receive instructions in the natural sciences and in literature. From our knowledge of the American character, we are fully confident that the example set by this noble man will incite others of your citizens to imitate him; they will not fail to realize that liberality exercised toward so great an object will be repaid by the very greatest advantage to the public.

No one can be ignorant of how powerfully similar institutions of learning, whether originally founded by the Roman Church herself from time to time, or approved and promoted by her legislation, have contributed to the spread of knowledge in every part of Europe. Even in our own day, though instances might be given, it is enough to mention the University of Louvain, to which the entire Belgian nation ascribes its almost daily increase in prosperity and glory. Equally abundant will be the benefit proceeding from the Washington University, if the professors and students (as we doubt not they will) be mindful of our injunctions, and, shunning party spirit and strife, conciliate the good opinion of the people and clergy.

We wish now, venerable brethren, to commend to your affection and to the generosity of your people the college which our predecessor, Pius IX., founded in this city for the ecclesiastical training of young men from North America, and which we took care to place upon a firm basis by a letter dated the 25th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1884. We can make this appeal the more confidently because the results obtained from this institution have by no means belied the expectations commonly entertained regarding it. You yourselves can testify that during its brief existence it has sent forth a very large number of exemplary priests, some of whom have been promoted for their virtue and learning to the highest degrees of ecclesiastical dignity. We are, therefore, thoroughly persuaded that you will continue to be solicitous to send hither select young men who are in training to become the hope of the Church. For they will carry back to their homes and utilize for the general good the wealth of intellectual attainments and moral excellence which they shall have acquired in the City of Rome.

The love which we cherish toward the Catholics of your nation moved us, likewise, to turn our attention, at the very beginning of our pontificate, to the convocation of a third plenary council of Baltimore. Subsequently, when the Archbishops, at our invitation, had come to Rome, we diligently inquired from them what they deemed most conducive to the common good. We, finally, and after mature deliberation, ratified by apostolic authority the decrees of the prelates assembled at Baltimore. In truth, the event has proved, and still proves, that the decrees of Baltimore were salutary and timely in the extreme. Exeprience has demonstrated their power for the maintenance of discipline, for stimulating the intelligence and zeal of the clergy, for defending and developing the Catholic education of youth. Wherefore, venerable brethren, if we make acknowledgment of your activity in these matters; if we laud your firmness, tempered with prudence, we but pay a tribute due to your merit; for we are fully sensible that so great a harvest of blessings could by no means have so rapidly ripened to maturity had you not exerted yourselves, each to the utmost limit of his ability, sedulously and faithfully to carry into effect the statutes you had wisely framed at Baltimore.

The American Legation.

But when the Council of Baltimore had concluded its labors, the duty still remained of putting, so to speak, a proper and becoming crown upon the work. This, we perceived, could scarcely be done in a more fitting manner than through the due establishment by the Apostolic See of an American Legation. Accordingly, as you are well aware, we have done this; by this action, as we have elsewhere intimated, we have wished, first of all, to certify that in our judgment and affection America occupies the same place and rights as other States, be they ever so mighty and imperial.

In addition to this, we had in mind to draw more closely the bonds of duty and friendship which connect you and so many thousands of Catholics with the Apostolic See. In fact, the mass of the Catholics understand how salutary our action was destined to be; they saw, moreover, that it accorded with the usage and policy of the Apostolic See. For it has been from earliest antiquity the custom of the Roman pontiffs, in the exercise of the divinely bestowed gift of the primacy in the administration of the Church of Christ, to send forth legates to Christian nations and peoples. And they did this, not by an adventitious, but an inherent right. For "the Roman pontiff, upon whom Christ has conferred ordinary, and immediate jurisdiction as well, over all and singular the churches, as over all and singular pastors and faithful," (1) since he cannot personally (1. Conc. Vat. Sess. IV., c. 3,) visit the different regions and thus exercise the pastoral office over the flock intrusted to him, finds it necessary from time to time, in the discharge of the ministry imposed on him, to dispatch legates into different parts of the world, according as the need arises, who, supplying his place, may correct errors, make the rough ways plain, and administer to the people confided to their care increased means of salvation.

(2.) But how unjust and baseless would be the suspicion, should it anywhere exist, that the powers conferred on the Legate are an obstacle to the authority of the Bishops. Sacred to us (more than to any other) are the rights of those "whom the Holy Ghost has placed as Bishops to rule the Church of God." That these rights should remain intact in every nation, in every part of the globe, we both desire and ought to desire, the more so since the dignity of the individual Bishops is by nature so interwoven with the dignity of the Roman Pontiff that any measure that benefits the one necessarily protects the other. "My honor is the honor of the universal Church. My honor is the unimpaired vigor of my brethren. Then am I truly honored, when to each one due honor is not denied."

(3.) Therefore, since it is the office and function of an Apostolic Legate, with whatsoever powers he may be vested, to execute the mandates and interpret the will of the Pontiff who sends him, far from his being of any detriment to the ordinary power of the Bishops, he will, rather, bring an accession of stability and strength. His authority will possess no slight weight for preserving in the multitude a submissive spirit; in 3 s. Gregorius espist. ad Eulog., Alex., Lib. viii. Ep. 30; (2) cap. un. extravag. comm. De Consuet, e. 1.,) the clergy, discipline, and due reverence for the Bishops; and in the bishops, mutual charity and an intimate union of souls. And since this union, so salutary and desirable, consists mainly in harmony of thought and action, he will no doubt bring it to pass that each one of you shall persevere in the diligent administration of his diocesan affairs; that one shall not impede another in matters of government; that one shall not pry into the counsels and conduct of another; finally, that with disagreements eradicated and mutual esteem maintained you may all work together, with combined energies, to promote the glory of the American churches and the general welfare.

It is difficult to estimate the good results which will follow from this concord of the Bishops. Our own people will receive edification; the force of example will have its effect on those without, who will be persuaded by this argument alone that the Divine Apostolate has descended by inheritance to the ranks of the Catholic Episcopate.

Another consideration claims our earnest attention. All intelligent men are agreed, and we ourselves have with pleasure intimated it above, that America seems destined for greater things. Now, it is our wish that the Catholic Church should not only share in but help to bring about this prospective greatness. We deem it right and proper that she should, by availing herself of the opportunities daily presented to her, keep equal step with the Republic in the march of improvement, at the same time striving to the utmost by her virtue and her institutions to aid in the rapid growth of the States. Now, she will attain both these objects the more easily and abundantly in proportion to the degree in which the future shall find her Constitution perfected. But what is the meaning of the Legation of which we are speaking, or what is its ultimate aim, except to bring it about that the Constitution of the Church shall be strengthened, her discipline better fortified?

Wherefore, we ardently desire that this truth should sink day by day more deeply into the minds of Catholics; namely, that they can in no better way safeguard their individual interests and the common good than by yielding a hearty submission and obedience to the Church.

Indissolubility of Marriage.

Your faithful people, however, are scarcely in need of exhortation on this point, for they are accustomed to adhere to the institutions of Catholicity with willing souls and a constancy worthy of all praise. To one matter of the first importance and fraught with the greatest blessings it is a pleasure at this place to refer, on account of the holy firmness in principle and practice respecting it, which, as a rule, rightly prevails among you. We mean the Christian dogma of unity and indissolubility of marriage, which supplies the firmest bond of safety, not merely to the family, but to society at large. Not a few of your citizens, even of those who dissent from us in our doctrines, terrified by the licentiousness of divorce, admire and approve in this regard the Catholic teaching and the Catholic custom. They are led to this judgment not less by love of country than by the wisdom of the doctrine. For difficult it is to imagine a more deadly pest to the community than the wish to declare dissoluble a bond which by the law of God is made perpetual and inseverable.

Divorce is the fruitful cause of mutable marriage contracts, it diminishes mutual affection, it supplies a pernicious stimulus to unfaithfulness; it is injurious to the care and education of children; it gives occasion to the breaking up of domestic society; it scatters the seed of discord among families; it lessens and degrades the dignity of women, who incur the danger of being abandoned when they shall have subserved the lust of their husbands. And since nothing tends so effectually as the corruption of morals to ruin families and undermine the strength of kingdoms, it may easily be perceived that divorce is especially hostile to the prosperity of families and States. (Encyc. Arcanum.)

As regards civil affairs, experience has shown how important it is that the citizens should be upright and virtuous. In a free State, unless justice be generally cultivated; unless the people be repeatedly and diligently urged to observe the precepts and laws of the Gospel, liberty itself may be pernicious. Let those of the clergy, therefore, who are occupied with the instruction of the multitude, treat plainly on this topic of the duties of citizens, so all may understand and feel the necessity, in political life, of conscientiousness, self-restraint, and integrity; for that cannot be lawful in public which is unlawful in private affairs.

On this whole subject there is to be found, as you know, in the encyclical letters written by us from time to time in the course of our pontificate, many things which Catholics should attend and observe. In these writings and expositions we have treated of human liberty, of the chief Christian duties, civil government, and of the Christian constitution of States—drawing our principles as well from the teaching of the Gospel as from reason. They, then, who wish to be good citizens and to discharge their duties faithfully, may readily learn from our letters the ideal of an upright life. In like manner let the priests be persistent in keeping before the minds of the people the enactments of the third council of Baltimore, particularly those which inculcate the virtue of temperance, the frequent use of the sacraments, and the observance of the just laws and institutions of the Republic.

Workingmen's Societies.

Now, with regard to entering societies, extreme care should be taken not to be ensnared by error. And we wish to be understood as referring in a special manner to the working classes, who assuredly have the right to unite in associations for the promotion of their interests, a right acknowledged by the Church and unopposed by nature. But it is very important to take heed with whom they are to associate, else, while seeking aids for the improvement of their condition, they may be imperiling far weightier interests. The most effectual precaution against this peril is to determine with themselves at no time or in any matter to be parties to the violation of justice. Any society, therefore, which is ruled by and servilely obeys persons who are not steadfast for the right and friendly to religion is capable of being extremely prejudicial to the interests as well of individuals as of the community; beneficial it cannot be. Let this conclusion, therefore, remain firm—to shun, not only those associations which have been openly condemned by the judgment of the Church, but those also which, in the opinion of intelligent men, and especially of the Bishops, are regarded as suspicious and dangerous.

Nay, rather, unless forced by necessity to do otherwise, Catholics ought to prefer to associate with Catholics, a course which will be very conducive to the safeguarding of their faith. As Presidents of the societies thus formed among themselves, it would be well to appoint either priests or upright laymen of weight and character; guided by whose counsel they should endeavor peacefully to adopt and carry into effect such measures as may seem most advantageous to their interests, keeping in view the rules laid down by us in our Encyclical Rerum Novarum.

Let them, however, never allow this to escape their memory: that while it is proper and desirable to assert and secure the rights of the many, yet this is not to be done by a violation of duty; and that there are very important duties; not to touch what belongs to another: to allow every one to be free in the management of his own affairs; not to hinder any one to dispose of his services when he pleases and where he pleases. The scenes of violence and riot which you witnessed last year in your own country sufficiently admonish you that America, too, is threatened with the audacity and ferocity of the enemies of public order. The state of the times, therefore, bids Catholics to labor for the tranquillity of the Commonwealth, and for this purpose to obey the laws, abhor violence, and seek no more than equity or justice permits.

Toward these objects much may be contributed by those who have devoted themselves to writing, and particularly those who are engaged on the daily press. We are aware that already there labor in this field many men of skill and experience, whose diligence demands words of praise rather than of encouragement. Nevertheless, since the thirst for reading and knowledge is so vehement and widespread among you, and since, according to circumstances, it can be productive either of good or evil, every effort should be made to increase the number of intelligent and well-disposed writers, who take religion for their guide and virtue for their constant companion. And this seems all the more necessary in America on account of the familiar intercourse and intimacy between Catholics and those who are estranged from the Catholic name, a condition of things which certainly exacts from the people great circumspection and more than ordinary firmness. It is necessary to instruct, strengthen, and urge them on to the pursuit of virtue and to the faithful observance, amid so many occasions of stumbling, of their duties toward the Church. It is, of course, the proper function of the clergy to devote their care and energies to this great work; but the age and the country require that journalists should be equally zealous in this same cause, and labor in it to the full extent of their powers. Let them, however, seriously reflect that their writings, if not positively prejudicial to religion, will surely be of slight service to it, unless in concord of minds they all seek the same end. Those who desire to be of real service to the Church, and with their pens to defend the Catholic Church, should carry on the conflict with perfect unanimity, and, as it were, with serried ranks. For they rather inflict than repel war if they waste their strength by discord.

In like manner their work, instead of being profitable and fruitful, becomes injurious and disastrous whenever they presume to call before their tribunal the decisions and acts of Bishops, and, casting off due reverence, cavil and find fault, not perceiving how great a disturbance of order and how many evils are thereby produced. Let them then be mindful of their duty, and not overstep the proper limits of moderation. The Bishops, placed in the lofty positions of authority, are to be obeyed, and suitable honor befitting the magnitude and sanctity of their office should be paid them. Now, this reverence, "which it is lawful to no one to neglect, should of necessity be eminently conspicuous and exemplary in Catholic journalists. For journals, naturally circulating far and wide, come daily into the hands of everybody and exert no small influence upon the opinions and morals of the multitude."

(1) We have ourself on frequent occasions laid down many rules respecting the duties of a good writer, many of which were unanimously inculcated, as well by the third council of Baltimore as by the Archbishops in their meeting at Chicago, in the year 1893. Let Catholic writers, therefore, bear impressed on their minds our teachings and yours on this point and let them resolve that their entire method of writing shall be thereby guided if they indeed desire, as they ought to desire, to discharge their duty well.

Solicitude for Unbelievers.

Our thoughts now turn to those who dissent from us in matters of Christian faith; and who shall deny that, with not a few of them, dissent is a matter rather of inheritance than of will. How solicitous we are of their salvation; with what ardor of (l. ep. cognita, nobis ad archiepp. et provinciarium. Madiolanen. XXV., Jan. ad MDCCCLXXXII.) soul we wish that they could be at length restored to the embrace of the Church, the common mother of all, our apostolic epistle Praeclara has in recent times declared. Nor are we destitute of all hope; for He is present and hath a care whom all things obey and who laid down His life that He might gather in one the children of God who were dispersed, (2,) Jo. xi., 52. Surely we ought not to leave them to their fancies; but with mildness and charity draw them over, using every means of persuasion to induce them to examine closely every part of the Catholic doctrine and to free themselves from preconceived notions. In this matter, if the first place belongs to the Bishops and clergy, the second place belongs to the laity, who have it in their power to aid the apostolic efforts of the clergy by the probity of their morals and the integrity of their lives.

Great is the force of example; particularly with those who are earnestly seeking the truth, and who, from a certain inborn virtuous disposition, are striving to live an honorable and upright life, to which class very many of your fellow-citizens belong. If the spectacle of Christian virtue exerted the powerful influence over the heathens, blinded, as they were, by inveterate supersiition, which the records of history attest, shall we think it powerless to eradicate error in the case of those who have been initiated into the Christian religion?

Finally, we cannot pass over in silence those whose long-continued unhappy lot implores and demands succor from men of apostolic zeal; we refer to the Indians and negroes who are found within the confines of America, the greatest portion of whom have not yet dispelled the darkness of superstition. How wide a field for cultivation, how great a multitude of human beings to be made partakers of the blessings derived through Jesus Christ!

Meanwhile, as a presage of heavenly graces and a testimony of our benevolence, we most lovingly in the Lord impart to you, venerable brethren, and to your clergy and people, our apostolic benediction.

Given at Rome, near St. Peter's, on the sixth day of January, the Epiphany of the Lord, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, the seventeenth of our Pontificate.

LEO PP., XIII.

CAPT. HOWGATE'S TRIAL BEGUN

No Great Crowd Present—Testimony About the Officer's Life in New-York.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Capt. Henry W. Howgate was placed on trial in Criminal Court No. 1, before Judge McComas, this morning on charges of forgery and embezzlement from the Government while Disbursing Officer of the United States Signal Service. The courtroom was not crowded. Capt. Howgate sat with his daughter, Miss Ida, who turned to her father from time to time and spoke some encouraging words. The defendant, however, appeared less nervous than he has at any time since his arrest.

Capt. Howgate was represented by Jere. M. Wilson and W. W. Worthington, ex-District Attorney. The case was prosecuted by District Attorney Birney and Mr. Lewin, one of his assistants. A jury was secured without much difficulty, and the District Attorney explained the nature of the specific charge on which Capt. Howgate had been indicted, which was that he had secured $11,800 of Government money through forging a voucher from the Western Union Telegraph Company.

Among the witnesses examined was C. G. Newmann, a bookbinder from New-York City, who testified that he knew the defendant as H. Williams, who kept a bookstore at 62 and 64 Fourth Avenue, New-York. On cross-examination he said the defendant went about the most frequented thoroughfares, and the witness had often met him near the United States Courts and Marshal's office. This was to show that Capt. Howgate had not attempted to evade arrest.

Thought He Had Money in His Sock.

An old man, very thinly clad, and shivering with the cold, approached Policeman Charles Newham, at Canal Street and South Fifth Avenue, at 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning, with a woolen sock in one hand and a hard roll of bread in the other.

"There's money in my sock, Sir," he said to the policeman. "You'll find money there if you look." Then he smiled and began an incoherent discourse in German.

The policeman took the sock, which was empty, and gently led the half-frozen man to the Macdougal Street Police Station.

There he was recognized as Isaac Loewenstein, seventy years old, for whom a general alarm was sent out from Police Headquarters at midnight Sunday. Loewenstein lives with his son, Samuel, at 136 East Ninety-sixth Street. He had disappeared from his home Sunday night, wearing only a light suit of clothing.

PARKHURST'S NEW BOOK

It Gives a History of the Fight to Purify the City.

IT WILL BE ON SALE THIS WEEK

In It the President of the Society for the Prevention of Crime Justifies His Course and Explains His Attack.

The Rev. C. H. Parkhurst's book, "Our Fight with Tammany," published by Charles Scribner's Sons, will be for sale toward the end of the week.

The work's aim is plainly to fortify the claim of the author that the victory for reform at the polls last November was due to the Society for the Prevention of Crime and its ecclesiastical allies.

Taking Up the Grand Jury's Gauntlet.

Dr. Parkhurst, in speaking of the beginning of last year's campaign, says in his book: "Intimation had been given that the gauntlet thrown down by the February Grand Jury would be taken up by us in my pulpit on the morning of March 13. The ordinary furniture of the pulpit, in the shape of Bible and hymn books, was on that occasion supplemented by a copious package of affidavits." And he quotes his text of that day, "The wicked walk on every side where the vilest men are exalted," (Psalms xii.,) and from his sermon gives extracts, among others:

It is important to recognize just here the purely moral intention of the crusade as security against its becoming complicated with considerations that stand aloof from the main point. A great many civic efforts have been made here and elsewhere that have resulted in nothing, for the single and sufficient reason that they have been sidetracked, switched off on to some collateral issue, mortgaged to some competitive interest. Suggestions, insinuations, criticisms that have reached me from various sources, some through the press, some through personal correspondence, make it incumbent upon me to declare what has been said, and what will continue to be said, proceeds in no slightest degree from sympathy with or interest in any specific policy, whether political, reformatory, or religious, looking to the reconstruction of our municipal life.

I do not speak as a Republican or a Democrat, as a Protestant or a Catholic, as an advocate of prohibition or as an advocate of license. I am moved, so help me Almighty God, by the respect which I have for the Ten Commandments, and by my anxiety as a preacher of Jesus Christ to have the law of God regnant in individual and social life; so that I antagonize our existing municipal administration because I believe, with all the individual exceptions frankly conceded four weeks ago, that administration to be essentially corrupt, interiorly rotten, and in all its combined tendency and effect to stand in diametric resistance to all that Christ and a loyally Christian pulpit represent in the world.

The Pulpit Did the Work.

Of the power of pulpit fulminations against corruption the author maintains that it is honest, intelligent, and untrammeled; there is nothing that can stand alongside of it in point of conscious and confident authority. He adds:

And I am saying what I know. I uttered only thirty minutes of indictment against the blood-sucking scoundrels that are drawing the veins of our body municipal, and they were all set wriggling like a lot of muck worms in a hot shovel. I am not such a fool as to suppose that it was the man that said it that did the work, nor that it was what was said that did the work; for it had been said a hundred times before with more thoroughness and detail. It was the pulpit that did the work. Journalistic roasting these vagabonds will enjoy and grow cool over. But when it is clear that the man who speaks it is speaking it, not for the purpose of putting money into his pocket or power into his party, but is speaking it because it is true, and, in speaking it, appreciates his oracular authority as one commissioned of God to speak it, there is a suggestion of the Judgment Day about it, there is a presentiment of the invisible God back of it, that knots the stringy conscience of these fellows into contortions of terror. Warning power of the pulpit? There is all of power in the pulpit that there is of God voicing Himself through the man who stands in the pulpit.

How Dr. Parkhurst's Policy Was Shaped.

Dr. Parkhurst, in telling how his policy of hostility to the police was shaped and adapted, says that a little before he first became connected with the Society for the Prevention of Crime he became familiar with certain facts which make out a large feature in the life of the city, and having a special concern for the welfare of the young men of his congregation, he was interested in any means by which he could operate to reduce the strain of current temptation, and make it at least a little easier for a city young man to maintain himself at his best. Dr. Parkhurst moved in the direction of gambling and social evils, and the first obstruction encountered was the police, and he discovered that their principal object was to protect and foster crime for gain. He adds:

I insisted, upon my election to the Presidency of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, that I should henceforth determine the society's policy; previously the society had worked in conjunction with the police. I made it conditional upon my acceptance of the Presidency that the society should henceforth deal with the police as its arch antagonist, making with it no alliance, and giving it no quarter.

Repeated efforts have been made by the police, or by their friends, to draw us into relations of compromise and co-operation. The temptation has, in one or two instances, been strong to yield to such overtures, and doubtless, had the step been taken, there would have been a large and gratifying issue of immediate results; but it would have been at the surrender of our vantage ground, and what we should have gained in superficial victory we should have sacrificed in substantial power.

Of the motive of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, Dr. Parkhurst says, in substance, that its aim has been to break up municipal official tyranny. Other cities suffer in this respect; in fact, all American cities of any considerable size are substantially circumstanced in much the same way. He says:

Virtue is at the bottom and knavery on top. The rascals are out of jail and standing guard over men who aim to be honorable and law abiding. Statesmanship has very largely degenerated into small and dirty politics. Cities are administered in the pocket interests of the municipal government, not in the moral, social, industrial, and economic behest of the rank and file of the citizens. Something has been done in New-York in the way of reversing this policy. If it can be done here it can be done in any city in the Union, and it is not in any spirit of arrogance or conceit that we say that perhaps other cities still in the condition in which we have been may be able to learn something from the way in which we have succeeded in escaping from that condition.

Responsibility of Police Officials.

"A great deal of the recent victory on the 6th of November," says Dr. Parkhurst, "was simply the action of the March jury of 1892 come to its fruitage." The presentment was a sworn opinion of the Grand Jury that the police force of New-York was either incompetent or criminal and that it was not incompetent. This brought the light of the Society for the Prevention of Crime out of the region of crankism and secured for it the dignity and a status.

The friends and officials of the Police Department received the presentment with scorn, but they were instantly converted into a body of suspects, and no language which they might employ operated to their relief or deliverance. They knew they could not refute the imputations and did not want to purify the department. The author adds:

The Commissioners, the Superintendent, the Inspectors, and the Captains knew then, just as well as we know now, how inadequately even the stern language of Mr. Tabor's jurors was to state the whole foul truth of the case; and yet those same officials, some of whom are directing the affairs of the department to-day, and even planning to have a hand in its reorganization, rose up in indignant protestation against the cruel injustice that had been done the "Finest Police Force in the World."

Dr. Parkhurst characterizes raids made to suddenly enforce the law as pretenses. He admits that it took the members of his society some months to learn that a raid was not to be taken seriously. He says:

If there are two notorious gambling houses or disorderly houses side by side and one of them is raided and the other not, only a fool will imagine that there was any more honesty in raiding one of the two than in leaving the other unraided. That course of procedure has obtained in this city and obtains to-day.

Notwithstanding all this spasmodic activity that prevailed during the months of April and May, the Society for the Prevention of Crime knew, and to some extent the people of the town suspected, that there was no change of sentiment or of intention on the part of the Police Department, and if there were to be any improved municipal condition it would have to come from a grand forward movement and a concerted protest on the part of the people at large.

Ecclesiastical Object Lessons Defended.

Of the excursions made by the author into the realms of infamy much is said in the ways of excuse or defense. The doctor says:

The first point to prove, then, was that criminal practices were being conducted throughout the town in a manner of outrageous openness that afforded prima facie evidence that there was collusion between police and criminals. Individual criminals, as such, we had no interest in. We were neither trying to convict them, nor were we any more trying to convert them. Naturally, the criminals became our enemies, and continued so until our real intent was understood. Just as naturally the Police Justices, the Police Commissioners, and the Superintendent of Police, together with their journalistic representatives, lost no opportunity to taunt us with having substituted the courtroom for the Bible and hymn book in our contention with the fallen and the unfortunate.

The necessity for such a tour of observation was, to my mind, so transparently necessary that it did not seem advisable to seek any considerable amount of counsel upon the matter. I conferred repeatedly with Mr. David J. Whitney, who was one of the most aggressive members of the society, and who, through long warfare with the evil geniuses of our city, had made himself an expert in all that concerned the society's work. He was a man who was very quick in his judgments, but exceedingly liable to be right. He agreed with me that there would be tremendous advantage in being able to speak of the city from out of my own personal acquaintance with it, but omitted no pains to convince me of the poisoned arrows of malignity to which I should be exposed if I made the venture.

Having decided that destiny was a thing from which there is no escape, it remained to find a safe and congenial spirit whom I could take as my companion. More hinged upon this matter than I could then distinctly foresee. It was necessary that such companion should be a man of unimpeachable personal character, and of an established position in the community. Of course, it was necessary, also, that he should undertake the work, not out of any hasty or uncertain impulse, but purely out of devotion to the cause which the work represented.

Nevertheless, in full view of all that has passed, and in spite of all in the way of vicious criticism and honest misunderstanding that has ensued, I am still obliged to say that the course I took was the only course that could have been taken; and that, under like circumstances, I would repeat precisely the same policy. No rhetoric that I might have availed of, and no theories of the situation that I might have promulgated, would ever have begun to take the place of my being able to say: "I know."

I may be permitted to say that when I stood in my pulpit shortly after, and, on the strength of my own personal knowledge, repeated in more detail the charges for which I had just been "presented," I felt clear to the centre of my being that I was in a position from which no District Attorney, no Grand Jury, and no Justice Martine, or any of his ilk, could ever shake me.

While Dr. Parkhurst is issuing this pronunciamento and declaration of principles his chief detective, Dennett, is aiding in the preparation of testimony for the Extraordinary Grand Jury.

THE SLOANE MATERNITY HOSPITAL

Ground Broken for an Addition to the Institution.

No elaborate ceremony accompanied the breaking of ground yesterday for the addition to the Sloane Maternity Hospital Building, at Fifty-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue.

Gruff orders by a foreman to his workmen were given in the morning, and before the afternoon was over the campus of the College of Physicians and Surgeons was a plowed field.

The new building, which is to cost $200,000, is the gift of Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane to the college, which, with the Vanderbilt Clinic, occupies half the block bounded by Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues, and Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth Streets. The new building will face on Fifty-ninth Street, and will more than double the capacity of the hospital. The architecture of the new structure will be in conformity with the other college buildings, and, when completed, it will easily outrank any other similar institution.

Mrs. Sloane has also promised the Trustees of the college that she will meet all the expenses of the institution during her life. For the present building she gave an endowment fund of $250,000.

The Maternity Hospital has proved to be one of the most noble charities of the city. Since its foundation, in 1888, it has afforded an asylum for over 4,000 women. The appointments and comforts are of the very best. The hospital has forty-five beds. The students at the College of Physicians and Surgeons receive their training in obstetrics in the hospital. In this branch of medicine the college offers unrivaled facilities, not even being equaled by the universities of Europe.

Receipts for Taxes Paid.

It has been usual with the Finance Department in years past not to send receipts to taxpayers who neglected to send postage stamps with their check. This year Controller Fitch gave orders to send the receipts whether postage stamps were sent or not.

Col. David P. Austen, Tax Receiver, sent a communication to the Controller yesterday showing that he had sent sixty receipts to taxpayers who had not sent stamps. Col. Austen also informed the Controller that there are 1,707 receipted bills in his office, for which he has no addresses. Of these 420 are for 1892, 527 for 1893, and 760 for 1894. The Tax Receiver does not know where to send these, but if any one wants a back receipt for taxes paid he will probably be able to get it by sending a stamp to Col. Austen, together with his address.

Mrs. Tuttle May Recover.

Mrs. Margaret Tuttle, who was murderously assaulted at One Hundred and Fortieth Street and Seventh Avenue last Friday evening, is improving rapidly, and the surgeons at the Manhattan Hospital, where she is confined, now think she may recover.

Thomas D. Smith, or Rudden, and Thomas Delehanty, each of whom has been charged by Mrs. Tuttle at various times as the man who assaulted her, are still confined in the Harlem prison. They will be arraigned in the Harlem Police Court to-day.

A DIAMOND BROKER GONE

Creditors of John Donaldson, Jr., Looking for Their Jewelry.

THE AMOUNT INVOLVED ABOUT $20,000

Goods Given to Him for Sale on Commission Found in Pawnshops — Leniency to be Shown to Him.

John Donaldson, Jr., a diamond broker, has been absent from his office, at 189 Broadway, since last Wednesday, and about eighteen or twenty dealers in diamonds and precious stones are seeking to recover goods valued at from $18,000 to $20,000 which Mr. Donaldson had obtained from them on memoranda.

The greater portion of the goods, consisting of diamond jewelry, has been traced to various pawnshops.

Donaldson is a son of John Donaldson, an engraver at 20 Maiden Lane. The elder Donaldson has been in business in this city for thirty-five years and is well known and highly respected. Young Donaldson was an engraver in his father's employ and subsequently was given an interest in the business. About a year ago he started in business on his own account as a diamond broker, and, because of his father's reputation, he found no difficulty in securing on memoranda goods from the prominent diamond dealers in the jewelry district. The goods were to be sold on commission. He also bought some goods and paid promptly for them. Some of the goods intrusted to him on memoranda were sold, and he turned over the proceeds to the firms from which he obtained the goods.

It was known in the trade that he had no capital, but this was not necessary, as his business was almost entirely that of selling goods on memoranda.

During the early part of his business career young Donaldson was very prompt in making returns for the goods intrusted to him, but of late he had become careless in this respect, and several firms began to press him for the goods or the money. He made excuses and put off his creditors temporarily. Several concerns sent to him on Tuesday and Wednesday demands for an accounting, but obtained no satisfaction. Donaldson was not at his office, nor could he be found at his home, 656 Halsey Street, Brooklyn.

Investigations were made, and it was found that Donaldson had obtained from many firms goods on memoranda amounting to about $20,000. It was also discovered that the goods he had not sold had been pawned. This discovery was made in a peculiar way.

A jewelry speculator called on a Maiden Lane jeweler on Wednesday to pay a bill which had been due for several months. He produced thirteen tickets for diamond jewelry pawned in various pawnshops in this city under a variety of names, and asked the jeweler to look at the jewelry and redeem it and then give him credit on his account for the difference between the amount expended in redeeming the jewelry and its value. The jeweler went to the pawnshops, and, to his surprise, found that the goods pawned had been intrusted by him to Donaldson to sell on commission.

He at once directed the pawnbrokers not to part with the goods except upon his order, and then he questioned his debtor, who told him that he had got the pawntickets from Donaldson. The jeweler went before Police Justice Voorhis and applied for a warrant for Donaldson's arrest, but his application was refused. He was given a summons, but when he went to Donaldson's office to serve it the diamond broker could not be found.

Donaldson's disappearance became generally known in the trade on Friday, and that afternoon a meeting of his victims, or, as they prefer to call themselves, his creditors, was held at the rooms of the New-York Jewelers' Association, 146 Broadway. Among the firms represented at this meeting were Randel, Baremore & Billings, Ludwig Nissen & Co., Smith & Knapp, L. & M. Kahn & Co., Alfred H. Smith & Co., Louis Strasberger & Co., Eugene Hemmendinger, Oliver M. Ferrand, Cooper & Forman, C. F. Pierce, M. Koliender, C. F. Volka, and J. B. Bowden. The amounts in which Donaldson is indebted to the eighteen or twenty firms from which he obtained goods vary from $250 to $2,500.

The matter was placed in the hands of Ludwig Nissen of 18 John Street, the Vice President of the Jewelers' Association, for examination. It was resolved by the creditors that young Donaldson should not be prosecuted criminally, on account of the esteem in which his father is held, but that efforts should be made to recover the property found in the pawnshops. This jewelry comprises nearly all that Donaldson had obtained on memoranda and not accounted for.

The report of the disappearance of Donaldson was made to the police. Mr. Nissen said yesterday: "Donaldson's father is well known in the trade and is much respected, and therefore leniency will be shown his son. Although Donaldson has been absent from his home since Thursday, I think he is not far away. I believe I will be able to get him when I want him without the aid of the police. We do not regard this as a police case at all. The young man has acted indiscreetly, but not criminally. His difficulties can be settled, I think, without loss to the creditors."

From another source it was learned that the friends of young Donaldson are endeavoring to raise the money necessary to redeem the goods pawned by him, and in this way secure his creditors from loss. There was a private meeting of the victims at the rooms of the New-York Jewelers' Association yesterday afternoon, at which Ludwig Nissen made a statement of the condition of affairs. The whole matter was left in the hands of Mr. Nissen and John C. Mount of Randel, Baremore & Billings for settlement.

Donaldson is only twenty-three years old. He was married last month to a young Brooklyn woman. What has become of the money which he raised by pawning the jewelry has not yet been ascertained, but it is believed to have been lost in Wall Street speculations. Whether any of this money can be recovered is questionable. The elder Donaldson feels greatly humiliated by his son's flight, but hopes that he will soon return and assist his creditors in recovering their property.

Codification of City Ordinances.

The codification of the city ordinances prepared by Robert L. Wensley, law partner of Thomas F. Gilroy, Jr., under the supervision of Corporation Counsel William H. Clark, was sent to the Board of Aldermen yesterday, and will come before the board to-day for its approval.

This is the first time the city ordinances have been codified since 1880, when the work was done by Elliott F. Shepard and E. B. Shafer. Mr. Wensley has arranged the new codification in sections instead of chapters.

REPUBLICANS IN CONTROL

They May Command the Senate in the Near Future.

AID FROM THE POPULISTS NEEDED

With it the Bankruptcy Bill May Be Displaced and the Alabama Investigation Be Ordered.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Mr. George, who succeeded Saturday in making the Bankruptcy bill the unfinished business in the Senate, may find it beyond his power to maintain the bill in that position. It is not improbable that it will be forced out of the way by a resolution introduced in the Senate by Mr. Allen, Dec. 19, immediately after the visit to Washington of Mr. Reese, the Populist, who claims that had there been a fair election in Alabama he, and not Senator Morgan, would have been the Senator-elect from that State for the term beginning March 4 next. When Senator-elect Mantle, from Montana, and Clarke, from Wyoming, arrive the Democrats in the Senate will be in a minority, and the Republicans upon all questions where they can count on Populist support, will have the power to control the Senate. Now that Mr. Jarvis has been succeeded by Mr. Pritchard, the Senate stands 43 Democrats, 3 Populists, and 39 Republicans, Mr. Stewart being counted as a Republican on every question except those relating to finance. Without waiting for a Senator to be elected in Washington, the two votes from Montana and Wyoming will give the Republicans 41, which, with the three Populists, makes 44, just a majority of a total membership of 87.

Mr. Allen has been assured of Republican assistance in his efforts to secure the appointment of a committee to investigate the Alabama election, and as soon as he finds the necessary forty Republican votes in the Senate the Nebraska Senator will move to take his resolution up, and thereby displace the Bankruptcy bill. The Democrats, by this procedure, will either have to submit to the appointment of a committee of investigation into the Alabama election, with a majority of its members belonging to opposing political parties, or they will have to filibuster against the passage of the resolution, thereby stopping further legislation and even imperiling the appropriation bills. Many Republicans who have a warm friendship for Mr. Morgan, it is thought, will decline to participate in the discussion, but it is believed they will all vote for the appointment of the committee. Mr. Allen's resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That a committee of five Senators, not more than two of whom shall be members of the same political party, shall, on the adoption of this resolution, be appointed by the Vice President, whose duty it shall be to make inquiry into whether there is, and for the last two years and a half just past has been, a republican form of Government in the State of Alabama, and inquire into the manner of the election of United States Senators and members of Congress from said State, and whether there was any fraud, force, intimidation, or other unfairness in the elections in said State; inquire into the election of State Senators and members of the Legislature in so far as their election might affect the election of a United States Senator, and into all other matters and things in any manner pertaining to, or affecting the political autonomy of said State, and the status of its membership in the United States Senate and the Congress of the United States, and the fairness of the elections by which the selection of the United States Senators and members of Congress was brought about.

Said committee to sit by full or sub-committee, as it may elect, and in vacation or during the sessions of Congress, and at such times and places in said State or elsewhere as it may see proper, and shall have power to send for persons and papers, employ a stenographer, swear and examine witnesses, take and report all testimony and evidence, and shall make report by bill or otherwise with all due and convenient speed.

THE UTE INDIAN BILL.

Senate Passes the House Measure After Amending It a Little.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Several hours were occupied in the Senate to-day in the discussion of House bill (passed July 6, 1894,) to disapprove the treaty made with the Southern Ute Indians to be removed to Utah.

Mr. Vilas (Dem., Wis.,) made strenuous but futile efforts to have amendments put upon the bill that would secure to the Indians their right of individual allotments, but the bill finally was passed with some not very important amendments reported from the Committee on Indian Affairs.

The Bankruptcy bill, which had been displaced, was again taken up, and made the unfinished business for to-morrow.

THE SUGAR DIFFERENTIAL.

Prospect that the House Repeal Bill Will Be Passed To-day.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—An unsuccessful effort was made in the House this morning to reach an agreement to close general debate on the Sugar Differential bill this afternoon and take a vote to-morrow at 2 o'clock. Though no agreement was reached, it is probable that the matter will be disposed of some time to-morrow.

The House discussed the bill to-day in committee of the whole, Mr. McRae in the chair. Mr. Dalzell (Rep., Penn.,) spoke in opposition to the bill, and all the Republicans who had anything to say took the same view.

Mr. Wheeler (Dem., Ala.,) said that he was in favor of the bill, because the imposition of the duty was not only a violation of treaty obligations, but of Democratic principles. [Applause.]

Mr. Van Voorhis (Rep., N. Y.,) asked: "When Germany kicks us, don't you think we ought to kick back?"

To this Mr. Wheeler replied, with energy: "In trade, no, Sir; in war, yes." [Applause.]

The last speaker was Mr. Terry, (Dem., Ark.,) who, after announcing his support of the bill, read a speech on the general financial question, in which he stated that it might as well be understood now as at any time that no financial legislation which did not provide for silver could pass the House.

SPEAKER CRISP IS BETTER.

He Expects to Preside in the House on Thursday Morning.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—A telegram was received to-day from Speaker Crisp announcing that he would leave Asheville, N. C., where he has been staying for a week, on Wednesday, and reach Washington in time to preside over the House Thursday.

A letter written by the Speaker on Friday contains the intelligence that his health has improved so that he is able to take a two-mile walk daily without injurious effects.

The sedentary life which the Speaker has led for several years made it impossible for him to exercise without affecting his heart, and it is a matter of congratulation with him that an improvement in this respect has been made.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Fourth-class Postmasters were to-day appointed for New-York offices as follows: Bernhard's Bay, T. D. Bly; Dutchess Junction, F. A. Timoney; Dyke, M. L. Baker; East Campbell, E. J. Smith; Hedgesville, W. J. McPherson; Washington Hollow, R. C. Van Vlack.

WEST POINT'S NEW BUILDING

The Cullom Memorial, the Erection of Which Is to Begin Very Soon at the Military Academy.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Jan. 28.—The Cullom Memorial Hall plans have been completed and are now in the architect's hands. When the snow disappears and Spring fairly opens, ground will be broken and another magnificent building will soon be added to the splendid group that already stands on the southeast corner of the plains.

The new building will differ somewhat in architectural design from any heretofore erected at West Point and will fill a long-felt want at the academy. In it will be stored many precious trophies, paintings, and relics, safe from all danger of damp and fire. The hall will be situated on a bluff overlooking the Hudson River, in plain view of passing boats and trains on the east shore. The immediate neighborhood is full of associations dear to the heart of every graduate of the Military Academy. Beneath the overhanging rocks upon which its foundations will rest are Kosciusko's famous garden and well. A flight of stone steps leading down to this historical spot has long been a favorite trysting place for cadets. The new building will not interfere with the steps. Dade's Monument stands almost fifty feet north of the site. Flirtation Walk begins here and winds its way along the steep and dangerous bluffs through Battery Knox, a Revolutionary outpost kept in excellent condition with guns still mounted.

The east front of the hall will rise almost sheer from the face of rock overhanging the river. The west front will face on the road leading from the library to Fort Clinton; a short, curved driveway will lead to the entrance. The main entrance will be on the west side, with the doorway in the centre. The doors will be of bronze, and in front, on each side on marble plinths, will be placed one of the large and beautifully-decorated bronze guns captured by the United States Army at Vera Cruz.

The main structure, of marble, will stand on a basement substructure of rough granite growing out of the rocks. In this basement sleeping apartments for the accommodation of visiting graduates will be situated. The management will be on the plan of a regular hotel, with steward and attendants. There is space allowed for almost forty small bedrooms, as well as kitchens, bath, and service rooms, in addition to the steam-heating and ventilating plant. The first floor of the main building will be intersected by broad transverse and longitudinal halls, and contain an assembly room, reception room, hat, cloak, and service rooms. This floor opens on the east on a broad loggia, which, in turn, leads to a broad balcony overhanging the river and surrounding the building on three sides.

From the first floor a broad double flight of stairs will lead to the main landing and entrance to the great hall, which will occupy the entire area of the upper floor. Its dimensions are about 59 by 105 feet, exclusive of stage and north gallery. The interior will be finished in rich Corinthian style, with coffered ceiling and highly decorated moldings. The main entrance doorway will be the porch of the caryatides of the Erectheum, the figures of which support the moldings of the gallery above.

At the north end will be a stage about 35 feet in width, framed in a rich rectangular gold and bronze proscenium. The hall will be lighted by a range of clerestory windows below the cornice extending the entire width on both sides. Underneath, the wall will be divided by Corinthian pilasters into panels to be devoted to memorial uses.

The building is, by the terms of Gen. Cullom's will, left in charge of a Board of Trustees, which is responsible for its completion, and whose functions cease when it is turned over to the Government. The board consists of Col. O. H. Ernst, Superintendent; Prof. Peter S. Michie, Prof. Charles W. Larned, Prof. Edgar W. Bass, and Prof. James Mercur. McKim, Mead & White are the architects, and Mr. White is the designer in charge. The plans for the new building will be advertised in a few weeks, and the work will be pushed to completion as rapidly as possible.

EXAMINATIONS AT COLUMBIA COLLEGE

The List of Honor Men in Rhetoric Announced.

The mid-year examinations of the School of Arts of Columbia College are now going on, and the result of the first examination, held on Saturday, which was in rhetoric, has just been announced.

Those who reached Grade A are A. L. Kroeber, R. Weil, and J. M. Rosenberg. Those who reached Grade B are J. E. Springarn, S. S. Seward, Jr., F. E. Ruse, J. M. Prostner, F. A. Peters, R. G. Macrea, and C. L. Alsberg.

Prof. Carpenter and Charles A. Baldwin are the instructors in rhetoric and composition.

The examinations in Greek, mathematics, Italian, French, and political economy are now going on in the examination rooms of the college, but the results will probably not be posted before next Thursday or Friday.

The next examination will be as follows: To-day—Physics, English, literature, Spanish, Greek, and geometry; to-morrow—English, mechanics, history, German, and rhetoric; Thursday—Chemistry, language, history, and Greek; Friday—German, botany, and French; Saturday—Philosophy and logic; Feb. 4—Latin, biology, political economy, Latin, and German; Feb. 5—Literature, architecture, and history; Feb. 6—History, French, and German; Feb. 7—English, astronomy, and rhetoric; Feb. 8—English; Feb. 9—History, geology, Hebrew, and literature.

TRANSIENT MERCHANT LICENSES

The Connecticut Law Allowing Municipalities to Exact Them Void.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 28.—An interesting decision of the Supreme Court of Errors of Connecticut has just been handed down. It will be of great interest to "transient" merchants throughout the country. The decision was in the case of the State vs. William Conlon, and declares that the law which permits the officers of a municipality in Connecticut to impose a license upon "temporary or transient" dealers is in conflict with the first section of the Bill or Rights, and void. The case came from Tolland County, where Conlon, who opened a transient store for the sale of boots and shoes, was arrested and convicted for doing business without a license from the city authorities.

The decision of the Supreme Court is written by Judge Hamersley, all the Justices concurring. The court "feels bound to hold distinctly that an act of the Legislature, the only legal effect of which is to grant exclusive privileges in the conduct of an ordinary lawful business in respect to which the Government has no exclusive prerogative, is obnoxious to the first section of the Bill of Rights, and void."

Murderer Carr Declared Insane.

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 28.—The trial of William G. Carr, indicted for the murder of his sister, Ellen Lucley, alias Lushay, in this city, Sept. 29 last, was to have been begun this morning, but when the court opened, District Attorney Gaskill stated that only yesterday two of the Government experts had come to the conclusion that at present Carr was insane. The court ordered that Carr be committed to the State Lunatic Hospital until further order.

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Third Avenue, No. 844, near Fifty-first Street.
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Third Avenue, No. 2,662, near One Hundred and Forty-second Street; A. Ragette.
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Long Island Agencies.

JAMAICA—David L. Hardenbrook.
LONG ISLAND CITY—Borden Avenue, No. 5; John W. Davren.
PATCHOGUE—James Canfield.

East Orange, N. J.

Main Street, No. 549, opposite Washington; William H. Allen.

Orange, N. J.

Cone St. R. R. Station; W. H. Allen.

Brick Church, N. J.

Brick Church R. R. Station; W. H. Allen.

Agency at Newark, N. J.

Market Street, No. 180, near Broad; Edmond H. Hoffman, Postal Telegraph Office.

Agencies at Hoboken, N. J.

Joseph Lowenberg, First National Bank Building, basement.
Washington Street, No. 208; Reed & Brother.
Washington Street, No. 315; J. Lichtenstein.

DIED IN A POLICE CELL

T. W. Gilbert Had Cerebral Hemorrhage, but a Surgeon Said Not.

Thomas W. Gilbert, an engineer, thirty years old, of 425 East Eighty-sixth Street, died in a cell in the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station at 3 o'clock yesterday morning under peculiar circumstances.

He was found by Policeman Delaney at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Second Avenue at 2:30 o'clock Sunday afternoon in an intoxicated condition. A citizen was assisting him to walk. The policeman learned from the citizen that Gilbert had been assisted down the elevated railroad stairway by two platform men and left on the sidewalk. A moment later he fell heavily, but managed to regain his feet.

Gilbert walked with the policeman to the station house with some difficulty, and, after he had given his name and residence, he was placed in a cell, where he soon fell asleep.

When placed in the cell there was no mark of violence on Gilbert. Toward midnight Doorman Clements noticed that Gilbert had not awakened. On trying to arouse him the doorman found that Gilbert was unconscious. He reported the fact to Sergt. Holbert, who at once summoned an ambulance from the Harlem Hospital.

Surgeon Thomas Garvey responded to the call in about half an hour. He made an examination of the unconscious man, and said that he was still under the influence of liquor and that there was nothing else the matter with him.

Sergt. Holbert thought otherwise, but he submitted to the judgment of Surgeon Garvey, who returned to the hospital, leaving the unconscious man in his cell, although at that time there was a well-defined settling of blood under the right eye. The doorman visited Gilbert's cell every half hour from that time, and at 3 o'clock yesterday morning he found the unconscious man breathing heavily and evidently suffering from spasms. An ambulance was again summoned from the hospital. Ambulance Surgeon Oswald answered the call, but before he reached the station the man was dead.

Dr. Oswald reported Gilbert's death at the hospital, and at 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning Dr. Garvey called at the station, made an examination of the body, and said that the man had died of cerebral hemorrhage.

When asked why he did not take Gilbert to the hospital for treatment at the time of his first call, Dr. Garvey said that he had been unable to find any wound or contusion on the man, who responded to treatment for testing the condition of the brain, showing that that organ was all right. He said, however, that he had observed that the pupils of the eyes were dilated and that blood had settled under the right eye.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway. 32d Street. Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID—NURSE.—A lady breaking up housekeeping desires to find places for a Norwegian chambermaid and seamstress and a Swedish nurse; nurse prefers the country. Call at present employer's, 50 East 57th St., to-day, between 10 and 1 o'clock; disengaged Feb. 2.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—COOK, &c.—By two girls, one as chambermaid and waitress, the other as cook and laundress or to do general housework; two years' references. 988 6th Av., near 56th st., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; understands waiting on ladies; will assist with waiting if required; good reference. 241 West 30th St.; ring twice; two days.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid or parlormaid in private family where experience is appreciated; three years' city reference. 162 East 60th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent woman as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; will assist in the pantry; in a private family; personal city reference. 915 6th Av., second bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Protestant woman as competent chambermaid and seamstress, or care for growing children; good city references. Lewis, 108 West 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a neat young girl as chambermaid or parlormaid; five years' city reference. Call, from 12 to 3 P. M., at present employer's, 49 East 53d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Protestant German girl as chambermaid; would also assist with laundry or plain sewing. L. B., Box 329 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By Welsh Protestant. Can be seen at her former employer's, from 10 to 12, Monday and Tuesday, 26 West 11th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to flat; city reference. 200 West 25th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress in small private family. Quinn, 244 East 30th St., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid; can do plain sewing; three years' reference. 42 East 110th St.; ring Tinker's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable girl as first-class chambermaid and assist in waiting or with children; best city references. 462 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as chambermaid and do washing or assist with waiter; best city reference. 215 West 41st St.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By respectable young girl, lately landed; good references. A. Fennelly, 213 East 26th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl to do chamberwork and will assist with waiting; best city reference. 73 East 106th St.; ring Lynch's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—A family going abroad desire a situation for their chambermaid and assist with sewing. 11 East 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or will do general housework. 425 West 32d St., Feurch's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; best city references. 334 East 66th St.

Companions.

COMPANION, &c.—By a young lady as companion; would also take charge of the mental and bodily care of grown children. Address, three days, Box 7, 1,563 3d Av.

COMPANION and ATTENDANT to INVALID Gentleman.—By man; age, 35; with four years' city reference from last place. W. K., Box 387 Times, Up Town.

Cooks.

COOK, &c.—By respectable girl as cook and laundress in small private family; or do general housework; five years' best city references. 262 West 41st St.; ring bell.

COOK.—As good cook; thoroughly understands her business; soup, meats, game, fish, desserts; good bread and biscuit maker; good city references. 209 East 28th St., third floor.

COOK.—By first-class German cook; understands French and American cooking thoroughly; is an excellent baker; wages, $25 to $30. 668 3d Av., near 42d St.

COOK.—By a young woman to go out by the day, week, or month cooking; thoroughly competent; first-class city references. 235 East 26th St., Owen's bell.

COOK.—First-class; understands all branches; get up dinners; good baker; city reference; lady can be seen. D., 121 West 30th St., first floor, back.

COOK.—Competent; best city reference; understands all kinds of family cooking, soups, fish, meats, game; city or country. 407 West 54th St.

COOK.—By a competent cook in private family; last employer can be seen; understands her business thoroughly. 230 East 45th St., Lynch's bell.

COOK.—By a colored woman in a flat to cook and do plain washing; good city reference. 230 West 41st St., second floor, front.

COOK.—Private family; good references from last employer. Mrs. Cuddy, 152 East 50th St.; ring twice.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands soups, meats, entrées, desserts; excellent baker; good reference. 305 7th Av.; ring second bell.

COOK.—By a young Scotchwoman to cook, wash, and iron in a small family; best of city references given. 319 East 32d St.

COOK.—By a young German woman as good plain cook; five years' city references; $20 to $25 a month. Richter, 349 West 49th St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as good cook; six years' city reference; wages, $25. 149 East 48th St.; ring Crotty's bell.

COOK.—First-class English, French, and German cooking; good city reference. 140 East 28th St.; Mrs. McCreth's bell.

COOK.—By competent young woman to cook; by day or week; excellent cleaner; best city reference. 211 East 25th St. Lavery's bell.

COOK.—By a respectable young girl as cook in private family; best city reference. C. K., Box 112 Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

COOK.—By a good plain cook. Apply, between 10 and 12, Monday and Tuesday, at present employer's, 28 West 11th St.

COOK.—By first-class South German cook; takes full charge in kitchen; private family. 406 East 54th St., second floor.

COOK.—By respectable young woman as excellent cook; small private family; best reference. 213 East 27th St.

COOK.—By young girl in private family, or laundress; city reference. 337 East 46th St.

COOK.—By a young reliable Englishwoman; wages, $20 to $25. 440 West 58th St.

COOK.—By Swedish woman to go out by the day. 341 East 32d St., one flight up.

COOK.—By first-class cook and caterer. Call, Tuesday, 10 to 4, 164 West 36th St.

Cook.—By first-class cook; best city reference. 126 East 32d St.

COOK.—By German cook. 524 6th St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; private family; understands serving company dinners and luncheons; take charge of marketing; best reference; last employer can be seen. Maggie, Box 395 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class English cook; understands all kinds of cooking; lately landed from England; serve meals in all styles; excellent baker; city or country; reference. 207 West 29th St.

COOK.—By a Swedish professional cook in a family where kitchenmaid is kept; the very best and highest references. 381 4th Av., second bell; care of Miss Moller.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a competent woman, work by the day; good cook, washer, and housecleaner; good city reference. 210 East 41st St., top floor, east side.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Visiting, promenade, ball, and dinner gowns made at shortest notice, from $20 up; perfect fitting; latest Parisian styles; ladies' own material also made up; also competent person by day. Mlle. Le Cossi, 765 8th Av., near 47th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker and seamstress, by day or take work home; capes, skirts, waists; also remodeling, alterations, repairing, children's dresses. Hulh, 592 Amsterdam Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Twenty years in business; tailor-made suits, with new style skirts, $6; evening dresses and fancy waists equally low; by the day, $4. Mrs. Smyth, 940 6th Av., near 53d St.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent; Taylor system; thoroughly experienced in cutting and fitting ladies' and children's clothes; highest city references; will go out by day. 136 West 52d St.

DRESSMAKER.—Thoroughly competent; at $1.75 per day; perfect fitter; Taylor's system; street, dinner, and ball dresses; best reference. Miss M., care Mrs. Metzler, 424 7th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker; $2.50 per day; evening and street gowns, fancy jackets, in the latest fashions; best reference. Miss McCoy, 321 West 15th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker; would go out by the day; terms reasonable; good references. A. C., Box 283 Times, Up Town.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a well-recommended North German governess. 1,342 2d Av., druggist's.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By educated North German girl; speaks French; can teach music; good seamstress and fine needleworker; best reference; city or country. 136 East 34th St.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young Welsh girl to do general housework or chamberwork and waiting in a flat; best references. Call, after 10 A. M., at 111 West 11th St.; ring Howe's bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By a competent girl in a small family; Jewish preferred; would sleep home if necessary. 642 3d Av.; ring No. 2 bell twice.

HOUSEWORK.—By German girl for housework; plain cooking; no washing; in an apartment; two years' best city references. 118 East 85th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young woman to do housework or cooking; good references; sleep home preferred. 17 West 42d St., second floor.

HOUSEWORK.—By competent young woman to do housework; small family in flat; good city reference. 41 West 54th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl as general houseworker. Burke, 213 East 25th St.; no cards.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; good packer and traveler and plain hairdresser; five years' city references from last place. Murray, 212 West 20th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By first-class French lady's maid only; ladies' good dressmaker, hairdresser; good packer; accustomed to travel; willing, obliging; best references. H. T., 20 West 14th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a North German person; good hairdresser; neat seamstress; good packer; accustomed to travel; best city reference. 323 West 35th St.; ring twice.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent North German as maid to a lady; good seamstress; no objection to traveling; good city references. M. W., 973 Madison St., Brooklyn.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent German lady's maid; speaks French and English; good seamstress, hairdresser, packer, and sailor. L. H., 7 Christopher St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French girl as lady's maid and seamstress, or to young lady; does not speak English. Marie Duval, Hotel Renaissance, 8 West 43d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By French Parisian; good dressmaker; seamstress; competent packer; likes travel; best city reference. Jeanne, 160 West 28th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a first-class lady's maid and seamstress; speaks German, French, and English; good city references. L. H., 7 Christopher St.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—By North German girl as lady's maid or nurse to growing children; best city reference. Harty, 124 East 11th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By refined young German girl, Hanoverian, as lady's maid; good seamstress; plain hairdresser. W. W., 469 Columbus Av.

MAID.—A lady wishes to procure a situation for a very competent person as maid to an elderly or invalid lady; is willing to assist with chamberwork or other light duties. Apply, for two days, at 9 East 43d St.

MAID.—By a French person as maid to ladies only; thoroughly competent; good dressmaker, hairdresser, packer; best city references. Galbrun, 126 West 27th St.

MAID.—By competent French lady's maid, or would take care of growing children; good seamstress. A. B., 1,227 Broadway.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By reliable middle-aged woman as first-class laundress in private family; best city reference; city or country. 234 West 30th St., third floor, front.

LAUNDRESS.—By a German Protestant girl as good laundress; willing to assist with chamberwork; private family; best city reference. S. S., Box 386 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; best city reference; in private family; city or country; neat; orderly; good manager; shirts, collars. First-class, 149 West 36th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress in private family; personal city reference. 742 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in private family; excellent city reference. 436 9th Av., Lavan's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—Private family; by the day or take family washing home; city reference. M. W., 649 3d Av.; ring M. Ward's bell.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a young girl as first-class laundress and assist with chamberwork; best city reference. 329 East 43d St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; by the day or week. Mrs. Frankfort, 391 7th Av.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By Protestant woman as infant's nurse; take full charge of baby from birth; city or country; four years' reference. 216 East 45th St.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly-competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal references. 115½ West 32d St., private stable.

NURSE.—By experienced Scotch Protestant woman as thorough infant's nurse; take full charge from birth; reliable in sickness; best reference. B., Box 330 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—A lady recommends an educated Protestant nurse (middle aged) for children; will assist with sewing and housework. Call, before 1 o'clock, at 784 5th Av.; no cards.

NURSE.—By a respectable young woman as infant's nurse; thoroughly competent and trustworthy; has excellent reference. M. L., Box 321 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a competent woman as infant's nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; first-class city reference. M. W., Box 285 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a North German nurse to children; takes full charge; neat sewer; references; city or country. 17 West 42d St., second floor.

NURSE.—By North German as nurse; help with chamberwork or waiting; speaks correct German. Jahnke, 246 East 33d St.

NURSE.—By a competent German girl as nurse; no objection to traveling. Call, Tuesday and Wednesday, at 238 West 70th St.

NURSE.—By young French girl; good experience and good sewer; just arrived; for growing children. 240 West 33d St.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID—KITCHENMAID.—A lady who is going to Europe Jan. 29 wishes to find situation for her parlormaid and kitchenmaid; both can be highly recommended. Call, from 10 to 12, at 12 East 69th St.

PARLORMAID or CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent girl as parlormaid or chambermaid; best city reference. Advertiser, care of Renaghan, 229 East 100th St.

PARLORMAID.—By competent parlormaid and assist in pantry, or as housemaid; city reference. 117 East 53d St., Healy's bell.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By an American young woman; fine hand and machine sewing; by the day or month; excellent reference. S. D., care Mrs. Welburn, 181 Waverley Place.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a German girl as competent seamstress; good references. Ch. Nienstedt, 445 West 46th St., Bell 1.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress; assist with chamberwork; best city reference. Call, Thursday or Friday, between 11 and 1 o'clock, at 313 West 88th St.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as first-class city waitress; takes entire charge of dining room; gives excellent service; lady can be seen. 1,142 2d Av.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—In a private family; good city reference from last place. E. W., Box 388 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By respectable young girl; thorough, first-class waitress; best city reference. 898 3d Av., Bruner's bell.

WAITRESS.—By experienced waitress; good reference; last employer can be seen. 330 East 27th St., basement bell.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as first-class waitress in all branches; takes first-class care of service; carves excellently; specialist in silver; lady can be seen. 200 East 55th St.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress to go out by day to wait on receptions, lunches, or dinners; highest references. 159 West 51st St., three flights, front; two days.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress; fully understands her business; best of city reference. Call, for two days, at 122 East 87th St., present employer's.

WAITRESS.—First-class; in a private family; fully competent; a god carver; best city reference. S. A., Box 100 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By respectable girl as waitress and chambermaid; first-class city references. 112 East 32d St., Heneberry's bell.

Washing.

WASHING.—By a respectable colored woman first-class family washing; good sun drying. I. C. P., 130 West 33d St.

Miscellaneous.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry, cashier, or office work; best of references. B. C. O., 152 6th Av.

MASSAGE.—By a young respectable Swedish woman to go out and give massage to ladies. Care of Hokonsom, 121 West 28th St.

MASSAGE.—By operator, work at such; physicians' reference. Mrs. Ray, 241 West 36th St.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Four years' experience; rapid, accurate; also position wanted for beginner. Experienced or Beginner, 152 6th Av.

TO EUROPE.—By a young Swiss Lady anxious to return to Europe as governess or useful companion with family intending to travel abroad; excellent linguist; accustomed to traveling; highest English and American references. H. B., 1,267 Broadway, Room 13.

UPHOLSTRESS.—Upholstering in all its branches; fancy work; also excellent seamstress; best references; city or country. Mme. Therecel, 409 West 125th St.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—Frenchman; 32; single; sober; understands his duties thoroughly; care parlor floor; willing and obliging; three years' first-class personal city references; just disengaged. Noel, 142 West 30th St.; ring three times.

BUTLER—COOK and HOUSEKEEPER.—By young Englishman and wife; both thoroughly competent to run large establishment; for New-York or Washington; six years' excellent city reference. G. L., 33 East 47th St.

BUTLER.—By a French Swiss in a private family, where second man or parlormaid is kept; age, 28; understands his business thoroughly; best city references. Butler, care of Mrs. Parrot, 333 West 21st St.

BUTLER.—By a young Swedish man (21) in private family, hotel, or clubhouse; thoroughly understands butler's duties; can take care of gentleman's overgowns; good reference. A. Twain, 151 East 40th St.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman; thoroughly capable to take full charge of dining room; reference will certify to the same; city or country. Apply, at present employer's, 47 5th Av.

BUTLER—PARLORMAID and CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent man and wife; both understand their duties; best city reference. R. L., Box 390 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By competent, first-class butler; private family; understands his business in all branches; very best city reference. L. G., Box 256 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By young man as butler in private family; good city reference; families to be seen at any time; no postals answered. 224 East 35th St., two flights.

BUTLER.—By French Swiss; thoroughly understands all his duties; is thorough servant; willing to work; best city references. F. M., 363 7th Av.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a French couple as butler and cook; to take full charge of private family; best city references. E. M., Box 327 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a young man in a private family as butler; first-class city references; families can be seen at any time. 224 East 35th St., two flights up.

BUTLER or BUTLER and VALET.—By a young man in a private family; will be found willing and obliging; five years' reference from last place. J. D., Box 385 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—By an Englishman; age, 27; height, 5 feet 11 inches; can furnish first-class references from former and last employer. Mason, 135 West 62d St.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly experienced; excellent references; leaving as family is going to Europe; valets neatly if required; disengaged 29th. Present employer, 512 5th Av.

BUTLER or VALET.—By Frenchman in private family; first-class reference. G. L., Box 320 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or VALET.—Thoroughly understands his duties; willing and obliging; city or country; best city references. B. K., 7 Christopher St.

BUTLER.—By good valet; well recommended; age 26; English. L. S., care Coles, 256 West 39th St.

BUTLER.—Belgian; single; understands his duties; city reference. A. N., Box 364 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By Swiss man in private family; best city reference. L. R., Box 389 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a single young man; highly recommended. G. S., 252 West 26th St.

BUTLER.—By single man; best city references. B. E., 661 6th Av.

BUTLER.—Personal city rèfrerences. J. Cadish, 626 5th Av.

Chefs.

CHEF.—By good French cook; city or country; can be seen at house of present employer. 57 East 25th St., between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock.

CHEF.—By Japanese; first-class chef; thoroughly understands his business; in private family; best city reference. 111 West 15th St., rear.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a single, experienced young man; careful and stylish driver; can undertake management of hunters or road horses; left last place on account of family giving up horses; best of recommendations. D., 262 West 40th St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman giving up horses would like to place his coachman, whom he can recommend as first-class, good horseman; particularly good driver; most reliable in every way. 85 Park Av.; mornings.

COACHMAN.—By competent single man; Protestant; 35; medium size; also experienced in breaking and handling of colts and road horses; city or country; references. F. H., Box 300, 1,242 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—A lady wishes to find a situation for her first-class coachman, who has been with her for the last five years. 477 5th Av. or Joseph Mullin, 192 East 76th St.

COACHMAN.—First-class; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; over nine years' personal city references; sober; willing and obliging. Curley, 628 Park Av.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; thoroughly understands his business in every way; four years' city reference from last employer, who can be seen. J. Lonergan, 333 West 43d St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By a young man; understands his business in every particular; last employer can be seen. Gordon, 241 East 42d St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By a young man; single; thoroughly understands his business in every particular; last employer can be seen. Gordan, 241 East 42d St.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly honest, sober, and reliable; neat and careful with horses; five years' references; last employer can be seen. B., 13 East 27th St.

COACHMAN.—First-class; English; single; age 30; thoroughly experienced; city reference. William Eels, care of Mrs. Lappin, 749 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—Family of late employer desires to find situation for coachman; well recommended. Call, 9 to 11 A. M., at 24 East 10th St.

COACHMAN.—By single man; competent and trustworthy; strictly temperate; best personal city reference. Coachman, 270 West 23d St.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands his business in all branches; is highly recommended; strictly temperate. J. C., 180 7th Av.

COACHMAN.—Understands his business; good city driver; sober; first-class reference. J. M., 227 East 32d St.

COACHMAN.—Danish; single; steady position; good reference. Kuhl, 636 East 143d St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—First-class; German; single; 15 years' experience; thorough knowledge in the greenhouse; landscape, fruit, and vegetable gardening; best references. C. Febens, 288 Broome St.

GARDENER.—German; married; no children; first-class private place; good grower of violets and carnations; also vegetables; understands care of gentleman's place in every way. Lundt, care of Sullivan, 25 West 44th St.

Grooms.

GROOM or COACHMAN.—By a young married man; no family; understands his business thoroughly; city or country; has good references. John, Box 384 Times, Up Town.

GROOM or FOOTMAN.—Thoroughly understands his business; willing and obliging; personal references. W. P., Box 383 Times, Up Town.

GROOM or COACHMAN.—By young man; thoroughly understands his business; best personal city references. W. H., 136 East 41st St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN or VALET.—By an Englishman; age, 25; thoroughly understands his duties; first-class references. G. M., 54 East 41st St.

SECOND MAN.—By a competent young Englishman, with city references. E. T., 152 East 39th St.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—A lady going to Europe Jan. 29 wishes a situation for her useful man or general house man; can act as footman if required; thoroughly understands his business; can be highly recommended. 12 East 69th St.

USEFUL MAN.—Twenty-six; private family; experienced; care silver, windows, furnace; city or country; four years' reference. A., care M. Gavin, 204 East 45th St.

USEFUL MAN.—In a private family; is also a good groom; not long in the country; has six months' city reference. H. R., 16 East 27th St.

USEFUL MAN.—By a young Swede as useful man in private family; reference. 237 East 29th St., care of Mrs. Carlson.

USEFUL MAN.—By a young man; willing to do any kind of work and make himself useful. 800 6th Av., store.

Valets.

VALET, ATTENDANT, or NURSE.—By a man who thoroughly understands his duties; used to invalids and traveling; English; single; age, 30; first-class personal character. W. W. W., 52 East 41st St.

VALET.—By a sober, reliable man, who understands his duties thoroughly; a good traveling servant; English; single; age, 32; highest personal references given; disengaged. Valet, 285 5th Av.

THE "SHORT-AD" CORNER.

The Destruction of the Old Capitol.

From The Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

"They're tearing down the Capitol," he sighed,
"the famous dome,
Where 'wit has flashed from fluent lips'—where
genius made its home;
The temple old of eloquence—the place where
Senates met:
They're laying it in dust!" * * * (I saw his
cheek with tears was wet.)

"They're tearing down the Capitol!" he cried,
"the lofty place
That has echoed to the thunders of the giants of
the race!
And wisdom's lore shall charm no more; for
desolation wild
Broods o'er the ruined forum!" * * * (He was
weeping like a child.)

"My friend," I said, "why mourn you so because this thing must be?"
He cast on me a look of woe, and faintly said
to me:
"Because I was in business here in olden days
and sunny;
I ran a big 'blind tiger' there, and—never got
my money!"

One of His Hallucinations.

From The Detroit Free Press.

"I'm sixty to-day,
And the light in my eyes,
I'm sure is as clear
As the blue of the skies.
Do you think I am aging? Ah, Heaven forbid,
For I feel just as young as I ever did.

"I'm active and strong,
And my spirits to-day
Are as high as they were
When my hair wasn't gray.
Do you think I am aging? Ah, Heaven forbid,
For I feel just as young as I ever did.

"I laugh at the years,
And I weep for the old,
Whose eyes have grown dim
And whose blood has grown cold.
The fact of it is I am simply a kid,
And I feel just as young as I ever did.

L'ENVOI.

And yet—well—um—er—sixty is sixty,
And between you and me,
He isn't as young as
He used to be.

Pleasures of Travel.

From The Yonkers Statesman.

Passenger on trolley car—How many people do you carry in a car?

Conductor—About thirty.

"How long are you on duty?"

"Ten hours."

"Do you always have the same motorman on the car?"

"No."

"Don't you get very cold at times?"

"Yes; sometimes."

"How old do you have to be to be a conductor?"

"I don't know as there is a fixed age."

"Do you have to find seats for passengers?"

"Oh! yes."

"The motorman must get very tired during the day?"

"Not as tired as the conductor."

"Why should the conductor get more tired than the motorman?"

"Because the conductor has to answer so many fool questions."

Wished Her Good-speed.

From The Boston Journal.

Since "gentleman's night" at the New-England Women's Press Club a good story on Gov. Greenhalge has been going about. Through some oversight, the ladies acting as ushers were not introduced to his Excellency, and late in the evening one of these, having presented some scores of guests to him, decided to be herself presented.

The Governor, seeing a by this time familiar face approaching him, affably concluding it was some one he ought to know, grasped her hand cordially and said:

"Oh! must you go so soon? I am very sorry. Good-evening."

The usher was so overcome that she passed on without waiting for her introduction, and the Governor never knew the difference.

The Nots of the Commandments.

From The Worcester (Mass.) Gazette.

The Rev. Dr. Bancroft, the father of George Bancroft and once pastor of the First Unitarian Church of Worcester, commissioned a carpenter to make two tablets, on which the Ten Commandments were to be painted. Dr. Bancroft directed the painter not to let the knots show, and the man, who was a waggish character of the day, painted the Ten Commandments and carefully left spaces where the "nots" should have been. Dr. Bancroft had a sense of humor, and told the painter that he had misunderstood him.

Seems Hard to the Schoolboy.

From The Chicago Tribune.

"We mustn't complain of the weather, Johnny," said his father. "The wind is tempered to the shorn lamb."

"But when it snows Friday night," grumbled Johnny, looking disconsolately out of the window, "and covers all the sidewalks a foot deep, and they've got to be cleaned off Saturday, and the rest of the family's all girls, it ain't tempered to the feller that's only got one holiday in the week."

Saved the Army.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Teacher—Vigilance is what we must have. Why, boys, you have perhaps read that upon the vigilance of one man hung the safety of an entire army.

Jimmie—Yes. He tole 'em the Japanese was comin'.

Not Sent.

From Truth.

"Let us give Mrs. Manhattan a pie knife for a silver-wedding present," said the Chicago mother to her daughter. "O ma! I wouldn't," exclaimed the daughter; "they don't eat pie with a knife in New-York."

Situations Wanted—Males.

Miscellaneous.

A YOUNG MAN, AGE 22, DESIRES RESPONSIBLE clerical position; has had four years' experience in business department of a metropolitan daily, and one year in a bank; has been accustomed to wait on customers rather than keep books or perform similar work of record; has handled cash considerably, and can do so quickly and accurately; can wait on a counter rapidly, and does not become confused by a "rush"; not a very good penman, but writes rapidly and legibly; is quick at figures, and with a little instruction and practice can competently fill almost any clerical position; can furnish references and bond.

LAST EMPLOYER SAYS:

—— —— was employed by —— nearly four years in various responsible positions, leaving of his own accord Dec. 22, 1894. I found him reliable, energetic, aggressive, and thoroughly honest in all things; a valuable clerk, whom I was sorry to lose. —— ——.

This may seem overdrawn, but if given an opportunity will use my best efforts to prove it correct. B., Box 164 Times.

COLLECTOR.—Permanent position as collector; by middle-aged, temperate man; best of references and security. Collector, Box 294 Times, Up Town.

COLLECTOR, SUPERINTENDENT, or POSITION of Trust.—Unexceptionable reference and security. Advertiser, 152 6th Av.

COMPANION or ATTENDANT to INVALID Gentleman.—By competent man; age, 35, with four years' references from last place. W. K., Box 295 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a good all-around cook; wages no object. P., 305 West 19th St.

Help Wanted—Females.

FRENCH SEAMSTRESS, WHO WILL ASSIST with chamberwork. Apply, between 10 and 12, at 712 Madison Av.

SEAMSTRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—Must be willing to assist with waiting; references required. Call, 10 to 2, at 116 East 36th St.

WANTED—An educated North German Protestant girl as competent maid and seamstress for grown children. Address, stating reference and wages expected, Mrs. J. S. A. 48 East 61st St.

WANTED—A good cook; must be willing to assist with laundry; references required. Call, from 10 to 2, at 116 East 36th St.

WANTED—A competent nurse; do light chamberwork; reference required. 211 West 136th St.

Help Wanted—Males.

WANTED—For the U. S. Army, able-bodied unmarried men, between the ages of 21 and 30 years; good pay, rations, clothing, and medical attendance; applicants must be prepared to furnish satisfactory evidence as to age, character, and habits. Apply at 25 Third Ave., N. Y. City, and 85 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway. 32d Street. Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Speculation More Active and Prices Steadier.

LOCAL TRADING THE CHIEF FEATURE

Wheat at the Close Was Steady—Corn Was Lower—Provisions Easier—Cotton Steady—Coffee Higher.

Reports of an additional large shipment of gold to Europe had a depressing effect on the grain markets, which was only relieved by the increased demand for spot wheat for shipment, and prices immediately rallied and closed at a slight gain. May wheat made a new low record in the day by selling down to 57⅞c, or ½c below previous low price, but the late news from the West was more encouraging. Provisions were easier through expected large increase in receipts of hogs. Cotton was lower with Liverpool and on continued heavy receipts at the port. Coffee was exceptionally strong, based on the advance abroad and free covering by local shorts.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, elevator	57 @	57¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed, elevator	48⅜@	..
Oats, No. 2 mixed, elevator	34¼@	34½
Flour, straight Spring	$3.10 @	$3.30
Flour, straight Winter	2.55 @	2.70
Cotton, middling, uplands	5⅝@	..
Wool, Ohio and Penn. X	17 @	18
Pork, mess	11.75 @	12.25
Lard, Western steam	6.85 @	..
Beef, family	9.75 @	11.25
Butter, creamery, fancy	.. @	24
Sugar, granulated	3 13-16@	4¼
Cheese, State, full cream, fancy	10¾@	11¾
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	16¼@	..
Iron, No. 1, foundry	11.50 @	12.50
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00 @	..
Copper, lake	9.80 @	9.85
Lead	3.10 @	3.12½

WHEAT—Contracts were more active and very irregular, with the trading chiefly in the way of local scalping and switching. The opening was firm, and prices advanced ⅛@¼c with the West, and on rather free buying for foreign account, but declined ½@⅝c on easier cables, reported further large shipments of gold, and local liquidation, May going to 57⅞c, or ½c below previous low record; prices rallied ½@¾c with the late strength at the West, with local shorts covering, and a good export demand, with considerable buying by foreign houses, and the close steady at ⅛c advance to ⅛c decline. Spot was in better export demand and closed at ⅛c advance. Sales, 248,000 bushels, all to shippers, including 168,000 bushels No. 1 hard Manitoba at 9¼@9⅝c over May, free on board, afloat; 32,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth at 10@10¼c over May, free on board, afloat; 40,000 bushels No. 2 at May price, free on board, store, and 8,000 bushels No. 2 hard Winter on private terms....Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at ⅝c over May price, free on board, delivered; No. 1 Northern, 9½c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 10½c over May, free on board, afloat....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, cash, 58¼c, in store; No. 1 hard, afloat, 69c; No. 1 Northern, in store, 67½c; No. 2 hard, afloat, 61⅝c....Clearances hence, 234,118 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 275,010 bushels....Receipts, 20,150 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 65,979 bushels; in the interior, 195,109 bushels....Stock of wheat in warehouse decreased for the week 481,350 bushels, or to 9,338,489 bushels, (5,396,195 bushels contract red and 30,000 bushels No. 1 Northern Spring,) and 2,016,800 bushels afloat....The visible supply shows a decrease of 921,000 bushels, or to 84,665,000 bushels, against 80,265,000 bushels same time last year.

CORN—Contracts opened firm and advanced ⅛@¼c with wheat, became weak, and lost 1c with the West and following wheat, rallied ¼c on covering, and closed steady at ⅜@⅝c down, with a fair local trade. Spot was dull and lower, with the close steady. Sales, 67,000 bushels, including 40,000 bushels No. 2 mixed (so called) at 48⅜c, free on board, afloat, for export; the trade bought 8,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 50c, delivered; 4,000 bushels steamer mixed at 48c, delivered; 8,000 bushels old No. 2 white at 53⅜c, delivered; 2,000 bushels steamer yellow at 48¼c, elevator; 2,500 bushels do at 49c, delivered, and 2,500 bushels steamer yellow at 48½c, delivered.... Receipts, 79,300 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 126,367 bushels; in the interior, 134,016 bushels....Clearances hence, 18,394 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 21,086 bushels....Stock of corn in warehouse decreased for the week 197,164 bushels, or to 638,762 bushels, (136,451 bushels No. 2 corn and 258,520 bushels steamer mixed.)....The visible supply shows an increase of 376,000 bushels, or to 12,654,000 bushels, against 14,406,000 bushels same time last year.

OATS—Contracts were dull and irregular, with the close at ¼c advance, to ⅛c decline, and only a local trade. Spot were quiet and firmer....Sales, 60,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, 36¼@36½c for 12,000 bushels; No. 2 white, clipped, 37c; No. 3 do, 36c; No. 2 mixed, 34¼@34½c for 12,000 bushels; No. 3, 33½c; rejected mixed, 32½c; rejected white, 34c; No. 2 mixed, 35¼@35½c for 12,000 bushels; track mixed, 34½@36c; track white, 36½@40c for 24,000 bushels....Receipts, 22,050 bushels; exports, none....Stock of oats in warehouse decreased 148,052 bushels, or to 1,114,300 bushels, (134,941 bushels No. 2 white and 407,092 bushels No. 2.)....The visible supply shows a decrease of 442,000 bushels, or to 7,982,000 bushels, against 4,157,000 bushels same day last year.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
January	.....	....@....	57⅛
February	120,000	56½@57⅛	57⅛
March	75,000	57¼@58 1-16	58
May	3,575,000	57⅞@58 9-16	58½
June	210,000	58¼@58⅞	58⅞
July	2,460,000	58⅝@59⅛	59⅛
August	430,000	58⅞@59⅜	59⅜
Total	6,870,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
January	.....	....@....	48⅜
February	10,000	48⅝@48⅞	48⅝
May	320,000	48⅝@49 7-16	48⅝
July	45,000	48⅞@49⅛	49⅛
Total	375,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
January	.....	....@....	34
February	75,000	34 @....	34
May	50,000	33⅝@33¾	33⅝
No. 2 white—			
January	.....	....@....	36¼
February	.....	....@....	36¼
March	10,000	36⅝@36⅝	36⅝
Total	135,000		

FLOUR—The continued weakness in wheat tends to keep buyers away, as millers refuse to lower prices, although the general feeling is weak. Sales, 10,800 bbls, including 2,400 bbls Winter straights, at $2.70@$2.75; 3,500 bbls Spring patents at $3.65; 300 bbls No. 2, on private terms; 800 bbls No. 1, at $2.30; 600 bbls, Spring clear, at $2.60@$2.65; 900 bbls Winter patents, at $2.85@$3, and 3,100 bbls city mills at quotations....Arrivals, 11,655 bbls and 7,642 sacks; exports, 1,770 bbls and 9,580 sacks; from Aalantic ports, 32,400 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	....@....	Nominal.
Supers	....@....	$2.10@$2.15
No. 2	$2.10@$2.15	2.20@ 2.25
No. 1	2.25@ 2.30	2.30@ 2.35
Clears	2.25@ 2.40	2.40@ 2.55
Straights	2.50@ 2.65	2.25@ 2.75
White wheat str'ts	....@....	2.65@ 2.75
Patents	2.85@ 3.00	2.80@ 3.00
Special brands	3.00@ 3.10	3.10@ 3.20
Kansas patents	3.00@ 3.15	3.20@ 3.35
Kansas straights	2.70@ 2.90	2.90@ 3.10
City patents	....@....	4.00@ 4.15
City clears	....@....	....@ 3.25
City No. 2	....@....	....@ 2.40
City supers	....@....	....@ 2.30
City fine	....@....	2.10@ 2.15

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$1.90@....	....@....
Supers	Nominal.	$2.25@....
No. 2	Nominal.	2.25@....
No. 1	2.20@$2.40	2.40@$2.60
Clears	2.35@ 2.45	2.60@ 2.70
Straights	3.10@ 3.20	3.10@ 3.30
Patents	3.25@ 3.40	3.35@ 3.50
Special brands	3.40@ 3.60	3.65@ 4.10

RYE FLOUR—Dull and easy; sales, 200 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.55@$2.80; fancy, $3.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR AND GRAIN—Quiet and steady. We quote: Flour at $1.65 on spot and $1.60 to arrive; 53@55c for Japanese grain; silver, 49@50c; Canadian nominal.

CORN PRODUCTS—Dull and nominal. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.90; Esmeralda, $2.85; granulated yellow meal, $2.60@$2.80; white do, $2.90@$3; brewers' meal, $1.20; grits, $1.20; chops, 85c; coarse meal, 90@93c for Western and 93@96c for city; yellow, $1.10@$1.12; white, $1.13@$1.14.

OATMEAL—Dull and easy. Quoted: Rolled oats, $4@$4.35; cut, $4.40@$4.75; ground, $4@$4.10, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 2 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Dull and nominal. We quote: 50@52c for State and Jersey, on track; 54@55c delivered, in car lots, and 56@57c for boatloads, to arrive.

BARLEY—Nominal at 64@65c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 64@65c.

MALT—Nominal. We quote: New Western sample lots at 70@75c; two-rowed State at 70@72c; six-rowed do at 75@80c.

FEED—Dull and weak. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb at 80@90c; middlings, 85@90c; Western, 82½@85c for Spring and Winter bran; sharps, 90@95c; rye feed, 85c. Oilmeal, $23@$23.50 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive. Cottonmeal, $15@$17, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra. Screenings, 45@47c for No. 2 and 70@80c for No. 1.

SEEDS—The cold weather keeps back the demand for clover, and the disposition to sell throws the market in the buyers' favor. For No. 1, 9c is asked, while for fancy 9⅜c is held. Timothy nominal in job lots, per 100 lb; flax nominal.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—Dullness continues, and attempts to sell at easier prices do not give material business. There is more stock on the dock, especially of prime yellow. There are offers to sell that grade at 26½c, while 26c is not absolutely bid, although refusals are asked for at that price. A good off-grade yellow is offered at 26c, although one lot of 100 bbls was taken in late Saturday at 26½c. There is absence of demand from shippers, lard refiners, or soapmakers. Crude, in barrels, is relatively scarce for immediate delivery, yet shows reduced bids; there were 270 bbls in lots taken up at 22½c for choice, while at the close 22c is the best bid and 22½ asked. Crude in bulk at the mills was sold at 18c for 5 tanks, and that is the ruling price for trading. COCOANUT OIL is dull and nominal; Ceylon at 5.12½@5.20c. Cochin is at 5⅝@5¾c. LINSEED OIL is in moderate demand; city quoted at 56c and State at 54@55c. NEATSFOOT OIL has a slow sale, with pure unracked at 55c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 53c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL is quiet; sales at 53@54c.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 28.—Oil—Opening and lowest, 100½; highest, 101; closed, 100¾.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS made a slight advance early in the day by reason of the moderate receipts of hogs. There was afterward some weakness on expectations of larger supplies of hogs when transportation is more regular, the snowstorms having latterly been severe over a good portion of the West. The close is slightly lower than on Saturday. The exporters were steady, fair buyers at the West, and there was more done here with Continent shippers in lard. Exports from the Atlantic ports last week were 6,218 bbls pork, 10,317,507 lb lard, 12,581,637 lb meats; same time last year, 4,818 bbls pork, 9,031,610 lb lard, 13,108,150 lb meats. Chicago shipments last week, 4,278 bbls pork, 9,553,952 lb lard, 12,237,910 lb meats; same time last year, 3,553 bbls pork, 12,464,985 lb lard, 8,162,003 lb meats.

LARD—Western steam was firm early at a slight advance, but closed easy and dull on fewer demands at the West and expected freer receipts of hogs when the snow blockade disappears. Cash closed at 6.85c; sale of 100 tcs, to arrive, at 6.82½c. City steam is steady, with 6.25c bid and 6.37½c asked; sales of 125 tcs at 6.25c. Options—No sales; January closed at 6.82c, nominal; May closed at 7.05c, nominal. Refined has a better Continent demand, and 1,500 tcs taken up on private terms; quoted nominally at 7.40c, and South American at 7.60c. The West was up 2@3 points, and closed that much under Saturday; January closed at 6.52c, and May at 6.70c bid.

PORK—There is a good demand here from shippers at easier prices, with sales of 600 bbls mess. The West was up 10 points, but closed easy at 13 points under the best prices. January closed at $10.82. May was at $10.75 down to $10.57, closing at $10.57. Prices here are: Mess, new, $11.75@$12.25; family mess, $11@$11.50; short clear, $13@$15.

BACON was down 3 to 5 points, and closed easy, with short ribs for January closing at 5.35c, nominal, and for May the prices ranging from 5.52c to 5.60c, closing at 5.52@5.55c.

BEEF—There is a slow and easy market. Packet, $9@$9.75; do, in tierces, $13@$14.75; family, $9.75@$11.25; extra India mess, best, in tierces, $15@$16; do, low grades, $12@$13; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8; plate, $8@$9.50.

BEEF HAMS are quiet and weak in price. Asking prices are $17 here and $16 at the West.

CUTMEATS—City meats are easier and taken up moderately. Sales of 5,000 lb pickled bellies, 12 lb average, at 5⅝c. City pickled hams, 7½@8c; do, shoulders, 4¼c; 10-lb bellies, 5⅝c; 12-lb do, 5⅝c; clear bellies, boxed, 6⅜c. Western meats at Chicago: Green hams at 7¾@7⅞c for 12 lb and 7¾@7⅞c for 14 to 16 lb; tierced pickled hams, 8½c for 16 lb, and pickled shoulders, tierced, at 5½c; green shoulders at 4¾c.

DRESSED HOGS—Are higher and in good demand. Receipts at the West, 39,440 head; same time last year, 50,878 head. Estimates for to-day at Chicago, 20,000 head; its market yesterday had receipts of 23,000 head. Trading rather slow, firm, 5@10c higher; $3.95@$4.60; left over, 3,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 3,075 head; active; 5@10c higher; $3.85@$4.60. St. Louis—Receipts, 2,503 head; higher; $3.90@$4.35. Omaha—Receipts, 2,000 head; 5@10c higher; $3.60@$4.20. Pittsburg—Active; $4.40@$4.60. Kansas City—Receipts, 6,000 head; strong; $3.75@$4.25. Cleveland—Lights and Yorkers, $4.25@$4.40. Indianapolis—Receipts, 1,000 head; active; $4.10@$4.50. Quotations here are 5⅜c for heavy, 5⅜@5½c for 180 lb, 5½c for 160 lb, 5⅝c for 140 lb and 120 lb, and 5¾@5⅞c for pigs.

TALLOW—Trading continues slack, with prices showing unimportant change. City is 4⅛c bid and 4¼c asked, ($2.75 charge for packages.) Country at 4¼@4⅝c, (packages free.) Australian is at 4½c bid and 4¾@5c asked.

STEARINE—Lard stearine was more freely offered at an easier price Sales of 300 tcs choice Western at 7.90c. Oleostearine has not varied further in price, and is under steady demand. Sales of 50,000 lbs city at 6½c and 100,000 lbs do, for the West, at 6⅝c, delivered there. Oleo oil, at Rotterdam, sale of Harrison at 49 florins.

COTTON.

Contracts were moderately active, and closed very steady at 3@5 points decline, due mainly to the weakness abroad, but helped by the free port receipts, while the trading continued entirely in a local way. Spot was dull at 1-16c decline, with sales of 40 bales to spinners, and 300 bales delivered on contract.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling Gulf	5⅞
Middling upland	5⅝

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1⅛c on
Middling fair	⅞c on
Strict good middling	½c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Good ordinary	1⅛c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off
Strict low middling stained	29-32c off
Low middling stained	1⅜c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
January	5.39@5.41	5.41	5.40	1,300
February	5.40@5.41	5.41	5.40	1,700
March	5.44@5.45	5.45	5.43	22,800
April	5.47@5.48	5.49	5.47	6,500
May	5.51@5.52	5.53	5.50	44,600
June	5.55@5.56	5.56	5.54	11,800
July	5.59@5.60	5.60	5.58	2,100
August	5.63@....	5.63	5.62	10,100
September	5.66@5.68	5.68	5.66	200
October	5.71@5.73	5.74	5.71	3,300
November	....@....	5.79	5.79	200
December	....@....	....	....	....
Total sales				104,600

COTTON RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, FEB. 1, 1895.

	S.	S. & M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	4232	8215	..	..	..	..
N. Orleans	6293	20331	..	..	..	..
Mobile	1967	2429	..	..	..	..
Savannah	3496	3150	..	..	..	..
Charlest'n	2568	2064	..	..	..	..
Wilm'gt'n	1652	791	..	..	..	..
Norfolk	1249	2048	..	..	..	..
Baltimore	..	..	..	..	..	..
New-York	751	1840	..	..	..	..
Boston	191	120	..	..	..	..
Philadel'a	183	..	..	..	..	..
West Point	923	1562	..	..	..	..
N'p't News	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brunswick	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pt. Royal	..	..	..	..	..	..
Velasco	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	22906	42050				
This day last wk	28102	42676	35512	38009	28760	27493
This day last year	24149	19292	22758	23659	8559	14944

COFFEE.

Contracts were influenced by the sharp advance abroad, with considerable buying for foreign account, and local shorts covering, and the close barely steady at 30@40 points advance, with some local realizing. Havre was steady at 1¼@2¼f advance, and Hamburg firm at ½@1¼ pfennig gain. Spot was firmer, but dull, No. 7 quoted at 16¼c and No. 8 at 15c. Sales, 1,000 bags No. 7, per Mozart, at 16¼c; 1,000 bags Santos No. 7, per Bessel, at 18¾c for good roasters; 2,000 bags Santos No. 5 to No. 9, to be shipped, at 16½c; 1,000 bags Santos No. 6 to No. 8, per Flaxman, at 16½c, and 400 pks Jamaica, on private terms....Option Sales—Opening Call—11 A. M.—January, 250 bags at 14.85c; February, 250 bags at 14.60c; March, 500 bags at 14.70c; 250 bags at 14.65c; May, 1,000 bags at 14.55c; 1,000 bags at 14.60c; June, 250 bags at 14.70c; 250 bags at 14.75c; September, 250 bags at 14.80c; 500 bags at 14.85c; October, 250 bags at 14.85c; December, 250 bags at 14.85c; 500 bags at 14.80c; total, 5,500 bags. Between Call and Close—January, 250 bags at 14.90c; 1,000 bags at 14.85c; February, 250 bags at 14.70c; 250 bags at 14.75c; 500 bags at 14.90c; 250 bags at 14.85c; March, 500 bags at 14.85c; 5,750 bags at 14.90c; 500 bags at 14.85c; May, 250 bags at 14.65c; 2,750 bags at 14.75c; June, 500 bags at 14.75c; 1,000 bags at 14.80c; July, 250 bags at 14.75c; August, 250 bags at 14.75c; September, 250 bags at 14.85c; 250 bags at 14.90c; 250 bags at 14.85c; 250 bags at 14.90c; 250 bags at 14.85c; 750 bags at 14.80c; October, 250 bags at 14.85c; December, 1,500 bags at 14.90c; 250 bags at 14.85c; total, 18,250 bags; 250 bags January exchanged for 250 bags February, even. Total for day, 24,250 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last year.
January	14.80@14.85	16.50@16.60
February	14.80@14.85	16.25@16.30
March	14.80@14.85	16.00@16.05
April	14.75@14.85	15.70@15.80
May	14.70@14.80	15.60@15.65
June	14.75@14.85	15.40@15.45
July	14.80@14.85	15.15@15.20
August	14.80@14.85	14.85@14.95
September	14.80@14.85	14.75@14.80
October	14.80@14.90	....@....
November	14.80@14.90	....@....
December	14.80@14.90	....@....

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York Saturday		219,216
Arrivals		....
Total		219,216
Warehouse deliveries Saturday		6,790
Total stock in New-York to-day		212,426
Total stock in Baltimore	8,917	
Arrivals	....	
Total	8,917	
Deliveries Saturday	257—	8,660
Total stock in New-Orleans	14,178	
Arrivals	....	
Total	14,178	
Deliveries Saturday	1,100—13,078	
		21,738
Total stock in United States		234,164
Afloat from Rio per steam to Jan. 26	131,000	
Afloat from Rio per sail to Jan. 26	33,000	
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Jan. 26	106,000	
Afloat from Victoria to Dec. 31	6,000	
		276,000
Total		510,164
Same time 1894		503,638

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean............16¼c

Difference between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..1.90 above No. 7	No. 6.. .50 above No. 7
No. 2..1.65 above No. 7	No. 7.. .. above No. 7
No. 3..1.40 above No. 7	No. 8.. .50 below No. 7
No. 4..1.10 above No. 7	No. 9.. .90 below No 7
No. 5.. .75 above No. 7	

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1..Nom. above No. 7	No. 6.. .75 above No. 7
No. 2..Nom. above No. 7	No. 7.. .. above No. 7
No. 3..2.75 above No. 7	No. 8..1.25 below No. 7
No. 4..2.25 above No. 7	No. 9..2.00 below No. 7
No. 5..1.50 above No. 7	No. 10..2.50 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java, fancies	28 @31	La Guayra—	
Java, Malang	21 @22	Cora	18 @19¼
Padang, int'r	25½@26	Caracas	18½@19½
Macassar—		Do. washed	19⅝@21¼
Timer	22 @23	Porto Cabello	18 @19
Pajo	21 @22	Do. washed	19½@21¼
Mocha	26½@27	Savanilla—	
Maracaibo—		Ocana	18½@20½
Trujillo	18¼@19	Bucara'ga	19 @21
Bocono	18 @19¼	Do. washed	20 @21⅝
Tovar	18½@19½	Bogota	20½@22
Merida	19 @20½	Mexican—	
Cucuta, ord'y	19 @19½	Cordova, gr'n	18⅝@19½
Fair to good	19¼@19½	Do. white	19½@20½
Pr. to choice	20 @21	Oaxaca	20 @21½
Guatemala and Coban	19½@22¼	Central American—	
Jamaica	17 @21	Costa Rica	17½@21
		San Salvador	19 @19½
		Do. washed	19½@22

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Receipts are light and demand good, at full prices.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	28@30
Common	14@16	Good	31@32
Fair	17@18	Prime	33@34
Prime	19@21	Choice	35@38
Choice	22@25	Barbados job'g	25@26
Cuba, 50° test. Nominal.		Puerto Rico	26@35

RICE—The inquiry continues good and the market remains firm.

Domestic—		Japan	4¼@4½
Ordinary	3¾@4	Java, in bond	1⅞@2⅜
Fair	4¼@4⅜	Java	3½@3⅞
Good	4⅜@4⅞	Rice Flour	2⅝@2½
Prime	5 @5½	Rice, pol., 100 lb	$1.08@$1.10
Choice	5⅜@5½	Rice, bran, 100 lb	75@ 80
Fancy	5⅝@6		
Head	6⅜@6⅝		
Patna	3⅝@4¼		

SUGAR—The raw market was a trifle firmer, but demand was slow. Sales 3,262 bags centrifugal, 96° test, at 3 1-16c, ex ship. Refined rule quiet and show less firmness, with a special rebate of 1-16c allowed on a few soft grades for 100-bbl lots.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	2 11-16c
Molasses sugars, 89° test	2½c
Centrifugal, 96° test	3 1-16c

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discounts on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantity one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, or Nos. 13 and 14, but ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	4 7-16@4⅝
Coarse powdered	4 1-16@4¼
Granulated	3 13-16@4¼
Cutloaf	4 7-16@4⅝
Crushed	4 7-16@4⅝
Powdered	4 1-16@4¼
Coarse granulated	3 15-16@4⅛
Fine granulated	3 13-16@4
Extra fine granulated	3 15-16@4⅛
Con. granulated	4 1-16@4¼
Cubes	4 1-16@4¼
XXXX powdered	4 5-16@4½
Mold A.	4 1-16@4¼
Diamond A.	3 13-16@4
Confectioners' A.	3 11-16@3⅞
Columbia A.	3 9-16@3¾
Windsor A.	3 9-16@3¾
Ridgewood	3 9-16@3¾
Phoenix A.	3 9-16@3¾
Empire A.	3 9-16@3¾
No. 6	3⅜ @3 9-16
No. 7	3⅜ @3 9-16
No. 8	3¼ @3 7-16
No. 9	3 3-16@3⅜
No. 10	3⅛ @3 5-16
No. 11	3 1-16@3¼
No. 12	3 @3 3-16
No. 13 (net)	2 15-16@...
No. 14 (net)	2⅞ @...

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—The movement in domestic white beans is light at the moment, but there is no further change in values. Receivers are inclined to hold medium and pea fairly steady, but the feeling on marrow is weak. It is a little uncertain what red kidney will do this week; holders are talking rather firm, and hope for increased export orders. The steamer Armenia, in at the close of last week, has not discharged her cargo as yet, but there is no haste to get at these beans, as the trade has been quieter of late. Green peas slow. We quote for choice quality: Beans, domestic, marrow, per bushel, $2.35@$2.37½; do, medium and pea, $1.82½@$1.85; do, white kidney, $2.40; do, red kidney, $1.95@$2; do, turtle soup, $1.95; do, yellow eye, $2.10@$2.15; do, lima, California, $2.80@$2.85; do, foreign, pea, $1.55@$1.70; do, foreign, medium, $1.50@$1.70; green peas, per barrel, $1.07½; do, bags, $1@$1.02½; do, Scotch, $1.10@$1.12½.

BUTTER—The market for fancy creamery shows additional strength on the moderate receipts and colder weather, some receivers asking a slight premium over quotations. Grades just under fancy also improved, though more through sympathy, as trading generally is very moderate.

STATE.

Creamery, extra, per lb	21 @22
Creamery, poor to prime	14 @20
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, extras	18 @19
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, firsts	14 @16
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, seconds	12 @13
Dairy, tubs, thirds	10 @11
Dairy, firkins and tubs, extras	17 @17½
Dairy, firkins and tubs, sec. to firsts	12 @14
Dairy, firkins, extra	16½@17
Dairy, firkins, seconds to firsts	12 @14

WESTERN.

Creamery, extras	24 @..
Creamery, firsts	21 @22½
Creamery, seconds	18 @20
Creamery, thirds	14 @16
Creamery, June, extra	20 @..
Creamery, June, seconds to firsts	15 @18
Imitation creamery, firsts	16 @17
Imitation creamery, seconds	10 @12
Dairy, firsts	14 @15
Dairy, thirds to seconds	10 @11
Factory, June, firkins, extra	13 @..
Factory, held, firkins, thirds to firsts	10 @12
Factory, tubs, fresh, extra	13½@14
Factory, fresh, tubs, firsts	11 @12
Factory, seconds	9½@10
Factory, thirds	8 @ 9
Rolls, choice	14 @..
Rolls, poor to fair	8 @12

CHEESE—The market presents no new features. The demand is light, and the slow reduction of stocks tends to an easy feeling over prices.

State, f. c., large, Fall make, col'd, fcy.	11¼@..
State, f. c., large, Fall make, white, fcy.	10¾@11
State, full cream, large, choice	10½@10⅝
State, full cream, large, good to prime	10 @10⅜
State, full cream, large, com. to fair	9 @ 9⅝
State, full cream, small size, fancy	11⅛@11¾
State, full cream, small, poor to prime	9½@11¼
State, part skims, small size, choice	8½@ 9
State, part skims, small, fair to prime	6 @ 8
State, part skims, large size, choice	7 @ 7½
State, part skims, fair to prime	5 @ 6½
State, part skims, common	3½@ 4
Pennsylvania, skims	2 @ 2¼

EGGS—A firmer market on the cold weather here and at collecting points. Demand is moderate.

State and Pennsylvania	24½@25
Western, fresh-gathered, choice	24 @..
Southern, fresh-gathered, prime	22½@23½
Western, refrigerators, choice	18 @19
Western, early packed, defective cs	$2@$4.50
Limed	15 @16

FRUITS, DRIED—Home trade buyers do not show much interest in evaporated apples, but there is fair call from exporters and the market shows a good, firm tone, especially on prime fruit. Sun-dried apples arrive only in small lots. Chops in demand; cores and skins neglected. Raspberries held very firmly under light offerings. Cherries, plums, and blackberries dull and weak. California fruits moving only in a jobbing way. We quote: Apples—Evaporated, fancy to extra fancy, 7¾@8¼c; do, prime to choice, 6¾@7½c; do, common to good, 5@6½c; do, sun-dried, 5@6c; chops, 2@2⅝c; cores and skins, ½@1c. Raspberries—Evaporated, 19@19½c; do, sun-dried, 17@17½c. Cherries, 12@13c; plums, State, 5½@6c; blackberries, 5@5½c; apricots, 7@10c; peaches, California, peeled, 12@16c; do, unpeeled, 7@10c; prunes, as to size and quality, 4@10c.

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples firm. Grapes dull, but supply light. Cranberries scarce and strong. Florida oranges and kindred fruits moving very slowly, and values almost nominal. We quote: Apples, Greening, per bbl, $3@$4; do, Baldwin, $2.50@$4; do, Spy, $2@$3.50; do, Spitz, $3@$5. Grapes, Catawba, per small basket, 10@16c. Cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl, $9@$14; do Jersey, per crate, $3@$3.75. Oranges, Florida, unfrosted, per box, $2.50@$4; grape fruit, $4@$6; tangerines, $2@$3.50; mandarins, $2@$3; frozen and defective, 20c@$1.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes a little easy on full supplies, and a limited movement. A fair inquiry for other vegetables, where choice.

Cabbage, per 100	$2.50@10.00
Celery, fancy Michigan, large, per dozen roots	40@ 60
Celery, Western and State, fair to good, per dozen roots	20@ 35
Onions, white, large, per bbl	4.00@ 6.50
Onions, Eastern, yellow, per bbl	2.00@ 2.25
Onions, Eastern, red, per bbl	2.00@ 2.37
Onions, Orange County, red, per bbl	1.75@ 2.25
Onions, State and Western, yellow	1.50@ 2.00
Spinach, per bbl	1.50@ 2.50
Turnips, per bbl	65@ 70
Kale, per bbl	50@ 75
Tomatoes, per crate	2.00@ 4.00

POTATOES.

Jersey, prime, in bulk, per bbl	$1.50@$1.62
Jersey, common to fair, per bbl	1.12@ 1.37
State, good to prime, per 180 lb	1.50@ 2.12
State, common to fair, per 180 lb	1.25@ 1.37
Maine, per bbl	1.75@ 2.25
Sweets, Vineland, per bbl	1.50@ 2.50
Sweets, Southern Jersey, double heads	1.50@ 2.00
Scotch	1.90@ 2.00
Bermuda, prime	6.50@ 7.00
Bermuda, No. 2	3.00@ 4.00
English, per 168-lb sack	1.85@ 2.00

MISCELLANEOUS.

GAME—Demand fair for quail, and market firm. Partridges quiet, but steady. Grouse firmer. Wild ducks quiet, but in light supply. Quail, grouse, and partridges cannot be legally sold here after this month. We quote: Quail, per dozen, $1.50@$2; partridges, per pair, 50@85c; grouse, $1@$1.35; wild ducks, canvas, $1@$2.50; do, red head, 50c@$1.50; do, mallard, 40@75c; teal, blue wing, 30@40c; common ducks, 20@25c.

HAY AND STRAW—Demand light, and prices unchanged. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 75c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 55@70c; do, shipping, 50@55c; clover, mixed, 50@60c; clover, 35@45c. Rye straw, 40@55c; oat straw, 30@40c.

HOPS—The export demand is fair for fancy grades, but otherwise a quiet market.

State N. Y., crop of 1894, choice	11 @..
State N. Y., crop of 1894, med. to prime	8 @10
State N. Y., crop of 1894, common	6 @ 7
State N. Y., crop of 1893, choice	6 @ 7
State N. Y., crop of 1893, com. to prime	3 @ 5
State N. Y., old olds	2 @ 3
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, choice	11 @..
Pacific coast, crop 1894, med. to prime	8 @10
Bavarian, new	22 @26
Bohemian, new	23 @28
Altmarks, new	19 @21

HIDES—Prices are unchanged, with a fair inquiry and light supplies.

Dry—	Pounds.	Price.
Cordova, selected	21@24	10½@12½
Buenos Ayres	20@23	12 @..
Montevideo	20@22	12 @..
California	21@25	11 @..
Matamoras	23@25	.. @ 9
Orinoco	20@23	10½@..
Bogota	20@24	10 @10½
Central American	18@22	9½@10
Buenos Ayres kips	10@13	.. @ 9
Cordova kips	10@13	.. @10
Galveston	20@25	8½@ 9
Dry-Salted—		
Maracaibo, as they run	30@33	7 @..
Texas, selected	24@30	7 @ 7½
Wet-Salted—		
New-Orleans City, selected	45@65	4½@ 5
Havana, as they run	35@50	5½@ 6
City slaughter, native steer	..@..	.. @ 8
City slaughter, cow	..@..	.. @ 6
City slaughter, native heavy bull	..@..	.. @ 5½
City slaughter, branded and light bull	..@..	4½@ 5
Country slaughter, cow	30@40	5 @..
Country slaughter, steer	60 or over	6 @ 7
Country slaughter, bull	..@80	5 @ 5½
Country slaughter, calf	..@..	50 @75
Buenos Ayres, bones, cargo lots		$17@$17.50
Buenos Ayres, bone ash, cargo lots		12@ 13.00

LEATHER—Trading is moderate, with prices held firmly and stocks moderate.

	—Non-Acid— Buenos Ayres.	Common Hides.	—Acid— Hides of All Kinds.
Light, first selection	14½@17	..@..	15 @17
Middle, first selection	16 @17½	..@..	16½@18
Heavy, first selection	16½@18	..@..	18½@21
Light, seconds	13 @15	..@..	15 @16
Middle, seconds	14 @16	..@..	16 @17
Heavy seconds	13 @16½	..@..	16½@18
Damaged, all weights	12½@14½	..@..	14½@16
Rejects			11½@12½

UNION.

Light backs	23@24	Light backs, cow	22@23
Middle backs	24@25	Bellies	9@10
Middle, heavy	25@26	Seconds	20@21
Seconds, heavy	21@22		

OAK.

Dressed backs	30@33	Bellies	10@11
Seconds	26@29		

METALS—Tin easy at 14.55c. Lake copper steady at 9.80@9.85c. Lead easy at 3.10@3.12½c. Spelter weak at 3.20@3.22½c.

POULTRY—About five carloads were put on the market. Demand for fowls was very moderate, and there was an easy feeling on the basis of 8c. Chickens and turkeys improved a little. Ducks steady. Geese plenty and weak. We quote: Fowls, per pound, 8c; chickens, 7@7½c; old roosters, 5c; turkeys, 7@8½c; ducks, per pair, 55@90c; geese, $1@$1.50. Dressed—Receipts fairly liberal today, but advices indicate lighter supplies to arrive later in the week, shipments having been reduced by bad weather west. The demand is quiet, but holders are not urging sales, and the tone is firm on desirable goods, prime chickens, fowls, and hen turkeys showing a slight improvement. We quote: Turkeys, Western hens, 10@10½c; do, toms, 7@9c; chickens, Philadelphia, 12@18c; do, Jersey, 11@13c; do, Western, common to average prime, 7@9c; fowls, Jersey, 9@10c; do, Western, 8@9c; ducks, 10@15c; geese, near by, 10@12c; do, Western, 7@9c; capons, Philadelphia, 15@20c; do, Western, 10@17c; squabs, per dozen, $2@$3.25.

NAVAL STORES.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Demand very light and prices steady.

Southern, Old Dominion	29
Southern, regular	29¼
Machine-made barrels	29½

RESINS—Trading is slow, with values unchanged.

C'm st'n'd	$1.35 @ ..	I	$2.35 @$2.40
Good str'd	1.40 @ ..	K	2.50 @ ..
E	1.42½@$1.45	M	2.80 @ ..
F	1.50 @ ..	N	3.00 @ ..
G	1.60 @ ..	W. G.	3.15 @ ..
H	2.05 @ ..	W. W.	3.40 @ ..

WILMINGTON, Jan. 28.—Resin firm; strained, $1.02½; good strained, $1.07½. Spirits of turpentine firm at 26c bid. Tar firm at 95c. Crude turpentine steady; hard, $1.10; soft, $1.50; virgin, $1.70.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 28.—Turpentine quiet at 27c; receipts, 17 casks. Resin—Good strained firm at $1@$1.05; receipts, 232 bbls.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 28.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 26½c; no sales. Resin firm at $1.05.

FREIGHTS.

Freights on the berth for Europe are dull and irregular, while the general market is quiet and about steady. Engagements: To Antwerp, 8 loads grain, 2⅝d; to Liverpool, 700 bxs bacon, 10s; 700 bxs cheese, 20s; 75 tons leather, 25s; to London, 250 bxs bacon and 100 tcs lard, 12s 6d. Charters: British steamer, phosphate, Tampa to Hamburg, 17s, Stettin, 18s 6d, February; British steamer, sawn timber, Pensacola to Alexandria, private terms; British steamer, sugar, north side of Cuba to New-York or Philadelphia, 9½c, Boston, 10½c; British steamer, 1,650 tons, West India time charter, 7s; bark, 831 tons, Singapore to New-York, $8,000; British ship, general cargo, hence to Sydney, lump sum, basis about 11s; British ship, 1,690 tons, coal, Swansea to San Francisco and back to Cork for orders to the United Kingdom or Continent, grain, 44s for the round, less 1-3 to a direct port; British bark, 2,490 tons, coal, Tyne to San Francisco and back to Cork for orders to the United Kingdom, grain, 41s 3d for the round, less ⅛ to a direct port; British ship, 1,599 tons, grain, San Francisco to Cork for orders to the United Kingdom or Continent, 26s 3d flat; foreign ship, sawn timber, Pensacola to the United Kingdom or Continent, 92s 6d; bark, coal, Baltimore to San Francisco, at or about $6; Norwegian ship, 10,000 bbls lubricating oil, Philadelphia to Liverpool, 1s 9d; two British brigs, lumber, Yarmouth, N. S., to Buenos Ayres or Rosario, $7@$8; British bark, sawn timber, Sapelo to Dutch port, 85s; British bark, coal, Norfolk to west coast of South America, 16s 6d; British bark, railway material, &c., hence to Rio de Janeiro, lump sum; British bark, West Virginia spruce lumber, Philadelphia to Buenos Ayres, $6; bark, white pine lumber, hence to Havana, $3, Spanish gold; schooner, lumber, Mobile to Point de Paix, $6.50 and port charges; British schooner, lumber, Jacksonville to two ports in Martinique, $5.75; schooner, general cargo, hence to Port au Prince, private terms; schooner, sugar, Philadelphia to Sagua and back north of Hatteras, 16@17@18c, coal out for port charges; schooner, 44-foot ties, Savannah to New-York, 14c; schooner, lumber, St. John, N. B., to New-York, $2.25; two schooners, stone, hence to Georgetown, S. C., $1.20.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—After much irregularity, wheat closed firm to-day, with a gain of ½c to its credit. Short sellers were timid and alert, but the bulls were likewise cautious and not particularly anxious to take hold after the severe drubbing they received last week. The engagement of $4,000,000 in gold this morning for shipment abroad was discussed widely, but some modification of the gloom occasioned thereby was felt in the message of the President to Congress. The visible supply decreased 921,000 bushels, but it was understood on Saturday that the reduction would border on 1,000,000 bushels, so that there was practically no benefit or disadvantage coming from the actual figures. Early, the amount on ocean passage was reported as having decreased 400,000 bushels, but toward the end of the session a correction was announced which made it 1,120,000 bushels decrease, which, in a measure, helped prices. Liverpool cables were steady for spot wheat, ¼@½c lower for the futures. Paris and Antwerp were also lower, with Berlin higher. Receipts were 40 cars at Chicago and 248 in the Northwest. Withdrawals from store were 9,156 bushels, and clearances at the seaboard, including wheat and flour, were 325,414 bushels. The English visible supply increased 957,000 bushels.

WHEAT—May opened from 53⅛c to 53c, sold between 52⅝c and 53⅝c, closing at the latter, with the gain above mentioned. Cash wheat was ½c per bushel lower, closing nominally firm. Receipts at principal Western points were 23,115 bushels; shipments, 96,276 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points were 65,979 bushels; shipments, 275,010 bushels.

CORN—Corn was brought into prominence to-day by a drive at the price, which was made by the same houses that treated oats with a raid a short time since. When May reached 45c a large number of stop-loss orders were found, the execution of which still further depreciated values about ⅝c. A slight recovery took place when the market quieted down, but weakness dominated the trade at most times. Receipts were 157 cars, and 135,039 bushels were taken from store. Export clearances were 72,872 bushels. The amount on ocean passage decreased 800,000 bushels, and the visible supply increased 376,000 bushels. Cables were steady. May corn opened at 45½c, sold at 45½@45⅝c, declined to 44¼@44⅜c, closing at 44⅝c, ⅝c under Saturday. Cash corn was weak and ¾@1c lower. Receipts at principal Western points were 183,685 bushels; shipments, 68,366 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 126,367 bushels.

OATS—A firmer feeling ruled in oats than in corn. A better sentiment seems to have developed, and although there was free selling for a while to-day, its effect was not very disastrous to prices. Receipts were less than expected, 50 cars arriving. Withdrawals from store were 40,093 bushels. The visible supply decreased 442,000 bushels. May was only ⅛@⅜c under Saturday at the close. Cash oats were steady at ¼c per bushel lower.

RYE was steady. There was a fair demand on distilling account. Receipts were 2 cars. On the regular market, No. 2 was 50c bid. Sales of that grade by sample were made at 51@52c. May sold at 52c; February was 50c nominal.

BARLEY was firm. Very little was offered and there was some inquiry, though light. Receipts were 9 cars. No. 4 sold at 52½c; No. 3, at 53@55c; No. 2, at 55@56c.

PROVISIONS—The packers took advantage of a better feeling in live hogs to bid product up early, but it was clear that their real intent was to sell, so that the demand did not enlarge with the knowledge of that fact. Weakness in corn was responsible for the decline which came later, but as the trade was light and mostly professionls, there was not much breadth to the range. May pork closed 7½c lower than Saturday; May lard 2½c lower, and May ribs, 2½@5c lower. Liverpool was easy. Domestic markets were about steady. Receipts were light, and the shipments not quite so large as recently. The cash market was steady.

Estimated receipts for to-morrow: Wheat, 47 cars; corn, 290 cars; oats, 115 cars; hogs, 21,000 head.

FREIGHTS—The rail rate to New-York was unchanged. Charters of wheat for Winter storage and shipments to Buffalo were made at 2½c per bushel, and of corn at 2¼c.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat, No. 2—				
Jan.	.50 @..	50½@..	49⅝@..	50¼@50½
May	.53 @53⅛	53⅛@..	52⅝@..	53⅛@..
July	.53⅞@54	54⅛@..	53⅝@..	54⅛@..
Corn, No. 2—				
Jan.	.43 @..	43 @..	41⅞@..	41⅞@..
May	.45½@..	45½@45⅝	44¼@44⅜	44⅜@..
July	.45¼@..	45¼@..	44⅛@..	44⅛@..
Oats, No. 2—				
Jan.	.28⅝@..	28¾@..	28 @..	28¼@..
May	.29⅝@..	29¾@..	29 @..	29¼@..
Mess pork, per bbl—				
Jan.	$10.50	$10.50	$10.32½	$10.32½
May	10.75	10.75	10.57½	10.57½
Lard, per 100 lb—				
Jan.	6.57½	6.57½	6.52½	6.52½
May	6.75	6.75	6.70	6.70
Short ribs, per 100 lb—				
Jan.	5.42½	5.45	5.37½	5.37½
May	5.57½	5.60	5.52½	5.52½

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour—Several of the leading Northwestern mills reduced prices 15@20c to-day; the feeling was weak; No. 2 Spring wheat, 53½@55½c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 53@55c; No. 2 red, 50½c; No. 2 corn, 41⅞@42¼c; No. 2 oats, 29@29¼c; No. 2 rye, 50c, nominal; No. 2 barley, 55@56c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.42½c; prime timothy seed, $5.70, nominal; mess pork, per bbl, $10.32½; lard, per 100 lb, $6.50@$6.55; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.35@$5.45; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $4.62½@$4.75; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.65@$5.70; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.22; sugars, cut loaf, $4.69; granulated, $3.90; standard A, $3.82 per bbl; linseed oil, as quoted by the National Linseed Oil Company, raw, 54c; boiled, 57c.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	5,495	7,343
Wheat, bushels	11,253	7,083
Corn, bushels	108,118	30,498
Oats, bushels	82,500	119,220
Rye, bushels	6,550	2,941
Barley, bushels	26,900	20,697

On the Produce Exchange to-day the butter market was dull; extra creamery, 23c; firsts, 21@22c; seconds, 17@19c. Eggs were firmer and higher; fresh stock, 22c per dozen.

STATE OF TRADE.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 28.—The market was a good deal unsettled to-day, and the fluctuations in wheat were on the range of a cent. With all this up and down feature closing prices were the highest of the session. Futures gained about ½c from Saturday. May closed Saturday at 54¾@54⅞c; opened to-day at 54⅞, held steady, and broke to 54½@54⅝c, and advanced to a close at 55¼c. July closed Saturday at 55⅝@55¾c, opened to-day at 55½c, and did not go below that point, rallied to a close at 56⅛@56¼c. The cash market was dull and unchanged, from a speculative standpoint. No. 1 Northern sold at 56@56¼c, and purchases were confined largely to table offerings. Receipts, 209 cars, against the same number last year. The Daily Market Record reports the decrease in large country elevator lines last week at 246,000 bushels; estimated decrease in small lines, 10,000 bushels; decrease in Minneapolis private stocks, 28,000 bushels. On track: No. 1 hard, 57¼c; No. 1 Northern, 56¼c; No. 2 Northern, 54⅝c. Corn—Market lower; No. 3 yellow, 46½c; No. 3, 46c. Oats—Market firm; No. 3, 29½@29⅝c; No. 3 white, 29¾@30c. Flour steady at $3@$3.40 for patents; $1.90@$2.25 for bakers'. Production, 20,000 bbls; shipments, 22,062 bbls. Bran—Bulk, $10.75@$11; sack, $14@$12.50; shorts, common bulk, $13; fancy bulk, $13.50.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 28.—Flour unchanged; receipts, 2,225 bbls; shipments, 5,748 bbls. Bran unchanged. Wheat higher; receipts, 1,606 bushels; shipments, 36,396 bushels; January, 50c; May, 51⅝@51¼c; July, 51⅞c. Corn lower; receipts, 21,420 bushels; shipments, 618 bushels; January, 39⅝c; May, 41⅝c; July, 41⅞c. Oats unchanged; receipts, 18,700 bushels; shipments, 11,208 bushels. Pork—Standard mess, $10.75@$11. Lard—Prime steam, 6.50c; choice, 6.60c. Dry-Salted Meats—Shoulders, 4.40c; longs, 5.55c; clear ribs, 5.55c; shorts, 5.70c. Bacon—Boxed shoulders, 5½c; longs, 6⅛c; clear ribs, 6¼c; shorts, 6⅜c. Highwines steady at $1.22. Wool dull; Missouri and Illinois medium combing, 15c; medium clothing, 14@15c; low and cotted, 12@13½c; hard burry, 8c; Western and Northern medium, 11@12c; fine medium, 9@10c; light fine, 7@8c; heavy fine, 6@7c; Texas, medium, 10@13c; fine medium, 9@11c. Bagging—Jobbing, 1¼ lb, 4⅝c; 2 lb, 5c; 2¼ lb, 6⅜c; iron ties, 65c; hemp twine, 9c. Lead quiet and steady; selling at 2.95c for both soft and chemical. Spelter dull and lower at 2.97½c.

BUFFALO, Jan. 28.—Spring wheat limits weak; only a small carload trade. Closing: No. 1 hard, new, 64¼@64½c; No. 1 Northern, new, 63½@64c; do, old, 64½c. Winter wheat dull and weak for spot offerings; No. 2 red, 57c, track; 55½c, store; No. 1 white, 58c, track, asked; 10 cars No. 2 red sold at 56½c, to arrive. Corn opened firm; closed weak at inside prices; sales, 18 cars No. 2 yellow, 46@46¼c; 7 cars No. 3 yellow, 45¾@46c; 9 cars No. 3 corn, 45@45¼c, track; No. 2 corn, none here; 4,000 bushels No. 2 corn sold at 45c, in store. Oats easy; demand fair; sales, 15 cars No. 2 white, 34¾@35c; No. 3 white, 34½c; 4 cars No. 2 mixed, 31½@31¾c, on track. Barley—Trading is very light, but bids are close to the market; quotations unchanged. Rye dull; No. 2, 54½c asked, store. Flour dull; easy; unchanged. Millfeed firm; fair demand; unchanged. Receipts—Wheat, 2,700 bushels; corn, 35,000 bushels; oats, 10,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 21,000 bushels; barley, 27,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 28.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—There is no large demand, but prices are sustained, as the offerings are rather light. Corn steady; demand improved; receipts increased; No. 3 mixed, track, 41½c; mixed ear, 42@42½c; No. 2 mixed, track, 42c; No. 2 white, track, 43¼c; yellow ear, track, 43c; white ear, track, 41½c. Oats—Receipts more liberal, but there is a fair demand, for the market rules steady; No. 2 mixed, track, 32c; No. 2 white, 33½@34c. Pork quiet and steady; mess, $11; clear mess, $12.25; clear family, $12.25. Lard steady; fair demand; steam leaf, 6⅞c; kettle lard, 6⅞c; prime steam firmer at 6.50@6.55c. Dry-salted meats steady; loose shoulders, 4¾c; loose short ribs, 5½c; loose short clear sides, 5¾c; boxed meats worth ⅜c more. Bacon steady; fair demand; loose shoulders, 5½c; loose short rib sides, 6¼c; loose short clear sides, 6½c; boxed meats worth ¼c more. Whisky—Market steady; distillers' finished goods sold on a basis of $1.22 were 743 bbls.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 28.—Sample wheat was ½c lower to-day, and wheat, in store, ¼c lower. Barley was paralyzed, corn steady, oats quiet, and rye ¼c higher. Closing prices: No. 1 Northern wheat, on track, 62c; No. 2 Spring, on track, 56c; No. 2 Spring, in store, 51⅝c; No. 2 barley, in store, 51c; No. 1 rye, in store, 51¾c; No. 3 corn, on track, 44c; No. 2 white oats, in store, 31½c. Flour quiet; downward tendency. Provisions steady; mess pork, $10.35 for cash. Prime steam lard, 6.55, cash, and $6.70, May. Receipts—Flour, 2,100 bbls; wheat, 3,250 bushels; oats, 6,000 bushels; barley, 12,800 bushels; rye, 609 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 3,405 bbls; oats, 67,200 bushels; barley, 800 bushels; rye, 690 bushels.

DULUTH, Jan. 28.—Wheat closed to-day ½c higher than it opened, and ¾c above the bottom price. Early cables were weak and late cables strong. There was a decrease of 921,000 bushels in the visible. Duluth stocks are 9,255,444 bushels, an increase of 169,212 bushels. Oats increased 4,620 bushels, barley 2,318 bushels, flax 344 bushels; other grains unchanged. The close: No. 1 hard, cash, 57½c; January, 57½c; May, 58¾c; July, 59⅝c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 56c; January, 56c; May, 57½c; July, 58⅝c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 53c; No. 3, 50c; rejected, 47c. To arrive, No. 1 hard, 58c; No. 1 Northern, 56½c bid. Receipts, 26,260 bushels; shipments, none. Inspected, 39 cars; last year, 67 cars.

PEORIA, Jan. 28—Corn firmer; No. 2, 41¼c; No. 3, 41c. Oats slow; steady; No. 2 white, 30⅝@31c; No. 3 white, 30½@30⅝c. Rye scarce. Whisky firm; highwines, $1.22. Receipts—Wheat, 1,200 bushels; corn, 24,700 bushels; oats, 14,300 bushels; barley, 9,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 4,200 bushels; corn, 10,400 bushels; oats, 46,200 bushels; barley, 12,600 bushels.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1895.

WEEKLY RECEIPTS.

	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	2,818	2	209	9,801	13,670
Sixtieth Street	3,133	112	1,109	17,824	...
D. L. L. V. R. R.	2,996	55	148	3,626	2,469
Fortieth Street	...	...	...	...	17,550
Weehawken	535	..	166	...	...
Total	9,282	169	1,632	31,251	33,689
Total last week	10,644	125	1,957	39,910	40,447

QUOTATIONS OF BEEVES.

Good to choice	$5.10@$5.35
Medium to fair	4.60@ 4.95
Common	3.75@ 4.55
Bulls and dry cows	1.25@ 3.50
Oxen and stags	2.55@ 4.75
Good to prime steers one year ago	4.60@ 4.80

WEEKLY SHIPMENTS.

Shipper.	Steamer.	Live Cattle.	Qr's of Beef.	Live Sheep.
Eastmans Co.	Britannia	...	1,000	...
Eastmans Co.	Lucania	...	1,900	...
Eastmans Co.	Grecian	...	...	500
Eastmans Co.	Monarch	...	...	1,000
M. Goldsmith	Tauric	217	...	1,000
M. Goldsmith	Europe	248	...	...
M. Goldsmith	Grecian	100	...	...
M. Goldsmith	Buffalo	80	...	250
D. H. Sherman	Europe	200	...	...
J. Shamberg & Son	Tauric	217	...	...
J. Shamberg & Son	Mobile	215	...	...
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger	Mobile	185	2,722	...
N. Morris	Tauric	2,500	...	...
L. S. Dillenback	Silvia	...	...	33
Hume & Mullen	Silvia	...	...	12
Total shipments		1,962	8,112	2,795
Total shipments last week		1,840	11,704	3,923
Boston shipments this week		1,708	11,895	3,923
Baltimore shipments this week		740	...	2,695
Phila. shipments this week		503	723	1,113
N. News shipments this week		220	...	...
To London		2,503	4,084	3,191
To Liverpool		1,947	16,656	4,737
To Glasgow		603	...	2,303
To Hull		80	...	250
To Bermuda and West Indies		...	...	45
Total for all ports		5,133	20,740	10,526
Total last week		5,268	26,661	16,308

BEEVES—Receipts for two days were 240 cars, or 4,217 head: 208 cars consigned direct to slaughterers and exporters and 32 cars for the market; making, with 2 cars already in the yards, 34 cars for sale. No good beeves. The market opened firm all around, and Chicago advices gave strength and activity to the trade, and at an advance of 10c on steers and 10@15c on rough stuff the yards were promptly cleared; very little export demand; inferior to fair native steers sold at $3.75@$4.85 100 lb; 7 cars of Cherokees at $3.80@$4.30; oxen and stags at $2.55@$4.75; bulls at $2.50@$3; cows at $1.25@$3.50. City-dressed beef sides had a fair demand at 7@9c lb for common to choice quality; extra carcasses sold as high as 9½c. To-day's cable advices quote American steers firmer at 10½@11½c, dressed weight; refrigerator beef selling at 8¾@9½c, and sheep from the States at 11@13c, but mainly at 11@12½c. The Buffalo sailed yesterday, carrying 80 cattle and 250 sheep to Hull for M. Goldsmith. No shipments from this port to-day; to-morrow the Nomadic will take out 219 cattle for J. Shamberg & Son, 1,250 sheep for M. Goldsmith, and 2,600 quarters of beef for N. Morris.——SALES.—SHERMAN & CULVER—14 Ohio steers, 1,264 lb average, at $4.45 100 lb; 19 Illinois do, 1,200 lb, at $4.75; 18 do, 1,223 lb, at $4.70; 20 do, 1,256 lb, at $4.65; 19 do, 1,204 lb, at $4.55; 59 Cherokees, 1,137 lb, at $4.30; 20 do, 1,112 lb, at $4.25; 68 do, 949 lb, at $3.80; 1 cow, 1,140 lb, at $3.50; 1 do, 780 lb, at $2.50. J. SHAMBERG & SON—17 Illinois steers, 1,295 lb, at $4.85; 15 do, 1,276 lb, at $4.75; 7 do, 1,067 lb, at $4.60; 13 do, 1,252 lb, at $4.50; 1 stag, 1,230 lb, at $3.65. D. McPHERSON & CO.—2 oxen, 1,760 lb, at $3.95; 2 do, 1,365 lb, at $3.65; 8 do, 1,227 lb, at $3.50; 5 do, 1,262 lb, at $3.20; 4 do, 1,150 lb, at $3.15; 8 do, 1,076 to 1,440 lb, at $2.75@$3.10; 1 stag, 1,001 lb, at $3.40; 2 bulls, 1,050 to 1,340 lb, at $3; 4 do, 1,030 lb, at $2.75; 14 cows, 976 lb, at $2.40; 1 do, 1,180 lb, at $2.25; 11 do, 913 lb, at $2.15; 8 do, 926 lb, at $1.80; 8 do, 867 to 965 lb, at $1.65; 1 do, 800 lb, at $1.75. S. W. SHERMAN—19 Illinois steers, 1,141 lb, at $4.75; 18 do, 1,191 lb, at $4.62½. S. SANDERS—21 Kansas steers, 1,054 lb, at $4.15; 16 do, 1,038 lb, at $3.90; 4 bulls, 1,172 lb, at $3; 14 oxen, 1,565 lb, at $2.50; 18 do, 1,307 lb, at $3.2?; 2 do, 1,355 lb, at $3; 3 cows, 1,340 lb, at $3.15; 9 do, 1,050 lb, at $2.95; 10 do, 885 lb, at $1.70; 1 do, 680 lb, at $1.25. M. GOLDSMITH—10 Illinois steers, 1,299 lb, at $4.90; 17 do, 1,286 lb, at $4.90; 16 do, 1,306 lb, at $4.90; 22 do, 1,195 lb, at $4.65. NEWTON & CO.—17 Lancaster County (Penn.) steers, 1,276 lb, at $4.85; 1 do, 970 lb, at $3.75; 3 cows, 993 lb, at $2.35; 1 do, 750 lb, at $1.50. S. JUDD & CO.—2 oxen, 1,830 lb, at $4.75; 2 do, 1,465 lb, at $4.35; 2 stags, 1,350 lb, at $2.55; 2 bulls, 1,010 lb, at $2.60. HUME & MULLEN—2 oxen, 1,470 lb, at $3.75; 1 do, 1,450 lb, at $3.40. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—2 bulls, 760 lb, at $2.50; 2 cows, 870 lb, at $2.37½; 5 do, 692 lb, at $1.50.

MILCH COWS—Receipts, 2 head. No trading. Market nominally steady at $20@$45 head for poor to good cows, calves included.

CALVES—Receipts at all city markets, 244 head, and about 300 on sale, including the stock held over from last week. Veals were in light supply and 50c higher; barnyard and Western calves were also doing better, and the pens were readily cleared, with the exception of a car of coarse Westerns; ordinary to prime veals sold at $5@$7.50 100 lb; barnyard calves at $1.75@$2.60; 2 cars of good Western calves at $2.75. Dressed calves slow, but steady.——SALES.—HUME & MULLEN—30 veals, 175 lb average, at $7.50 100 lb; 3 do, 126 lb, at $7; 4 do, 121 lb, at $5; 11 barnyard calves, 272 lb, at $2.50; 18 do, 255 lb, at $2; 14 do, 209 lb, at $1.75. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—2 veals, 122 lb, at $7.50; 20 barnyard calves, 350 lb, at $2.60; 11 do, 434 lb, at $2.25; 4 do, 200 lb, at $2.25; 9 do, 411 lb, at $2; 9 do, 178 lb, at $2. S. JUDD & CO.—12 veals, 121 lb, at $7; 12 do, 126 lb, at $6.75; 15 do, 116 lb, at $6.25; 3 do, 121 lb, at $5; 4 barnyard calves, 126 lb, at $2. G. DILLENBACK—8 veals, 134 lb, at $7.25. J. P. NELSON—54 Western calves, 319 lb, at $2.75; 49 do, 323 lb, at $2.75. S. SANDERS—4 veals, 142 lb, at $7.50; 7 do, 116 lb, at $6.25; 11 do, 104 lb, at $6; 4 do, 92 lb, at $5. D. McPHERSON & CO.—2 veals, 120 lb, at $7.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts for two days, 49 cars, or 9,500 head: 4 cars for export alive, 24 cars for butchers, and 21 cars for the market; counting 2 cars held over Saturday, there were only 23 cars on sale. The light supplies, coupled with advices of a steady market for the 110 cars at Buffalo, and reports of heavy snowstorms that had blocked shippers from getting their stock to shipping stations, all helped to give a sharp upward tendency to prices, and sheep were 25c higher, while lambs advanced 25@50c, and the pens were well cleared before 10 o'clock; ordinary to good sheep sold at $3@$4 100 lb; culls, at $2.50; common to choice lambs at $4.25@$5.50. Dressed mutton higher at 5@7c lb, and dressed lambs strong at 7@8½c, with extra carcasses holding at 9c.——SALES.—HUME & MULLEN—90 State lambs, 80 lb average, at $5.50 100 lb; 144 do, 84 lb, at $5.50; 33 do, 58 lb, at $4.50; 90 State sheep, 83 lb, at $4; 12 do, 104 lb, at $4; 103 do, 97 lb, at $3; 76 sheep and lambs, 72 lb, at $3.75; 114 do, 61 lb, at $3.75. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—206 Indiana lambs, 77 lb, at $5.50. D. HARRINGTON—153 Ohio lambs, 86 lb, at $5.50; 91 do, 90 lb, at $5.50; 95 do, 74 lb, at $5.25; 182 Western do, 72 lb, at $5.12½; 56 State sheep, 109 lb, at $3.50; 31 Ohio do, 76 lb, at $3.25; 36 Western do, 86 lb, at $3.75; 15 cull lambs, 52 lb, at $3.50. S. SANDERS—114 State lambs, 71 lb, at $5; 9 do, 65 lb, at $4.75; 23 State sheep, 90 lb, at $3.50; 59 do, (part bucks,) 96 lb, at $3; 66 sheep, (few lambs,) 68 lb, at $3.25; 92 Pennsylvania sheep and lambs, 61 lb, at $3.62½; 36 State culls, 63 lb, at $3. NEWTON & CO.—199 State lambs, 80 lb, at $5.37½; 200 do, 76 lb, at $5.35; 80 Ohio do, 76 lb, at $5.37½; 175 do, 78 lb, at $5.37½; 26 Ohio sheep, 101 lb, at $3.50; 27 do, 111 lb, at $3.25. S. JUDD & CO.—178 Western sheep, 103 lb, at $3.30; 177 State lambs, 67 lb, at $5; 201 State sheep and lambs, 68 lb, at $4.30; 4 do, 72 lb, at $4.25; 138 do, 88 lb, at $3.50. D. McPHERSON & CO.—69 State lambs, 71 lb, at $4.75; 42 do, 55 lb, at $4.75; 53 sheep, 99 lb, at $3.75; 96 sheep and lambs, 70 lb, at $3.75; late Saturday, 180 State sheep, 100 lb, at $3.62½. R. HIPPLE—156 Pennsylvania sheep, 122 lb, at $3.75; 114 lambs, (coarse,) 86 lb, at $4.80; 83 do, (culls,) 56 lb, at $3.75.

HOGS—Receipts, 67 cars, or 10,882 head; 1 carload for sale. Market quoted steady at $4.50@$4.75 100 lb for good heavy to choice light weights. Country-dressed in moderate supply and firm at 4½@6½c, with a few lean pigs selling at 7c.——SALES.—D. McPHERSON & CO.—20 State hogs, 134 lb average, at $4.62½ 100 lb. S. JUDD & CO.—8 State hogs, 133 lb, at $4.50; 3 hogs, 110 lb, at $4.50.

BUFFALO, Jan. 28.—Cattle—Receipts last twenty-four hours, 3,260 head; total for week thus far, 5,380 head; for same time last week, 4,720; consigned through, 1,980 head; to New-York, 1,640 head; on sale, 3,500 head; at opening good butchers' and handy steers were active and 10@15c higher, heavy grades and exporters were steady to firm, and common to fair medium lots slow and unchanged; market closed stronger for medium and heavy grades, and steady for others; about all sold; good heavy shipping and export grades, $4.85@$5.25; good shipping, $4.70@$4.80; fair to medium steers, $4.35@$4.65; light to good butchers', $3.80@$4.80; good mixed butchers', $3.40@$4; fat cows and heifers, $3@$3.75; extra heifers, $3.90@$4.10; old to good fat cows, $2.15@$3.75; fair to good fat bulls, $2.50@$3.75; extra exports, $4@$4.50; milch cows firm at $25@$48; stockers and feeders, $2.40@$3.50. Hogs—Receipts last twenty-four hours, 16,050 head; total for week thus far, 23,400 head; for same time last week, 35,100 head; consigned through, 12,900 head; to New-York, 7,500 head; on sale, 11,400 head; market opened active and higher; closed weak for light grades and Yorkers, with some unsold, but strong for heavy and medium grades; pigs, $4.60@$4.65; good mixed packers, $4.50@$4.55; good mediums, $4.50; good heavy, $4.55@$4.60; roughs, $3.50@$4; stags, $3@$3.50; prime heavy sold late at $4.65. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts last twenty-four hours, 16,600 head; total for week thus far, 24,200 head; for same time last week, 30,800 head; consigned through, 3,600 head; to New-York, 6,000 head; on sale, 22,000 head; market opened active and higher; closed steady, with 25 loads of late arrivals unsold; good mixed sheep, $3@$3.75; common to fair, $2.25@$2.85; choice to best lambs, $5.15@$5.50; good, $4.65@$5; common to fair, $4@$4.50; culls, $3@$3.75; export wethers, $4@$4.50; ewes, $3.50@$4; Canada lambs were scarce; the only loads on sale brought $5.50@$5.55; extra heavy Canada sheep, $3.90@$4.

EAST LIBERTY, Jan. 28.—Cattle—Receipts fair; market 10@15c lower; prime, $5@$5.20; good, $4.55@$4.65; good butchers', $3.90@$4.15; rough fat, $3@$3.70; fair light steers, $3.10@$3.35. Hogs—Receipts light; demand good; market active, with prices 15@20c higher than last week's close; heavy Philadelphias, $4.55@$4.60; medium Philadelphias, $4.25@$4.55; best Yorkers, $4.45@$4.50; common to fair Yorkers, $4.30@$4.40; roughs, $3@$4.12½. Sheep—Supply fair; market steady for both sheep and lambs; 95 to 100 lb sheep, $3.60@$3.85; 85 to 90 lb, $3@$3.40; 70 to 80 lb, $2.25@$2.50; yearlings, $2.50@$3.75; best lambs, $4.60@$4.85; common to fair lambs, $2.50@$4.

ST. LOUIS, Jan 28.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,382 head. Market strong and active; prices, 15c higher on all grades; native steers, $3.87½@$4.35; cows, $1.90@$2.25; Texas steers, $2.75@$2.90. Hogs—Receipts, 1,133 head; active and stronger, with prices 10@15c higher. Shippers and speculators were the principal buyers, and the demand was urgent enough to clear up the limited supply early. Heavy, $4.15@$4.35; mixed, $4@$4.30; light, $3.80@$4.25. Sheep—Receipts, 90 head; market dull. The only sales were native mixed, 27 head, averaging 103 lb, at $3.85, and 27 head, averaging 78 lb, at $3.30.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—Cattle—Receipts, 11,000 head; market strong; common to extra steers, $3.25@$5.70; stockers and feeders, $2.10@$3.75; cows and bulls, $1.40@$3.75; calves, $3@$5.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 23,000 head; market strong; heavy, $4.20@$4.50; common to choice mixed, $3.95@$4.45; choice assorted, $4.25@$4.30; light, $3.95@$4.20; pigs, $2.25@$4.

Sheep—Receipts, 12,000 head; market strong; inferior to choice, $2.25@$4; lambs, $3.25@$4.85.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 28—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess firm at 70s; prime mess firm at 58s 9d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, fine, steady at 57s 6d; do medium steady at 52s 6d. Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, dull at 42s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, dull at 30s 6d; short rib, about 25 lb, dull at 30s; long clear middles, about 45 lb, dull at 29s; long and short clear middles, about 55 lb, dull at 29s; long and short clear middles, about 55 lb, dull at 29s. Shoulders, about 12 to 18 lb, dull at 29s. Cheese—American finest white dull at 49s; American finest colored dull at 50s. Tallow—Prime city nominal. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined easy at 18s 3d. Spirits of turpentine steady at 21s. Resin—Common steady at 3s 9d. Lard—Prime Western, spot, steady at 34s. Wheat—No. 2 red Winter dull at 4s 5d; No. 2 red Spring steady at 5s 2d. Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter dull at 5s 6d. Corn—Mixed Western, spot, firm at 4s ½d; January firm at 4s ½d; February firm at 4s; March firm at 4s ¼d. Hops at London—Pacific coast firm at £2 5s@£3 5s. Receipts of wheat for the last week from Atlantic ports, 65,600 quarters; from Pacific ports, none; from other sources, 54,000 quarters. Receipts of American corn for the last week, 35,800 quarters.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed quiet; American middling, low middling clause, January delivery, 2 57-64d@2 58-64d, sellers; January and February delivery, 2 57-64@2 58-64d, sellers; February and March delivery, 2 57-64@2 58-64d, sellers; March and April delivery, 2 58-64@2 59-64d, buyers; April and May delivery, 2 60-64d, buyers; May and June delivery, 2 61-64@2 62-64d, buyers; June and July delivery, 2 63-64d, sellers; July and August delivery, 3@3 1-64d, sellers; August and September delivery, 3 1-64@3 2-64d, buyers; September and October delivery, 3 3-64d, buyers; October and November delivery, 3 4-64@3 5-64d, buyers; November and December delivery, 3 6-64d, buyers.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—At the wool sales to-day deep, well-grown wools of small shrinkage sold readily to all buyers at full prices. There was an increasing demand for crossbreds, for the home trade especially. The purchases of Continental operators were small. Following are the day's sales in detail and the prices obtained: New South Wales, 2,500 bales—Scoured, 8½d@1s 1½d; do, locks and pieces, 5¾d@1s; greasy, 4½@8d; do, locks and pieces, 3¼@6d. Queensland, 900 bales—Scoured, 8@10½d; greasy, 5½@7¼d; do, locks and pieces, 5½@5¾d. Victoria, 3,000 bales—Scoured, 7d@2s 8½d; do, locks and pieces, 4¼d@1s 2d; greasy, 4½@10½d; do, locks and pieces, 3¾@8d. South Australia, 900 bales—Scoured, 11d; do, locks and pieces, 6½d; greasy, 3¾@6¼d; do, locks and pieces, 2¼@4¾d. West Australia, 1,300 bales—Scoured, 10@11d; greasy, 3¾@7¾d; do, locks and pieces, 3@5¾d. Tasmania, 20 bales—Scoured, 8d. New-Zealand, 2,200 bales—Scoured, 7¾d@1s 1½d; do, locks and pieces, 4¾@9½d; greasy, 4½@10½d; do, locks and pieces, 4¼@6½d. Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 900 bales—Scoured, 9½d@1s 3½d; greasy, 4¼d@7¼d.

LONDON, Jan. 28—4:30 P. M.—Produce—Sugar, 10s 9d per cwt for Cuba centrifugal polarizing 96 degrees test, and 7s 9d for Cuba muscovado, fair refining. Beet Sugar—January, 9s 5¼d; May, 9s 7½d. Calcutta linseed, spot delivery, 37s 6d per quarter; January and February shipment, via Cape, 35s 6d. Spirits of turpentine, 21s per cwt. Australian Tallow—Beef, 20s 6d@21s per cwt; mutton, 22@24s.

HAVANA, Jan. 28.—Markets unchanged.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 28.—Cotton weak; business checked by bad weather; good middling, 5⅝c; middling, 5 1-16c; low middling, 4 13-16c; good ordinary, 4 9-16c; net receipts, 20,331 bales; gross receipts, 20,997 bales; sales, 2,850 bales; stock, 380,432 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 28.—Cotton quiet; middling, 5¼c; low middling, 4¾c; good ordinary, 4⅜c; net and gross receipts, 8,215 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 6,970 bales; coastwise, 4,305 bales; sales, 553 bales; stock, 198,840 bales.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 28.—Cotton quiet and easy; middling, 5 1-16c; low middling, 4⅝c; good ordinary, 4 7-16c; net and gross receipts, 3,150 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,830 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 92,888 bales.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Lower Prices on the Uncertainty as to the National Finances.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE APPROVED

Further Withdrawals of Gold and Higher Rates for Call Money —Break in General Electric, and Others Weak.

Wall Street was confused yesterday over the situation of the national finances. In the early trading short contracts were covered, in anticipation of the President's special message to Congress, and the upward movement which resulted received fresh impetus on the publication of the message itself. Subsequent dispatches from Washington as to the probability of the early adoption of the recommendations of the message were not encouraging, and this fact, combined with a flurry in the money market which temporarily advanced call loans to 3 per cent., induced liquidation and renewed attacks from bear traders. Prices receded easily, and at the close sentiment was by no means optimistic.

Nearly everything traded in closed at lower prices than on Saturday. General Electric was the most active stock, and it scored the greatest loss, but the movement could not in fairness be attributed to the confusion in national finances. It broke from 33⅛ to 29⅝, and closed at 29¾, a net loss of 3⅝ points on sales of more than 26,000 shares. Important decisions by the Supreme Court of the United States are due, which, if adverse to the contention of certain patent holders, will materially affect many of the patents of the General Electric Company. The decisions were not handed down yesterday, but they are not likely to be much longer delayed, and pending and apprehensive of their bearing many holders are liquidating their interest in the company. Sugar was fairly active, and was generally firm. After selling at 90¾ it closed at 89¾, the same price as on Saturday. Lead showed more steadiness, but closed ½ lower. Chicago Gas was quiet, but closed ¾ down, and the other industrials were also fractionally lower.

Trading in the Grangers resulted in small losses. Missouri Pacific was quite weak. It sold down to 20½, and closed at 20⅝, a net decline of 1¼ points. Stocks of the Southern Railway, particularly the preferred, were again under pressure, the loss on the preferred being 2 points. London sold a small amount of Louisville and Nashville, and it closed ⅝ lower. The liquidation in the coal stocks continued, and resulted in a loss of 1½ on Jersey Central, 1¼ on Lackawanna, and ¼ on Delaware and Hudson.

The withdrawals of gold from the Sub-Treasury amounted to $3,750,000, of which $2,750,000 is for export. The Lahn, sailing for Germany to-day, will take $3,500, and for the Majestic, sailing on Wednesday, $1,000,000 has been taken already.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market showed more life than recently. Call loans were made at 1@3 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money was quiet. Rates were 2 per cent. for thirty days, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four months, and 3@3½ per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was inactive. Rates were 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3½@4 per cent. for high-grade single names, and 4½ per cent. for others.

The Clearing House exchanges were $64,728,514, and balances $4,734,579. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $357,526.

In London call money was ¾ per cent., short bills 9-16 per cent., and three months' bills ⅝ per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and strong. Posted rates for sterling were advanced to $4.89½ for sixty-day bills and $4.90½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.88½@$4.88¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.89¼@$4.89½ for demand, $4.89½@$4.89¾ for cable transfers, and $4.87½ for commercial.

In Continental, fracs were quoted at 5.15⅝ for long and 5.14⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅝ and 96⅞, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial, 75@100 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16 discount; selling, 1-16@⅛ premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium. San Francisco—Sight, 20; telegraphic, 25. Boston—10c premium. Chicago—50c premium. St. Louis—90c premium.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were not quoted. The commercial price of bar silver was 59½c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 48½c.

In London, bar silver sold at 27¼d per ounce.

The exports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $19,194,436, and the imports for the same period $395,710. The net exports, therefore, have been $18,768,726.

CHANGES IN BONDS.

ADVANCED.

Louisville, N. A. & Chicago pf....1½
Pacific Mail....1

DECLINED.

Alton & Terre Haute....2½
American Cotton Oil....⅞
American Cotton Oil pf....⅝
American Tobacco pf....⅝
Baltimore & Ohio....1
Bay State Gas....⅞
Chicago Gas....¾
Chicago & Northwestern pf....1¼
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western....1½
Denver & Rio Grande pf....1¼
Edison Electric Illuminating of N. Y....3
General Electric....3⅜
Lake Erie & Western pf....1
Minn. & St. Louis, all paid....1
Missouri Pacific....1¼
New-Jersey Central....1½
New-York & New-England....⅞
Norfolk & Western pf....1⅛
Southern Railway pf....2
United States Cordage, gtd....1⅛
United States Leather pf....1

THE LONDON MARKET.

American railway securities were generally a fraction lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—Canadian Pacific, ⅝, to 55½; Ontario and Western, ¼, to 16⅛; Illinois Central, ¼, to 88¾; Union Pacific, ¼, to 9; Atchison, ⅛, to 4⅝; Reading, ⅛, to 4⅝; Northern Pacific preferred, ⅛, to 16¼, and Kansas and Texas, ⅛, to 13⅞. Advanced—St. Paul, ⅛, to 56⅝. Lake Shore sold at 141, Erie at 10¼, Louisville and Nashville at 54⅝, and Wabash preferred at 14. British consols were firm at 105 3-16 for both money and the account.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £228,000. Money, one-fourth of 1 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is nine-sixteenths of 1 per cent., and for three months' bills five-eighths of 1 per cent. Paris advices quote 3 per cent. rentes at 102f. 35c. for the account, and exchange on London at 25f 17c for checks.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

—The City Controller advertises in another column for proposals for $1,261,566.39 3 per cent. city bonds and stock, exempt from taxation, to be opened by Controller Fitch at his office on Wednesday, Jan. 30, at 2 P. M., as follows: $250,000 assessment bonds, payable Nov. 1, 1900; $778,772.36 city improvement stock, payable Nov. 1, 1915; $190,000 dock bonds, payable Nov. 1, 1925; $42,791.03 consolidated stock, known as "schoolhouse" bonds, payable Nov. 1, 1914. Executors, administrators, guardians, and others holding trust funds are authorized by law to invest in these bonds and stock.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	144½	144½	144½	144½	141	145	17
Alton & Terre Haute	36	36	36	36	35	37½	100
American Cotton Oil	22	22	21⅝	21⅝	21¼	22	600
American Cotton Oil pf	67	67	66⅞	66⅞	66	67	320
American Express	111	111	111	111	110	111	20
*American Sugar Refining	89½	90⅝	89½	89¾	89⅝	89¾	26,547
American Sugar Refining pf	92	92	91½	91½	91	92	280
*American Tobacco	93	93½	92⅞	93	93	93⅛	2,760
American Tobacco pf	107½	107½	107½	107½	106	108	100
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	4½	4⅝	4⅜	4½	4	4¼	1,000
Baltimore & Ohio	62½	63⅛	62	62½	62⅛	63½	550
*Bay State Gas	22	22¼	21	21	21	21¼	1,800
Chesapeake & Ohio	16½	16½	16½	16½	16½	17	400
Chicago Gas	72⅞	72⅞	71⅝	71¾	71⅝	71¾	8,924
Chicago & Alton	146½	146½	146½	146½	147	..	12
Chicago & Alton pf	167	167	167	167	165	..	100
Chicago & Northwestern	95	95¾	95	95	95	95⅛	362
Chicago & Northwestern pf	143¾	143¾	143¾	143¾	143½	..	133
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	71¼	71½	70¾	70¾	70⅞	71	4,450
C., C., C. & St. Louis	38	38	37½	37½	37½	38	1,009
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	55¼	56	55⅛	55¼	55⅛	55¼	17,910
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	62¼	62⅝	62	62	61⅞	62	4,460
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	16	16¼	230
Consolidated Gas Company	126½	127	126½	126½	126	127½	430
Delaware & Hudson	128½	128½	128¼	128¼	128¼	129	339
Delaware, Lack. & Western	160½	160½	158½	159	157	159	710
Denver & Rio Grande	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	10½	11	100
Denver & Rio Grande pf	34¼	34¼	33⅛	33¼	33½	34	700
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	9½	9½	9¼	9⅜	9⅜	9½	2,600
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	98½	98½	98	98	97½	98½	220
General Electric	33⅛	33⅛	29⅝	29¾	29¾	29⅞	26,570
Great Northern pf	100	100	100	100	100	103	150
Green Bay & Winona, t. r.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1	1⅜	250
Illinois Central	87	87	87	87	87	88	113
Iowa Central	5½	5½	5⅜	5⅜	5½	6	370
Kanawha & Michigan	9	9	9	9	8½	9	100
Laclede Gas	25	25	24¾	24¾	24½	25	700
Laclede Gas pf	85	85	85	85	82	84	25
Lake Erie & Western	16	16	16	16	15¾	16⅜	100
Lake Erie & Western pf	69	69	69	69	68¾	69¾	140
Lake Shore	138	138	137	138	136	138	454
Long Island	87	87½	87	87½	85	88½	250
*Long Island Traction	11¼	11¼	11	11	10⅞	11½	750
Louisville & Nashville	53¼	53⅜	52½	52⅝	52½	52⅝	5,420
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf	23⅞	24⅛	23	24⅛	24⅛	25	1,025
Manhattan Consolidated	105¾	106¾	105¾	106¼	106	106½	2,410
Minn. & St. Louis, all as. pd.	27	27	27	27	26	30	100
Missouri Pacific	21¾	21⅞	20½	20⅝	20½	20¾	4,300
Missouri, Kan. & Texas pf	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	21	22	100
*National Lead Company	28	29⅛	27¾	28¾	28½	28¾	13,045
*National Lead Company pf	79	79⅞	78¾	79¼	79⅝	80	1,849
New-Jersey Central	87⅝	87⅝	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¾	5,630
New-York Central	99½	99⅝	99⅛	99⅜	99⅜	99⅝	1,253
New-York & N. E., all in. pd.	30¼	30¼	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	2,750
New-York, L. E. & Western	9⅞	10	9⅝	9¾	9¾	9⅞	2,600
New-York, Sus. & Western	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	13½	14	100
New-York, Sus. & West. pf	40½	40½	40½	40½	39½	40½	10
Norfolk & Western	4¾	4¾	4½	4½	4¼	4¾	1,255
Norfolk & Western pf	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	..	16½	225
Northern Pacific	2⅞	2⅞	2½	2½	2⅝	2¾	710
Northern Pacific pf	15¾	16¼	15⅝	15⅝	15½	15¾	1,356
Ontario & Western	15⅝	15⅝	15½	15½	15⅜	15½	707
Pacific Mail	21	21⅝	21	21	20½	21½	1,000
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅝	100
Philadelphia & Reading	9	9½	9	9⅛	9	9¼	2,020
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis	15	15	15	15	15½	17	150
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis pf	44	44½	44	44½	44½	46	450
Pullman Palace Car Co	157¼	157¼	157¼	157¼	155	157	10
Quicksilver	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	1	2½	200
Quicksilver pf	13½	13½	13½	13½	..	..	100
St. Louis Southwestern pf	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8¼	9	150
Southern Pacific	17⅝	17⅝	17½	17½	17½	18	400
Southern Railway	9⅝	9⅝	9¼	9¼	9¼	9½	4,100
Southern Railway pf	32⅞	32⅞	30⅞	31	31	31¼	5,173
Tennessee Coal & Iron	14⅞	14⅞	14	14¾	14½	14¾	1,100
Texas Pacific	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8¾	300
Toledo, A. A. & North Mich.	1⅞	2	1⅞	2	1½	2	260
Union Pacific	8⅞	9	8⅞	9	8¾	8⅞	607
United States Cordage	4⅝	5	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4¾	950
United States Cordage pf	8¼	8½	8¼	8½	8	8½	212
United States Cordage gtd	17	17¼	17	17¼	16½	17¾	300
United States Express	43	43	43	43	42	44	196
United States Rubber	41½	41½	41½	41½	41	41¾	135
United States Rubber pf	92½	92½	92½	92½	92⅜	94	25
*United States Leather	8½	8½	8½	8½	9¼	10	3
*United States Leather pf	60	61½	60	61½	60½	61¼	280
Wabash	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	5¾	6	10
Wabash pf	13⅝	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	13	13¾	730
Wells-Fargo Express	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	105	111	10
Western Union Telegraph	87⅛	87⅛	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	86¾	6,352
Wheeling & Lake Erie	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅜	9⅞	560
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	38⅜	38⅜	38⅛	38⅛	36	41	300
Wisconsin Central	3	3	3	3	2½	3½	100
Total sales							181,541

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Am Cot Oil Co 8s
4,000....113
Atch, Top & S F 4s
13,000....64⅜
5,000....64⅝
10,000....64⅜
28,000....64¼
10,000....64⅛
1,000....64
17,000....64¼
7,000c....64¼
5,000....64⅛
Atch, Top & S F 2d 3-4s, Class A
10,000....17¾
5,000....18
B'way & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s
8,000....110
Canada So 1st, Gtd
1,000....111
Cent of N J G M 5s
5,000s10F....111¼
Cent Pac 6s, 1896
3,000....101⅜
1,000....101⅛
Cent Pac 6s, 1897
2,000....101⅞
Cent Pac 6s, 1898
11,000....103½
Ches & O Gen 4½s
3,000....72¼
19,000....72
1,000....72⅛
Ches & O Con 5s
2,000....106½
Chi, Bur & N 5s
1,500....105¾
Chi, Bur & Q Deb 5s
1,000....101
Chi, Bur & Q Conv 5s
8,000....103
Chicago, Bur & Quin Denver Div 4s
5,000....96¾
C & E Ill Cons
5,000....125½
Chi & E Ill Gen 5s
5,000....97½
Chi & Nor Pac 1st Trust Receipts
6,000....38
15,000....38¼
Chi & N W Regist'd Gold 7s
5,000....122½
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s
15,000....102
1,000....102¼
7,000....102
13,000....101⅞
Chi, R I & P Deb 5s
5,000....91
Clev, Lor & W 1st
3,000....104¼
5,000....105
Clev, C, C & St L Cin, W & M Div 4s
1,000s20F....90
Den & Rio G 4s
5,000....80½
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s
1,000....108¼
Eq G & F of Chi 1st
1,000....96

Eliz, L & B S 5s
1,000....99
1,000....98½
Erie 5th Ext Gold 4s
2,000....101½
G B, W & St P 1st
2,000....50
G B, W & St P Inc
17,000....4¾
8,000....5
H & T Cen 1st 5s
3,000....104
H & T Cen G M 4s
1,000....62¼
Ind, Ill & Iowa 1st
10,000....80
5,000....80½
10,000....81
Iowa Cent 1st 5s
1,000....85½
Knox & Ohio 1st
1,000....113½
Laclede Gas L Co of St Louis 1st 5s
3,000....94
Lehigh V of N Y 1st
8,000....101
Long Dock 6s
5,000....130½
Met Elev 1st
5,000....118¾
Mex Int 1st 4s
10,000....70¼
Mil, L S & W Ext 5s
5,000....114½
Mil & N 1st, 1910 Main Line
5,000....116¼
Mil & St Paul 1st H & D Div 5s
5,000....106
So Minn Div
1,000....117½
Terminal 5s
1,000....109
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
500....81½
500....81
7,000....81⅛
10,000....81
1,000....81¼
10,000....81
Mo, K & T 2d
5,000....48
8,000....47½
18,000....47
Mob & Ohio G M 4s
1,000....65
500....65⅞
2,000....64¾
2,000....64
2,000....63½
Mo Pac 1st Cons
1,000....95
Nat Starch M Co 1st
1,000....92
N Y Cent 1st, Reg
15,000....122
N Y Cent 1st, Coup
1,000....122
N Y Elevated 1st
5,000....107¾
N Y, N H & H 4s Cons Deb Certfs Small Bonds
800....137

N Y, Ont & W Con 5s
1,000....110⅝
N Y, Ont & W Refunding 4s
1,000....89⅜
Nor Pac 1st, Reg
5,000....112¾
5,000....112½
Nor Pac Cons 5s
36,000....25
19,000....24½
Trust Receipts
3,000....25
Nor Pac & Mon 1st
1,000....30½
Nor Ry of Cal 5s
8,000....91
Ore Imp Co Con 5s
2,000....52
Ore R & N 1st
13,000....107¼
Ore R & N 5s
13,000....74½
Ore Short Line 6s
5,000....88¼
17,000....88
Trust Receipts
5,000....88⅜
4,000....88
5,000....87¾
Ore S L & U N Con
1,000....43
3,000....43¼
Peo G & C of Chi 2d Gtd 6s
1,000....104⅛
2,000....104
Phil & Reading 1st Pf Inc
10,000....20⅜
10,000....20¼
2d Pf Inc
2,000....10⅜
9,000....10½
10,000....10⅜
3d Pf Inc
5,000....7¼
2,000....7⅜
Phil & Read Gen 4s
13,000....70
8,000....69⅞
7,000....70
Phil & Read Gen 4s Trust Co Certfs
20,000....62¾
P, C, C & St L 4½s Series A
1,000....107
Pitts & W 1st
1,000....82
Rich & Danv 6s
2,000....118
Rome, W & O Cons
5,000....118½
2,000....118
St L & Iron Mount Ark Branch 1st
17,000....101½
St L & S F G M 5s
5,000....90
St L S W 1st
15,000....63
8,000....62⅞
17,000....63

St L S W 2d Inc
8,000....17¼
8,000....17
5,000....17¼
St P, M & M 1st Mont Ext 4s
2,000....85¾
Mont Cent 5s
1,000....99
St P & Nor Pac 6s
8,000....118⅛
San An & Ar P 4s
10,000....53
So Ry 1st 5s
7,000c....87
36,000....87
8,000....86⅜
2,000....86⅝
10,000....86½
2,000....86¾
7,000....86
4,000....86½
3,000....86¼
Tenn C Ir & R 6s Tenn Div 6s
2,000....77
Texas & New-Orleans Cons 5s
10,000....89¾
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s
31,000....84
5,000....84¾
2,000....84¼
2,000....84⅜
7,000....84½
Tex & Pac 2d Inc
78,000....23
Tol & Ohio Cent 1st
5,000....109
Union Pac Gold 6s Col Trust Notes
1,000....89⅞
Union P Ext S F 8s
1,000....97½
Union Pac 1st, 1896
1,000c....103⅛
48,000....103
Union Pac 1st, 1898
12,000....103
U P, D & G 1st
2,000....35
U S Cord Co 1st
2,000....52
U S Leather Co 6s
3,000....111½
Wabash 1st 5s
3,000....105⅝
11,000....105½
Wabash 2d 5s
3,000....69½
5,000....69⅛
5,000....69⅛
5,000....69⅛
3,000....69⅝
2,000....69⅞
5,000....69¼
11,000....69½
West Shore Gtd 4s Registered
6,000....104½
500....104
Wis Cen Co 1st
5,000....48½

Total sales....$1,197,300

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Sus	170	..
American Coal	92	..
American District Telegraph	..	49
American T. & C.	..	93½
Atlantic & Pacific	½	¾
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	5	7
B. & So. Ill. pf	135	..
Boston A. L. pf	103	..
Buffalo, R. & P.	..	22
Buffalo, R. & P. pf	..	60
Burlington, C. R. & N.	48	..
Canada Southern	49	50
Canadian Pacific	63	64
Cedar F. & M.	4¾	5½
Central Pacific	12⅝	13¾
Central & South Am. Tel.	117½	122
Chicago & East. Ill.	50	53
Chi. & East Ill. pf	90	92½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf	85	90
C., M. & St. P. pf	118	118½
Cleveland & Pittsburg	156	160
Col. Coal & Iron Dev.	4½	6
Colorado Fuel & Iron	23½	24½
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	..	75
Colorado & Hocking Coal	3	4
Col., H. V. & T. pf	..	62½
Commercial Cable	135	..
Consolidated Coal	30	35
D. M. & Ft. D.	5½	7
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	23	32
*D., S. S. & A.	3¼	4
*D., S. S. & A. pf	7½	10½
Evansville & Terre Haute	..	35
Flint & P. M.	7½	14
F. & P. M. pf	..	45
Green Bay & Winona, t. r.	1⅜	2¼
Homestake	18	20
Iowa Central pf	18½	20
Keokuk & D. M.	3	4
Keokuk & D. M. pf	15	..
L., N. A. & C.	7	7½
L., St. L. & T.	1	2
Man. Coal R.	105	115
Mah. C. R. pf	106	..
Manhattan Beach	2½	5
Maryland Coal pf	50	70
Mexican National ctfs	..	2
Mexican Tel.	179½	190
Michigan Central	95	100
Minn. & St. L. pf., all as. pd	45	48½
Minn. Iron	..	40
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	13⅛	14
Mobile & Ohio	14	16
N., C. & St. Louis	64	..
National Linseed Oil	18	19
National Starch	5½	7
National Starch 1st pf	46	..
National Starch 2d pf	21	35
New Central Coal	5	9
N. Y. & N. H.	194	196
N. Y., C. & St. L.	13	13¾
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	..	70
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d. pf	26	26½
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf	20	..
Norfolk Southern	60	..
Ohio Southern	14	20
Ontario Mining	8	12
Oregon Improvement	11	12½
Oregon Railway & Navigation	18	20
Oregon S. L. & U. N.	4	..
Pennsylvania Coal	310	330
Peoria & Eastern	1½	3
Pittsburg & Western pf	28	30½
P., F. W. & C.	157	..
P., F. W. & C. sp	150	..
Rens. & Sar	181	..
Rome, Watertown & O.	116⅜	117
St. Louis S. W.	4	4¾
St. J. & G. I.	..	1½
St. Paul & Duluth	20	25
St. Paul & Duluth pf	90	100
St. Paul & Omaha	32	33
St. Paul & Omaha pf	112	114½
St. Paul, M. & M.	108	112
Southern Cotton Oil	..	59½
Toledo & O. C.	40	50
Toledo & O. C. pf	70½	80
U. P., D. & G.	3½	8⅞
Utica & B. R.	150	..

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. C. Oil pf.	67½	67½	67½	67½	100
Am. Sug. R.	89⅝	90⅝	89⅝	89⅝	7,820
Chicago Gas	72⅝	72⅞	71½	71⅝	5,070
C., R. I. & P.	62⅛	62⅝	61⅞	61⅞	1,620
Chi., B. & Q.	71¼	71⅛	70⅝	70⅞	4,650
C., M. & St.P.	55⅛	56	55⅛	55¼	12,420
Chi. & N. W.	95⅛	95⅝	95	95	520
Cent. of N. J.	86⅞	87¼	86¼	86⅜	1,840
Dist. & C. F.	9½	9½	9¼	9⅜	560
Gen. Elec.	33	33⅛	29¼	29⅝	15,290
Louis. & N.	53	53⅛	52⅝	52⅝	1,410
Manhattan	106⅜	106⅜	106¼	106¼	40
Mo. Pacific	21½	21½	20½	20¾	910
Nat. Lead	28	29⅛	27⅞	28⅝	3,000
Nat. Lead pf.	78⅝	78⅝	78¼	78¼	250
N.Y., O. & W.	15¼	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	330
N. Y. & N. E.	30	30¼	29⅝	29⅝	736
Nor. Pac. pf.	16	16	15⅝	15⅝	40
Phil. & Read.	9⅝	9½	9⅛	9¼	1,219
South. Ry.	9⅝	9⅝	9¼	9¼	330
South. R. pf.	32½	32½	32½	32½	10
Union Pac.	8⅝	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	20
U. S. Cord.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	490
U.S. Cord. pf.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	20
U. S. Leather	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝	100
West. Union	87	87⅛	86⅝	86⅝	730
Total sales					59,025

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A.,T.& S.F.4s.	64½	64⅝	64¼	64¼	$8,000
C.,B.& Q. cv.	103	103	103	103	2,000
C. & E. Ill. 5s.	97½	97½	97½	97½	2,000
M.,K. & T. 4s.	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	3,000
M.,K. & T. 2d	48	48	47	47	11,000
N.Y.O.&W.4s.	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	3,000
Rock I. 5s, c.	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	3,000
South. R. 5s.	87	87	87	87	5,000
St.L.S.W. 1st	63	63	63	63	5,000
U. S 5s, r.	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	500
Tex. Pac. 1st	84	84	84	84	3,000
Wabash 2d	69	69¼	69¼	69¼	5,000
Total sales					[illegible]

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Con. C. & V.	3.55	3.55	3.55	3.55	180
Hale & Nor.	.90	.90	.90	.90	100
Yellow Jacket	.49	.49	.49	.49	100
Total sales					330

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	53¼	53⅝	52⅞	53⅝	832,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit deb.	94	99
American Lithograph pf	40	60
American Bank Note	42	45
American Grocery 1st pf	25	40
American Typefounders'	1	3
American Typefounders' pf	22½	26½
Ark. funded 6 per cent. (non-Halford)	180	195
Atlantic-Mutual Ins. scrip of 1894	106½	..
†Atlantic Trust	200	215
Barney Dumping Boat Co	8	12
Barney & Smith pf. stock	93	95
Barney & Smith Car common	17½	19½
Beckton Construction pf	68	72
‡Beech Creek R. R. stock (4 per Cent.,) N. Y. Central	95	..
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	118	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue	187½	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Ave. 1st	107	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	108	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	108	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	105	..
Brooklyn Elevated	9½	11
Brooklyn Elev. (Seaside ext.) 5s	67½	70
Brooklyn City Railroad	163	165
Brooklyn Gas Company	120	..
Brooklyn Traction	11	13
Brooklyn Traction pf	58	62
Boston & New-York Air Line pf	103	..
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	103	104½
Buffalo Street Railway stock	68¼	69¼
Celluloid Company stock	62	65
Central & South Am. Telegraph	119	121
Central & South Am. Tel. scrip	115	..
Central Cross-Town	166	..
Central National Bank	120	123
Cent. Park, North & East River	161	166
Central N. J. Land & Imp	53	..
Central Trust Company	1000	1015
Ches. & Ohio Grain Elevator 4s	64	70
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	..	2½
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. 4 p. c. bonds	45	50
Columbus Street Railway stock	47½	50
Cleveland & Canton equip. bonds	20	..
Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	½	1½
Commercial Cable Co. stock	140	..
Consol. Electric Light 1st	90	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk	67	72
Continental Trust	161	..
Cramp Shipyard stock	..	91
†Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	94	..
†Dry Dock, E. Broadway & Bat.	154½	156½
East Tenn. (Cin. ext.) 5s	..	62
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	108	110½
Equitable Gas Co. of N. Y.	179	182
Equitable G. & F. Co. of Chi. 6s	94½	96½
Eighth Avenue	310	..
Evans. & Rich. R. R. 5s, gtd	48	58
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co	690	725
Fidelity & Casualty Co	300	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	55	58
‡42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	113	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d.	55½	58
42d St. & Grand St. R. R.	323	..
Gallatin National Bank	312	..
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph Co	106½	..
Grand River Valley R. R. stock	107	..
Holland Trust stock	..	90
Hocking Valley Car Trust 6s	90	..
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling com.	75	..
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	94	96½
‡Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. bonds	104	105½
Helena & Red Mt. R. R. 6s	..	25
Herring-Hall-Marvin common	7	10
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	34	39
Hudson River Ttelephone Co	40	..
Indianapolis Gas stock	133	136
Indianapolis Gas Co. 1st 6s	101¼	102¼
Ind., Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. stock	67	70
Ind., Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	74½	76½
Int. & G. N. 1st scrip	100	..
International Ocean Telegraph	106½	..
Iron Steamboat	4	6
Iron Steamboat bonds	55	65
†Journeay & Burnham	..	46
†Journeay & Burnham pf	91	95
*Keithsburg Bridge 6 p. c. bonds	90	93
†Kings County Elevated	3	..
Knickerbocker Ice Company	60	67
Knickerbocker Trust Company	..	169
†Lafayette Gas Company stock	79	82
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	81½	83½
Little Rock & Mem. R. R. 5s	30	35
Long Island Traction	10⅞	11½
Lorillard pf	117¼	118¾
Mutual Gas, New-York	154	157
Manhattan Trust Company	118	125
†Madison Square Garden stock	6	..
Madison Square Garden 1st	102	..
Madison Square Garden 2d	62	68
Mahoning Coal R. R. pf	108	..
Merchants' Ex. National Bank	109	113
‡Metropolitan Ferry 5s	105	..
Metropolitan Trust Company	275	290
Mex. National Construction pf	6½	9½
Mechanics' National Bank stock	180	..
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co. pf	48	..
Mich.-Peninsular Car Co. com	8	10½
Mich.-Pen. Car 5 per cent. bonds	..	93
National Park Bank	280	290
National Shoe and Leather Bank (assessments not paid)	64	..
National Wall Paper Co. pf	..	87
New-Jersey & New-York R. R.	1	4
New-Orleans Traction common	14½	16½
New-Orleans Traction pf	56½	59½
N. Y. Loan & Imp. Co. stock	35	40
New-York Air Brake Company	..	10
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. com. stk.	25	27
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. pf	..	46½
*N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. bonds	83¾	84½
Norfolk & W. R. R. Div. scrip	35	..
Northwestern Tel. Co. stock	104½	..
N. Y. Guarantee & Indemnity	345	360
New-York & Texas land scrip	60	..
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	96½	98½
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone 5s	101	..
Ninth Avenue Railroad	147	..
†N. Y. Life Insurance & Trust	700	..
New-York Security & Trust	253	..
Ohio Valley R. R. 5s, 1938	..	45
Ohio Land & Ry. Purchase, M. 6s	80	84
Omaha & St. Louis common	..	1
Omaha & St. Louis pf	1	2
Oswego & Syracuse Railroad	183	..
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	65	..
Pennsylvania Coal	310	..
Postal Telegraph & Cable	54	58
Pratt & Whitney common	..	20
Pratt & Whitney pf	47	51
*Real Estate Trust Co	160	..
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	109
Second Avenue Railroad	155	170
Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	87	92
Southern Cen. R. R. 5s (N. Y.)	20	..
Standard Oil Trust	170	171
Standard Gas	40	42
Standard Gas pf	90	92
Staten Island Railway	56	64
Sixth Avenue Railway stock	210	220
State Trust	194	201
Staten Island Rapid Tran. 1st 6s	111	114
Staten Island Rapid Tran. 2d	86	88½
St. Joseph & Grand Island stock	1	3
*Third Avenue Railroad	176	179
Tol. & Ohio Central R. R. ext. 5s	12	..
Toledo, St. Louis & Kan. City pf	7	..
Tradesmen's National Bank	99	..
Trenton Potteries common	5	10
Trenton Potteries pf	45	48½
Terre Haute & Logansport	18	..
Terre Haute & Ind. R. R. Co	80	95
Title Guarantee & Trust	180	..
Trow Directory pf	38	48
Union Ferry stock	62	64
†Union Ferry 1st 5s	104¾	105¾
Union Elevated 2d	22½	25½
†Union Railway 5s	105	106½
Union Railway Co.(Huckleberry)	115	180
Union Typewriter 1st pf	71	..
Union Typewriter 2d pf	24	30
Union Trust	685	700
U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co	172	..
†United States Trust	850	860
Valley Railroad of Ohio 1st 7s	115	..
Val. R. R. of O. 6 per cent. ctfs	..	43
Western Gas Company	42	44½
‡Western Gas Company bonds	84½	85½
Western National Bank	109	112
*Worcester Traction pf	78	81
Worcester Traction common	12½	14
Winona & Southwestern 1st	15	22
Worthington Pump common	..	28
Worthington Pump pf	86½	90

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

The railway bond market was fairly active and generally lower. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Equitable Gas, Chicago, 1st....1

DECLINED.

Mobile & Ohio gen....2⅜
New-York Central 1st c....1½
Oregon Short Line 6s....1½
Oregon Short Line 6s, t. r....1⅜
Oregon Short Line & U. N. cn....3⅜
Richmond & Danville 6s....1
St. Paul, M. & M., M. C. 5s....1⅛
St. Paul, M. & M., Mon. Ext. 4s....1⅛
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s....1⅝
Union Pacific 1st, '98....1
Wisconsin Central 1st....1

Government bonds were lower. The 4s declined ½, the 5s, coupon, ½, and the 5s, registered, ¼. The sales on call were $20,000 4s, coupon, at 112⅞@112¾; $5,000 5s, registered, at 115¼, and $10,000 5s, coupon, at 116⅝@116. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, 1891, r.	97	..
4s, r.	112½	113
4s, c.	112½	113
5s, r.	114⅝	115¼
5s, c.	115⅝	116⅝
Currency 6s, 1895	100	..
Currency 6s, 1896	102½	..
Currency 6s, 1897	105	..
Currency 6s, 1898	108	..
Currency 6s, 1899	111	..

In State securities $28,000 Virginia funded 2-3s of 1991 sold at 59¼, and $45,000 do 6s, deferred, trust receipts, stamped, at 10@9⅝.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	200
American Exchange	154
Broadway	253
Butchers and Drovers	160
Chase National	450
Chatham	340
Chemical	4000
City	435
Citizens'	135
Commerce	180
Continental	123½
Corn Exchange	275
Deposit	14
East River	138
Eleventh Ward	200
Fifth Avenue	2000
First National	2500
First National of Staten Island	112
Fourth National	180
Gallatin National	300
German-American	116
Germania	300
Greenwich	150
Hanover	305
Hudson River	150
Importers and Traders'	510
Irving	135
Lincoln National	565
Manhattan	185
Market and Fulton	210
Mechanics'	180
Mechanics and Traders'	140
Merchants'	130
Merchants' Exchange	110
Metropolitan	2½
Metropolis	400
Mount Morris	100
Nassau	150
New-York	225
New-York National Exchange	100
Ninth National	122
Nineteenth Ward	100
National Bank North America	140
Oriental	220
Pacific	175
Park	270
Phenix	112
Republic	147
Seaboard National	169
Second National	300
Southern National	150
State of New-York	103
Third National	105
Tradesmen's	100
United States National	180
Western National	110

Twelve shares of American Exchange Bank stock sold at 154.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Cleve., A. & C.—			
Mileage	194	194	194
3d week Jan	$14,867	$15,750	$15,906
C.,C.,C., & St.L.—			
Mileage	2,248	2,246	2,246
3d week Jan	$251,297	$215,255	$214,893
From Jan. 1	697,293	637,684	651,436
C. & West Mich.—			
Mileage	574	574	574
3d week Jan	$25,155	$23,993	$30,466
Det., L. & N.—			
Mileage	334	334	323
3d week Jan	$18,887	$16,242	$20,271
Evans. & Ind.—			
Mileage	141	141	150
3d week Jan	$4,839	$5,346	$7,442
Evans. & T. H.—			
Mileage	165	165	165
3d week Jan	$18,796	$19,464	$20,681
Flint & P. M.—			
Mileage	639	638	629
3d week Jan	$43,455	$39,247	$55,029
North. Pac.—			
Mileage	5,431	5,262	......
3d week Jan	$237,316	$223,918	......
Nor. & West.—			
Mileage	1,566	1,566	1,555
3d week Jan	$209,701	$188,830	$162,022
W. N. Y. & P.—			
Mileage	643	669	639
3d week Jan	$50,800	$50,800	$63,400
	1894.	1893.	1892.
Wabash, Dec.—			
Mileage	1,978	1,932	1,930
Gross earnings	$1,017,680	$987,602	$1,151,958
Op. expenses	769,650	877,121	913,053
Net earnings	248,030	110,480	238,905
July 1 to Dec. 30—			
Gross earnings	6,286,826	7,216,100	......
Op. expenses	4,609,373	5,551,177	......
Net earnings	1,677,453	1,664,923	......

The increase in net earnings for December is 50 per cent. larger than the estimates of the officials of the company.

Buffalo Street Railway earnings for the year ended Dec. 31: Gross, $1,536,283; increase, $60,180; operating expenses, $856,631; decrease, $45,762; net, $679,652; increase, $105,943; interest charges, including interest on floating debt, $386,695; taxes, $51,738; percentage paid the City of Buffalo, $30,484; surplus applicable to the stock, $210,735, equal to nearly 4 per cent.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28.—The centre of interest in the local market to-day was the traction stocks. They were without support, and the bears forced more liquidation. At the opening there were some orders to buy Electric and People's, causing the former to open strong at 74½, an advance of ¾, and the latter at 45½@45⅝, an advance of ⅝. Later in the day Electric broke to 73, and closed at 73⅝. In People's the fluctuations were from 45⅝ to 44¾, closing at 45¼. The chief feature of the day was the pronounced weakness in Metropolitan and Philadelphia, and for a time both were friendless. At the opening Philadelphia was down 1 per cent, at 85. The selling orders were so numerous that the buying power seemed insignificant, and it was not long before the quotation was down to 82½. At this price inside support was met for the first time since the stock declined from above 100, and it resulted in rallying the stock to 84⅞, but it subsequently reacted to 83⅞ and closed at 84½. In Metropolitan, the opening quotation was 94⅜, against 95 on Saturday, and it showed every sign of following the weakness in Philadelphia. About 11 o'clock the price had fallen to 90⅛, and good-sized lots changed hands. It rallied slowly during the afternoon to 92¾. Indianapolis broke to 36¼ on sales of 200 shares. In the railway list, Pennsylvania showed the only decline, selling at 50¼. There was a reaction in Welsbach to 37, and United Gas Improvement broke to 69¼, but closed at 70. At the close the market was about steady.

The Philadelphia weekly bank statement shows the following changes: Loans and discounts decreased $593,000; lawful money reserve decreased $377,000; due from other banks, decreased, $142,000; due to other banks, increased, $149,000; deposits, decreased, $1,450,000, and circulation decreased $8,000.

Dick Brothers & Lawrence, 30 Broad Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.
Baltimore Traction	14¾	15	14¾	15
Choctaw	6¼	7	6½	7
Con. Trac. stock	..	30	..	30
Electric Traction	73½	74	73½	74
Electric $20 receipts	43¼	44	44	..
Electric Stor. Bat.	..	28¼	29	30½
Elec. Stor. Bat. pf	28	30	..	29
Electro-Pneumatic	½	⅝	½	⅝
Hestonville	61	62	62	63
Hestonville pf	..	73	70	75
Hunt. & B. T.	33	34	..	34
Hunt. & B. T. pf	51	51¾	50½	..
Indianapolis	36	37	36	38
Indianapolis 5s	84	85¼	84	85½
Ins. Co. of N. A.	20	20¼	20	20¼
Lehigh Navigation	47	47¼	46¾	47½
Lehigh Valley	33	33⅛	32⅞	33
Metropolitan Trac.	92¾	93½	94¾	95½
Minehill	66	68	67	68
N. J. Con. 5s	80	81	80	81
Newark Pas. 5s	99½	99¾	99½	99¾
Northern Central	67	68	..	68
Northern Pacific	2½	2⅞	2¾	3
Northern Pacific pf	15½	16⅛	15½	16⅛
Pennsylvania	50¼	50½	50½	50⅝
People's Trac. 5s	91	92	91	92
People's Traction	45⅛	45¼	44⅞	45¼
Phila. Traction	83⅞	84	85¼	85⅝
Philadelphia & Erie	..	23	..	23
Reading	4½	4 9-16	4⅝	4½
Rochester Railway	38⅜	40	..	40
United Co's of N. J.	237	238	236½	238
U. G. I.	69¼	70	69¾	70¼
W. N. Y. & P.	5¼	5⅜	5¼	5⅜
Welsbach	37	37½	37¼	37½

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—The stock market to-day was a narrow and uninteresting affair. At the opening prices for some of the leaders showed a downward tendency, but later most of them recovered about all of the early loss. West Chicago opened at 113½ and dropped to 111⅛, but rallied to 113 before noon. North Chicago was extremely dull at 253. Both of the elevated stocks were steady, Alley "L" selling at 11¼@11⅛, and Lake Street "L" at 9@9¼. Diamond Match was weak, sales being made at 142½. The miscellaneous list was quiet, but steady. First mortgage bondholders of the Alley "L" say they will oppose the income-bond plan suggested by the Finance Committee as a means of meeting the deficit in the interest account of the road. They insist that the stockholders are the ones who should be required to furnish the money needed for that purpose. By funding their coupons for a term of years the bondholders would be unable to protect their interests in the road pending the maturity of the income bonds, and in the meantime they say the road might be crippled. Suits have been begun against the Lake Street "L" Company on some of its paper which was allowed to go to protest recently, and an application for a receiver would cause very little surprise. President Cleveland's message to Congress on the financial situation meets with the warmest approval of local bankers almost without exception. A low-rate bond and the retirement of the greenbacks is in direct line with their views as to what should be done. No doubt is expressed that an issue of $500,000,000 of 3 per cents. could be readily disposed of.

Clearings to-day were $14,154,661. New-York exchange sold at 50c premium.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing prices received from Breese & Cummings, as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
American Strawboard	*25	25
Cal. & Chi. Canal & Dock	56	56
Chicago Brew. & Malt	..	*10½
Chicago Brew. & Malt pf	*29	*29½
Chicago P. & P. Co	*44	44
Chicago P. & P. Co. pf	*53	*52
Chi. So. S. R. T. (Alley "L")	11¼	11⅜
Chicago City Railway	*310	*310
Chicago Telephone	*170	*170
Diamond Match of Illinois	143¼	142¾
Lake Street Elev. Ry	9	9½
Metropolitan "L"	16	16½
Mil. & Chi. Brew	*11	*10⅞
Mil. & Chi. Brew. pf	29½	30
New-York Biscuit	51¼	51¾
North Chi. Street R. R.	253	253½
National Railway	*117	*117
Street's West. Stable Car Line	13¾	14
West Chicago St. R. R.	112⅝	113
Western Stone	..	*65
Cass Av. & F. G. R. 5s	..	*99
C. & So. S. R. T. R. R. 1st 5s.	65	*65
C. & So. S. R. T. R. R. ext. 5s.	40	*40
C. Board of Trade 5s	..	*102
Chicago. G. L. & Coke 5s	92¼	92¼
Lake Street 5s	*50½	51
North Chi. City R. R. 1st 6s.	*105	*105
North Chi. St. R. R. 1st 5s.	*104	*104
West Chi. St. R. R. 1st 5s	*102¼	102¾
West Chi. St. R. R. deb. 6s	*102½	102¾

*Bid.

THE BOSTON MARKET.

BOSTON, Jan. 28.—Local stocks were inclined to be dull, and there was no special feature of note in the market. Gas declined on comparatively small sales, the 5s selling off 1½, to 78, and the seconds 3½, to 52. The stock declined ½, to 10½, later recovering to 10⅞. Bell Telephone improved ½, to 192, with New-England steady at 68. Erie dropped ½, to 47½. Local railroad stocks were firm, Boston and Albany at 210½, and Boston and Maine at 1½ higher, at 168¾. Fitchburg preferred was quiet at 85. New-Haven sold at 195. West-End sold off to 60½, with the preferred ⅝ lower, at 87⅝.

Boston and Montana was the feature of the market for copper shares, the rest of the list being very dull. That stock opened off ⅜, at 38¼, and sold off to 37½. Rumors of the purchase of a new mine by the Montana Company for $500,000 had a tendency to depress the price of the stock. The rumor, however, is denied by the Directors. Butte was fractionally lower, at 10⅝. Calumet was steady at 290, and Wolverine ⅛ up at 3⅜.

Money between banks loaned at 2 per cent. New-York funds sold at 10c premium.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations received from F. R. Cordley & Co., as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.
LAND STOCKS.				
Anniston C.	15	..	15	..
Boston	4	..	4	..
Boston W. P.	..	90	..	90
Brookline	4⅛	..	4⅛	4½
East Boston	..	2¼	..	..
West End	2	2⅛	2	2⅛
TELEPHONE STOCKS.				
American Bell	191½	192	191½	192
Erie	47½	48	49½	49¾
Mexican	..	75	..	..
New-England	67¾	68¼	68	68½
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.				
Dominion C.	15	16	15¼	16
Dominion C. pf	90	93	90	93
Edison El. Ill.	124	127	124	128
General Electric	29⅝	29¾	33¼	33½
Illinois Steel	..	43	..	43
Lamson S. S.	23½	24	23½	24
Pull. Pal. Car	155	156	156	..
Reece But. H.	18	18½	18¼	18½
U. S. Rubber	41½	42	41¾	42¼
U. S. Rubber pf	92	93	93	93½
W. El. 1st pf	49	49½	49½	50
W. El. as	..	31	31¼	32
Bay S. Gas	10⅝	10½	10⅞	11
RAILROAD STOCKS.				
Atchison	4	4½	4¼	4½
Boston & Albany	210	210¼	210	210¼
Boston & Low	198½	199½	198¼	..
Boston & Maine	168	169	166	169
Cen. Massachusetts	11	..	11¼	..
Cent. Mass pf	50	..	50	..
Chi., B. & Q.	70⅝	71	71⅛	71⅜
C. J. R. & S. Y.	..	89	..	89½
C. J. R. & S. Y. pf	..	100	100	101
Conn. & Pass	138	139	138	139
Connecticut River	..	248	..	..
Fitchburg pf	84½	85	85	85½
L., N. A. & Chi	7⅜	8⅜	7½	8½
Maine Central	126	..	126	..
Mexican Central	..	6¼	6	6½
N. Y. & N. E.	29⅝	29⅞	..	30⅜
N. Y. & N. E. pf	58	..	60¼	61
N. Y., N. H. & H.	195	196	194	196
Old Colony	180½	181	180½	181
Union Pacific	8⅝	9	8⅝	9
West End	60½	61	61⅛	61¾
Wisconsin Central	..	3	2½	3¼
MINING STOCKS.				
Atlantic	10¼	..	10½	11¼
Boston & Mon.	37½	37⅝	38½	38¾
Butte & Boston	10½	10⅝	10¾	11
Cal. & Hecla	..	293	290	295
Centennial	50c.	1.00	50c.	1.00
Franklin	..	14½	..	14½
Kearsarge	8	8¾	8¼	9
Osceola	22½	23	22⅞	23½
Quincy	100	100¼	100½	..
Tamarack	146	148	146	..
Tamarack, Jr.	11	11¼	11¼	12¼
Wolverine	3	3¼	3⅛	3⅜
*BONDS.				
At., T. & S. F. 4s	64	64⅜	64¾	65½
At.,T.& S.F. 3s, Cl.A.	17¾	18¼	18	18½
B. & M. R. Neb. ext. 6s	116	116½	..	..
B. & M. R., Mt. N. ext. 6s	106	107	..	..
C., B. & N. 1st 5s, 1926	104¼	104¾	..	..
C., B. & Q. cn. 1st 7s, 1903	..	120⅛	..	..
C., B. & Q. cn. 5s, 1903	..	101¼	..	..
C., B. & Q., Neb. ext. 4s, 1927	94	95	94	..
C., B. & Q., P. 4s, 1921	98¾	..	..	..
C., B. & Q., Iowa 4s, 1919	98½	100	..	..
C. H. J. R. & S. Y. C. T. 5s	106	106½	..	..
C. & W. M. gen. 5s	64	..	..	..
C. R. of Vt. 1st 5s	..	86½	..	..
East. 1st 6s	121	123	..	..
Mex. C. cn. 4s	54¼	55	..	..
Mex. C. 1st inc	9⅜	..	9½	..
Mex. C. 2d inc	5	6	5	6
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s	114	..	..	..
N.Y. & N.E. 1st 6s	108½	109	108½	108¾
N. Y. & N. E. 2d 6s	105	105½	105	105½
Or. S. L. 1st 6s	..	..	89½	..
Rutland 1st 6s	..	..	110¾	..
B. U. Gas 1st 5s	77¾	78	79	80
B. U. Gas 2d 5s	51	52	55½	56½
Gen. El. cv. 5s	..	89⅝	88½	90¼
N. E. Tel. 6s	..	..	109	..
UNLISTED.				
Am. Sugar Ref.	89⅝	90	89⅝	90
Am. S. Ref. pf	91¼	91½	91½	92

*And accrued interest.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 28.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	.37	.30
Belcher	.41	.41
Best & Belcher	.87	.84
Bodie Consolidated	.78	.80
Bulwer	.10	.10
Chollar	.37	.35
Con. Cal & Va	3.35	3.25
Crown Point	.47	.40
Gould & Curry	.33	.31
Hale & Norcross	.77	.73
Mexican	.85	.82
Mono	*.25	...
Ophir	1.60	1.50
Potosi	.41	.45
Savage	.42	.42
Sierra Nevada	.45	.40
Union Consolidated	.52	.50
Utah	.04	.05
Yellow Jacket	.45	.45

*Asked.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 28th day of January, 1895:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin		$71,990,758.29
Gold bullion		48,143,549.63
Outstanding gold certificates, less gold certificates in the Treasury		53,171,449.00
Standard silver dollars and silver bullion, less outstanding silver certificates in Treasury		12,841,285.00
Standard silver dollars of 1890 and silver bullion of 1890, less outstanding Treasury notes		622.23
United States notes, less outstanding currency certificates and currency certificates in Treasury		32,760,245.45
Treasury notes of 1890		31,734,644.00
National bank notes		6,537,937.87
Fractional silver coin		15,226,191.95
Fractional currency		58.37
Minor coin		1,174,612.12
Deposits in national banks		15,321,127.12
Bonds and interest paid		9,261,882.27
Total		$79,256,453.20
Less national 5 per cent. fund	$7,063,991.54	
Outstanding checks and drafts	4,436,887.65	
Disbursing officers' balances	23,672,482.07	
Post Office Department account	3,097,638.83	
Miscellaneous items	1,702,542.88	
		39,973,542.97
Balance		39,282,910.23
Available cash balance, including gold reserve		$151,847,921.94

RECEIPTS.

Customs	$423,696.29
Internal revenue	362,795.25
Miscellaneous	44,347.80
Total receipts	$830,839.34

EXPENDITURES.

Civil and miscellaneous	$126,000.00	
War	94,000.00	
Navy	84,000.00	
Indians	13,000.00	
Pensions	400,000.00	
Interest	14,871.75	
Total expenditures		$731,871.75
Excess of receipts over expenditures		$98,967.59

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

Deposits under act July 14, 1890	$57,345.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	18,805.00
Redemptions of notes to date	310,808,695.00
This day	1,688,535.00

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $540,781; from customs, $704,175, and miscellaneous, $117,723.

The national bank notes received to-day for redemption amounted to $327,372.

The issue of standard silver dollars from the mints and Treasury offices for the week ended Jan. 26 was $312,180, and for the corresponding period last year was $281,369. The shipment of fractional silver coins from Jan. 1 to 26 aggregated $373,929.80.

Financial Continued on Page 13.

TOO MUCH CURRENCY

A London Banker's Solution of an American Problem.

The senior member of a large banking house in London expresses the following opinion of our financial situation in a private letter to a friend in this city:

Here business is very quiet. Money is going on a permanently lower basis, and all A1 securities tend upward in value. I am much interested in your currency troubles. In my opinion you still suffer from the redundancy of currency issued under the Bland and Sherman acts. Your currency being elastic, the surplus currency can only be got rid of by exporting gold, and this is an unpleasant process, but one that is sure to occur. It is impossible to teach a people economy with money at 1 per cent. and with a redundant currency. If I were the autocrat of the United States I would issue $100,000,000 of 3 per cent. gold bonds, take pay for them in currency, and burn the currency. If that was not sufficient to give a 4 per cent. or 5 per cent. money market I would repeat the dose and so reduce the quantity of currency in the United States and turn the balance of trade, by teaching the people economy, in favor of the United States. I would give an interest-paying obligation in exchange for a "promise to pay." In this way I would not increase the United States debt. This is being done now, with no good result. What do you financiers think of the suggestion? All that the present issue of bonds does is, it replenishes the Treasury with gold which importers of gold ship away. You increase your debt, but do not decrease the quantity of currency.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—Herman Joseph obtained an order from Judge McCarthy of the City Court, yesterday, appointing Carl Callmann of 591 Broadway as receiver for any property, debts, equitable interests, rights, and things in action, &c., of J. Lichtenstein & Sons, dry goods merchants of 64 and 66 West Twenty-third Street, in supplementary proceedings brought by him for Charles Simons's Sons, creditors of the firm.

—Attachments against the Société Générale des Assurances Agricoles Compagnie Anonym and l'Union des Propriétaires Belges Insurance Company, have been received by the Sheriff, for $2,250 each, in favor of Emanuel Denzer, on assigned claims of Benjamin Joachim, hat manufacturer of Newark, whose factory was burned on July 20, 1894. The Sheriff found nothing to levy upon.

—Jay E. Phillips and George R. Downs, composing the fur and straw hat importing firm of Phillips & Downs of 9 Washington Place, made an assignment yesterday to Sherman B. Hall, giving a preference to the Empire State Bank for $5,000 on a discounted note. Their liabilities are about $25,000, and their assets probably $5,000 or $6,000.

—Mrs. Theresa Owens, dealer in shoes at 2,156 Seventh Avenue, made an assignment yesterday to John P. Kelly, giving preferences to Edward Owens, her husband, for $3,000; Ellen Dunn of Philadelphia, for $900, and Mary A. Moglia, for $195. The liabilities are $10,000, and assets about the same.

—The house-furnishing establishment of D. F. Morgan, Son & Allen of Buffalo, has been closed under chattel mortgages to A. F. Allen of New-York, and the Third National Bank of Buffalo. Confessions of judgment to the amount of $67,000 have been filed.

—An execution against the Woodstock Hospital of the City of New-York, 304 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, has been received by the Sheriff for $179, in favor of Ralph Greenbaum, for provisions and on a note of the concern.

—Judgment for $7,016 was filed here yesterday, from Saratoga Springs, against the United States Mutual Accident Association of 320 Broadway, in favor of Frances E. Williams. The company has appealed the case to the Court of Appeals.

—An execution against Victor Francez, who kept a liquor saloon at 470 Sixth Avenue, has been received by the Sheriff for $664, in favor of Nicholas Chapins. The Sheriff has also received a replevin for $220 in favor of Alfred B. Marx.

—Foster & Pender, upholsterers and carpet dealers of Toronto, have assigned. Liabilities, $100,000. The assets are understood to be almost equal to the liabilities.

—The Rolla Thomas Spice Company of 175 Franklin Street yesterday confessed judgment for $3,688, in favor of Jane B. Thomas.

—Patrick Clark, dealer in shoes at 703 Eighth Avenue, has given a bill of sale to Henrietta Clark for $1,940.

—Moses Monroe, one of the leading merchants of St. John's, N. F., has assigned.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Nikola Tesla Company, to manufacture and sell machinery, generators, motors, electrical apparatus, &c., in New-York City; capital, $5,000. Directors — Edward D. Adams, Ernest K. Adams, Alfred S. Brown, and William B. Rankin of New-York City, and Charles F. Coaney of Summit, N. J.

Boynton Multivolt Battery Company, to manufacture and sell electrical apparatus, batteries, &c., photographic supplies and materials, &c., in Brooklyn; capital, $10,000. Directors—Edward S. Boynton of Brooklyn, Abraham Strauss, Peter Kemble, and Charles H. Brigham of New-York City.

The Lawrence & McDowell Company of the village of Moira, Franklin County, to deal at wholesale and retail in general hardware, builders' material, and agricultural implements, to manufacture tinware and do general plumbing; capital, $10,000. Directors—W. A. Lawrence, Helena Lawrence, and David A. McDowell of Moira.

The City Club of Troy, to promote the cause of good municipal government, especially in the City of Troy. Trustees—Walter P. Warren, William H. Doughty, Henry Burden, Dudley Tibbits, Palmer C. Ricketts, J. Wool Griswold, M. Mahoney, Seymour Van Santvoord, George B. Cluett, Eben Holley, John I. Thompson, and George B. Warren.

The Franklin County Fish and Game Protective Association, with headquarters at Malone. Directors—George W. Cushman, Fred P. Wilson, George S. Howard, Jay O. Ballard, Fred O. Conant, Wayne L. Collins, and Fred L. Turner.

Mr. Pullman Not Ill.

George M. Pullman is not ill, as has been stated.

"I do not know how such a report got stated," he said yesterday, "but you can see its utter falsity. I am not ill, nor have I been so lately. It is true that on several blustery days I have not appeared at my office. I communicated with it by telephone, however, while I made myself comfortable at home."

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000.
36 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York
35 William Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

Atlantic Trust Company
39 William Street.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
20 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage Co.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS.
Members of the New-York Stock Exchange.
41 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.
421 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in Government,
Railroad, and Street Railway Bonds.
Orders executed on Stock Exchanges in
New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago.

State, City & County Bonds
BOUGHT & SOLD.
Municipal Securities our specialty. Bond letter and Descriptive Circular furnished upon application. Correspondence and personal interviews invited.
N. W. HARRIS & CO.,
15 WALL ST., N. Y. 70 STATE ST., BOSTON.

Financial.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, Jan. 22, 1895.

The Trustees, in conformity with the charter of the company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1894:

Premiums on marine risks from 1st January, 1894, to 31st Dec., 1894.	$2,760,920.62
Premiums on policies not marked off 1st January, 1894	1,106,515.77
Total marine premiums	$3,867,436.39
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1894, to 31st December, 1894.	$2,840,284.98
Losses paid during the same period........$1,411,292.89	
Returns of premiums & expenses...$624,154.64	

The company has the following assets, viz.:

United States and City of New-York stock; City banks and other stocks	$8,247,455.00
Loans secured by stocks and otherwise	1,043,500.00
Real estate and claims due the company, estimated at	1,009,845.30
Premium notes and bills receivable	855,693.14
Cash in bank	184,238.44
Amount	$11,340,731.88

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof or their legal representatives on and after Tuesday, the fifth of February next. Fifty per cent. of the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1890 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the fifth of February next, from which date interest on the amount, so redeemable, will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled to the extent paid. A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the company for the year ending 31st December, 1894, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the seventh of May next. By order of the board, J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

J. D. Jones,	Charles H. Marshall,
W. H. H. Moore,	Charles D. Leverich,
A. A. Raven,	Edward Floyd-Jones,
Joseph H. Chapman,	George H. Macy,
James Low,	Lawrence Turnure,
James G. De Forest,	Waldron P. Brown,
William Degroot,	Anson W. Hard,
William H. Webb,	Isaac Bell,
Horace Gray,	Joseph Agostini,
Charles P. Burdett,	Vernon H. Brown,
Henry E. Hawley,	Christian de Thomsen,
William E. Dodge,	Leander N. Lovell,
George Bliss,	Everett Frazar,
John L. Riker,	William B. Boulton,
C. A. Hand,	George W. Quintard,
John D. Hewlett,	Paul L. Thebaud,
Gustav Amsinck,	John B. Woodward,
N. Denton Smith,	George Coppell.

J. D. JONES, President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Vice Pres't.
A. A. RAVEN, 2d Vice Pres't.

NEW-YORK AND LONDON, Jan. 2, 1895.
TO THE HOLDERS OF OUR RECEIPTS FOR
NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S
SECOND CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS,
FUNDED COUPON BONDS OF 1885,
AND INCOME BONDS.

Referring to our circular of Dec. 10, 1894, we hereby give notice to holders of our receipts as above that same **must be presented at our offices on or before February 16th, 1895**, after which date we reserve to ourselves the right to decline to receive further assents.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New-York.
J. S. MORGAN & CO., London.

PAYMENT OF DEBENTURES.
The Debentures of Series 11 of
The Middlesex Banking Co.
OF MIDDLETOWN, CONN.,
maturing February 1st, 1895, WILL BE PAID at the office of the Company on that date.
ALSO, at the same time and place, such Debentures of the December Series, 1894, of the January, June, and July Series, 1895, as have not yet been presented for payment.
ALSO, the Debentures of Series No. 18, maturing August 1st, 1895, WILL BE PAID upon presentation at the same time and place.

£ CHEQUES
OF THE CHEQUE BANK, LONDON.
For Travelers, for Remittances,
HAVE ADVANTAGES OVER OTHERS.
CIRCULAR ON APPLICATION.
Fred W. Perry, Gen. Agt., 2 Wall St., N. Y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

$1,000,000 LOANED PROMPTLY; SUMS TO suit; lowest rates; on city real estate; mortgages cashed. V. K. STEVENSON & CO., 177 Broadway.

Financial.

OREGON SHORT LINE
AND
UTAH NORTHERN RAILWAY CO.
Consolidated Mortgage and Collateral Trust 5 % Bonds.

The hearing for the appointment of a separate receiver occurs on the 30th of this month; therefore the time for further deposits of bonds without penalty is hereby extended to that date.

The deposits both here and in Amsterdam with the Committee now amount to more than half of the whole issue of the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, but we urge holders to further strengthen our hands by an **IMMEDIATE DEPOSIT OF MORE BONDS WITH THE NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY CO., NEW-YORK, AND THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST CO., BOSTON.** Those hesitating should remember that delay is likely to prove harmful to their interests in several ways, and probably in any reorganization proceedings which may develop in the future.

S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, Chairman,
(President American Loan and Trust Co., Boston;)
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
(President New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Co., New-York;)
HOWLAND DAVIS,
(Blake Bros. & Co., New-York;)
W. S. FITZ, Boston;
GEO. C. LEE,
(Lee, Higginson & Co., Boston;)
BARTHOLD SCHLESINGER, Boston;
FRANCIS S. BANGS,
(President The State Trust Co., N. Y.,)
COMMITTEE.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Counsel.

New York Guaranty & Indemnity Co.,
65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.,
Mutual Life Building.
CAPITAL, - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - $1,500,000
IS A TRUST COMPANY UNDER THE BANKING ACT AND TRANSACTS ALL TRUST COMPANY BUSINESS.
Is a legal depository of trust funds.
Acts as Trustee, Transfer Agent, or Registrar for Corporations.
Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, or Trustee of Estates.
ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS subject to check.
WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Assist. Treas. and Sec.
DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,	Adrian Iselin, Jr.,
George F. Baker,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
George S. Bowdoin,	James N. Jarvie,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Walter R. Gillette,	Walter G. Oakman,
Robert Goelet,	Alexander E. Orr,
G. G. Haven,	Henry H. Rogers,
Oliver Harriman,	Henry W. Smith,
R. Somers Hayes,	H. McK. Twombly,
Charles R. Henderson,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
William C. Whitney.	

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY
JUNIOR SECURITIES
PROTECTIVE COMMITTEE.

Referring to our circular of Jan. 15, 1895, we urge the deposit of junior securities, including stock, with either of the depositaries named below, from whom copies of the circular may be obtained on application.

DEPOSITARIES:
FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., New-York, 22 William St., N. Y.
FIDELITY INSURANCE, TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT CO., 325 to 331 Chestnut St., Phila.
CREDIT LYONNAIS, 40 Lombard St., London, E. C.
Dated Jan. 29, 1895.

ROBERT M. GALLAWAY, Chairman,
ISAAC N. SELIGMAN,
DAVID G. LEGGET,
SIMON WORMSER,
EMANUEL LEHMAN.
HOADLY, LAUTERBACH & JOHNSON, Counsel.
WM. H. PAGE, Jr., Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING
Reorganization.

The undersigned committee now hold **$33,099,000** of general mortgage bonds under the bondholders' agreement of May 7, 1894.

The Committee will continue to receive bonds under that agreement until January 31, 1895, after which date no bonds will be received except upon terms to be announced thereafter. All general mortgage bonds so deposited must have the coupon dated July 1, 1893, attached.

The Committee will continue to receive deposits of junior securities and stock under the terms of their advertisement of January 2, 1895, until further notice.

The Central Trust Company of New-York,
54 WALL ST., NEW-YORK CITY.
The Finance Company of Pennsylvania,
131 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., J. KENNEDY TOD,
HENRY BUDGE, THOMAS DENNY,
GEORGE H. EARLE, Jr. SIDNEY F. TYLER,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, RICHARD Y. COOK,
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall St., New-York City.

NORTHERN PACIFIC & MONTANA R. R. CO.

Holders of the first mortgage bonds are reminded that by the terms of the agreement of Nov. 26, 1894, under which the bonds to a large amount have been deposited, the time for deposit will expire on Feb. 1, 1895.

Bondholders are urgently requested to deposit their bonds with the KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, No. 66 Broadway, before that date.

GEORGE R. SHELDON,
ROBERT MACLAY,
CHARLES T. BARNEY,
SIMON WORMSER,
Bondholders' Committee.
ARTHUR LINCOLN, Secretary, 38 Broad St.
HOWARD MANSFIELD, Counsel.

NEW-YORK CAPITALISTS NOTICE AUCTION sale property 229 Fulton St., Brooklyn, under another column.

Dividends.

177TH DIVIDEND.
BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY,
New-York, Jan. 28, 1895.
The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three and One-half per cent., (3½,) free of Income Tax, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Monday, Feb. 11, to stockholders of record on Feb. 1, 1894. Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of Feb. 12.
J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier.

LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK.
32-42 East 42d St.
New-York, Jan. 23, 1895.
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2½ PER CENT on the capital stock of this bank, payable Feb. 1.
Transfer books will remain closed until that date. W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
37 and 39 Liberty St. and 44½ and 46 Maiden Lane,
New-York, Jan. 9, 1895.
The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ Per Cent., payable at the company's office on Feb. 1, 1895.
The transfer books will be closed Tuesday, the 15th inst., and reopened Saturday, the 2d of February. JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

THE HUDSON RIVER BANK
of the City of New-York,
New-York, Jan. 21, 1895.
The Board of Directors of this bank have declared a dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after Feb. 1. Transfer books will be closed from Jan. 21 to Feb. 2, inclusive.
PETER SNYDER, Cashier.

Dividends.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
Six Per Cent. Collateral Trust Notes.
28 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1895.
Six months' interest on the above notes to February 1st, 1895, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation of the notes at our office as above, or at the office of Jacob C. Rogers, Esq., 43 State St., Boston.
J. P. MORGAN & CO., Trustees.

OFFICE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
158 Broadway.
New-York, Jan. 9, 1895.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Broadway Insurance Company, held this day, a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. was declared, payable Feb. 1, 1895.
Transfer books will be closed from Jan. 25 to that date.
GEO. W. JONES, Secretary.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS AND OMAHA RAILWAY CO., 52 Wall Street, January 22, 1895.—A dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the preferred stock of this Company will be paid at this office on Wednesday, February 20, 1895. Transfer books of the preferred and common stocks will close on Thursday, January 31, and reopen on Thursday, February 21, 1895.
M. L. SYKES, Treasurer.

LOUISVILLE, NEW-ALBANY AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 80 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 28, 1895.
The coupons of the first mortgage bonds of the Chicago and Indianapolis Division of this company, due Feb. 1, 1895, will be paid at the Chase National Bank, No. 15 Nassau St., New-York.
J. A. HILTON, Assistant Treasurer.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Receiver.)
100 shs. N. Y. Mutual Gaslight Co.
100 shs. Consolidated Gas Co., N. Y.
116 shs. Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.
100 shs. Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R. R. Co.
75 shs. Metropolitan Nat'l Bank, (66 p. c. paid.)
$1,200 Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co. Scrip of 1894.
(By order of the Union Trust Co. of New-York, Administrator.)
$5,000 Brooklyn Elevated R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1924.
$1,000 Mutual Union Telegraph Co. Skg. Fund 6 p. c. Gold Bd., 1911.
$2,000 Texas & Pacific R'way Co. (Eastern Div.) Consld. Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1905.
$3,000 Texas & Pacific R'way Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 2000.
$7,000 International & Gt. Northern R. R. Co. Pur. Money 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1919.
$2,000 Richmond & Danville R. R. Co. Consld. Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1915.
$3,000 Peoria & Eastern R'way Co. 1st Consld. Mtge. 50-year 4 p. c. Bds., 1940.
$4,000 Metropolitan Elevated R'way Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1908.
$5,000 Metropolitan Elevated R'way Co. 2d Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1899.
$2,000 Wabash R. R. Co. 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1939.
$4,000 St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern R'way Co. 1st Mtge. Extn. 5 p. c. Bds., 1897.
$2,000 St. Louis & Iron Mountain R. R. Co. 2d Mtge. 7 p. c. Gold Bds., 1897.
$2,000 St. Louis & San Francisco R'way Co. 2d Mtge. Bds., R. R. & Land Grant 6 p. c. Gold Series "C," 1906.
$1,000 Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio R'way Co. Skg. Fund Mtge. 6 p. c. Bd., 1910.
$1,000 Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Co. Consld. Mtge. 7 p. c. Bd., 1900.
$7,000 South Carolina & Georgia R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1919.
$7,000 Southern R'way Co. 1st Consld. Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1994, July 1, '96, Coupon.
38 shs. Southern R'way Co. Pfd. Trust Certf.
$7,000 N. Y., Lake Erie & Western R. R. Co. Fund Coup. 5s, '85, (D. M. & Co. Receipts.)
$8,000 South Carolina R'way Co. 2d Consld. Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1931, Jan'y, 1889, Coups. on.
$5,000 South Carolina Ry. Co. Inc. Bds., 1931.
100 shs. South Carolina R'way Co.
(By order of the Union Trust Co. of N. Y., Trustee.)
$5,000 Cairo, Arkansas & Texas R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1897.
$2,000 Missouri, Kansas & Texas R'way Co. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Gold Bds., 1990.
$2,500 Missouri, Kan. & Tex. Ry. Co. 2d Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., (Inc. till Aug., '95,) 1990.
$250 do. do. do., Scrip.
$200 do. do. do., 1st Mtge. Bd. Scrip.
13 shs. Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. Co. Pfd.
$75 do. do. do. Scrip.
50 shs. Texas Central R. R. Common.
9 shs. do. do. Pfd.
(By order of Executors.)
94 shs. Equitable Gaslight Co., N. Y.
35 shs. Citizens' Nat'l Bank.
(By order of Trustees.)
167 shs. Phenix National Bank.
33 shs. Bank of New-York, N. B. A.
20 shs. Manhattan Life Ins. Co.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
$5,000 Sloss Iron & Steel Co. 4½ p. c. Genl. Mtge. Bds., 1918.
109 shs. Sloss Iron & Steel Co.
1 share New-York Law Institute.
50 shs. Bank of New-Amsterdam.
$5,000 Galveston, Houston & Henderson R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Guar. Bds., 1913.
$10,000 American Dock & Impt. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1921.
200 shs. Illinois Central Leased Lines Guar.
10 shs. 8th Avenue R. R. Co.
50 shs. American Fire Ins. Co.
8 shs. Franklin Nat'l Bank.
$2,000 West End & Riverside Electric Street R'way Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1912.
4 shs. Trow Directory Printing & B. Co. Prefd.
100 shs. Wagner Palace Car Co.
60 shs. Bridgeport Development Co. of Ala.
50 shs. Central Gaslight Co. of N. Y.
25 shs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
2 shs. State Trust Co.
50 shs. Nat'l Bank of North America.
33 shs. Knickerbocker Trust Co.
40 shs. Franklin Trust Co.
18 shs. People's Trust Co. of B'klyn.
15 shs. Long Island Loan & Trust Co.
75 shs. Nassau Trust Co. of B'klyn.
10 shs. Brooklyn Trust Co.
15 shs. Kings County Trust Co. of Brooklyn.
10 shs. Detweller & Street Fireworks Co.
200 shs. Consolidated Fireworks Co.
$5,000 N. Y. City Suburban Water Co. 6 p. c. Bds.
$3,000 County of Santa Fé, New-Mexico, 5 p. c. Bds.
Bonded Warehouse Receipts for 178 Bales Imported Tobacco.
5 shs. American Sugar Ref. Common.
5 shs. American Sugar Ref. Prefd.
1 share Wells, Fargo & Co.
20 shs. Consolidated Gas Co., N. Y.
103 shs. Knickerbocker Ice Co.
150 shs. American Express Co.
20 shs. First Nat'l Bank of B'klyn.
5 shs. Central Union Transfer Co. of Rochester, N. Y.
Warehouse Receipt for 152 Cases Connecticut Havana Seed Tobacco, Crop of 1891, (Hypd.)
$3,000 Detroit, Bay City & Alpena R. R. 6 p. c. Bds., (D. M. & Co. Receipts.)

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
HENRY W. DONALD, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS,
TUESDAY, Jan. 29, at 12:30 P. M.,
at the Real Estate Exchange & Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
$10,000 Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R. Co. 4 per cent. 2d Mortgage Income Bonds, due 1990.
$10,000 Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co. 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, due 1898.
120 shares American Exchange National Bank, $100 each.
20 shares New-York Submarine Co., $100 each.
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

Meetings and Elections.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE CENTRAL TRUST Company's certificates of deposit for the Union Pacific Railway Company 4½ per cent. collateral trust (Denver, Leadville and Gunnison Railway) bonds.
Pursuant to the terms of the bondholders' agreement of February 8th, 1894, the undersigned committee hereby calls a general meeting of the holders of the above-mentioned certificates, their representatives or assigns, to be held in Room 85, Number 45 Wall Street, on Tuesday, the fifth day of February, 1895, at eleven o'clock in the morning.—Dated January 22d, 1895.
HENRY BUDGE,
CHARLES A. PEABODY, Jr.,
HENRY de COPPET,
Committee.
EDWARD W. SHELDON, Attorney for Committee, 45 Wall Street, New-York City.

PEORIA AND EASTERN RAILWAY CO.
Stockholders' Meeting.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Peoria and Eastern Railway Company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at Danville, Ill., on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13, 1895, at 11 o'clock A. M.
The stock transfer books will close Feb. 4, 1895, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Feb. 14, 1895. J. C. DAVIE, Secretary.

COPPER QUEEN CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY,
99 John St., New-York, Jan. 25, 1895.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Trustees, to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the company's office on TUESDAY, the 12th day of February, 1895, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
GEORGE NOTMAN, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the SIXTH AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY for the election of thirteen Directors will be held at the depot, 6th Av. and 43d St., New-York City, on TUESDAY, Feb. 12, 1895, 12 to 1 o'clock. Transfer books closed Jan. 31 to Feb. 12. EDMUND H. GARRISON, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE, February 7, at No. 115 West 38th St., at 8 o'clock P. M. LOUIS H. LAUDY, Sec'y.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Meetings and Elections.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY CO.,
Richmond, Va., Jan. 9, 1895.
To the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company:
Notice is hereby given that a general meeting of the stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company will be held at twelve o'clock noon on MONDAY, the twenty-fifth day of February, 1895, at the office of the company, Pace Building corner of Eighth and Main Sts., in the City of Richmond, State of Virginia, for the following purposes:
To consider the propriety of authorizing and to authorize the Board of Directors:
(a) To contract in the name of this company, severally or jointly—
(1) For the use of the Louisville and Jeffersonville Bridge Company property, in Louisville and Jefferson County, Kentucky, and Jeffersonville, Indiana; and
(2) For the acquisition of the securities of said company; and
(b) To execute a joint and several guaranty with the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, or with that and one or more other companies, of mortgage bonds of the Louisville and Jeffersonville Bridge Company for a principal sum not exceeding $5,000,000, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 4 per cent. per annum, both principal and interest being payable in gold, and the principal sum being payable on the first day of March, 1945.
(c) To make any trackage or other agreement relating to the moving of its traffic between Lexington and Louisville;
And for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting.
The stock transfer books of the company will close at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., New-York, on Saturday, the twenty-sixth day of January, 1895, at 12 M., and will reopen on Tuesday, the twenty-sixth day of February, 1895, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors. C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

FUNDS OF VETERANS' HOMES

PROTEST AGAINST A PROVISION IN THE SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

A Scheme to Put Them Under Government Control—Claim that This Would Take Away Many Comforts.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill recently reported, contains the following provision:

That all bequests, donations, payments, or funds that may be received from any source, or are now held for or on account of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, shall be subject to the general laws relating to public funds, and to the regulations established thereunder, and accounts for the same, except the "pension fund," shall be rendered monthly to the Secretary of War, and be supervised by him.

Opponents of the bill make the following allegations:

"The effect of this clause, if it becomes a law, would be very injurious and interfere greatly, not merely with the rights, but with the comfort of the veterans now in the homes. Under existing laws, the Board of Managers of the corporation known as the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, created by Section 4,831, United States Revised Statutes, is authorized to receive bequests, donations, and gifts, both of real and personal property, and to hold the same for the benefit of the members of the home. Money heretofore received from such sources has been available to build theatres, to furnish reading rooms and libraries, billairds, bowling alleys, to build and furnish the home chapels, and to do certain things for which Congress has not appropriated, and probably never would appropriate, public money. The other funds thus transferred to the United States Treasury are what is known as the Post Fund, which belongs absolutely to the men, and is expended by a council of administration for their comfort and entertainment. It comes from the profits on their purchases at the home stores, and it is simply an act of spoliation to make this fund "subject to general laws relating to public funds and the regulations established thereunder." Not one dollar of these funds nor of bequests made to the corporation can be justly made the property of the United States.

"Under the provision quoted, it would be impossible for the Board of Managers or the Council of Administration to spend any of the trust or post funds, except for purposes authorized by Congress, and certainly no authority could be had for the purchase of books for the libraries, newspapers for the reading rooms, or the furniture of the billiard rooms or amusement halls.

"The Board of Managers makes full report to Congress of the condition of all funds in its hands and the disposition made of them. Some years ago a patriotic Southern citizen, who lived abroad during the war and who died a few years after its termination, bequeathed to the home over $100,000 in Southern securities, which were of little value at the time, being bonds and scrip of the States lately in rebellion. The interest, however, continued to be paid with more or less regularity, and, after a time, these securities appreciated very gretly. Out of this fund a memorial hall was built at several branches of the home, and called the Ward Memorial, in memory of the donor. Portions of the fund have also been used in the interest of the men in furnishing them amusements, and many things which could not be purchased with public funds. Had this bequest been subject to such a provision as it is now proposed to enact, it would have had to be converted into money at once, realizing less than one-tenth of its later value. Moreover, it could not then have been used for any of the purposes above indicated.

"In another case, an old soldier of the Mexican War, Col. Stimson, who died in this city, left $10,000 to the National Home by will. Before doing so he took great pains to ascertain whether this money could be used to increase the comfort of the men, and would not be turned into the Treasury of the United States. A part of that fund was used to build a chapel at the Marion branch, after Congress had refused an appropriation for that purpose. The rest of it is still in the Treasury of the home, and it is a question whether or not it would legally revert to the heirs of the testator if the United States should divert it from the purpose for which it was bequeathed. To take this money of the old soldiers, and make it subject to the thousand and one regulations, arbitrary and otherwise, established from time to time in the bureaus at Washington, seems little less than robbery.

"It is supposed that this provision, as others heretofore attached to appropriation bills, originated in the Inspector General's office of the War Department. The present Inspector General, Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, has frequently been charged with reaching out for the control of the whole department and all its branches, and has certainly instigated legislation looking to the transfer of the Soldiers' Homes to the War Department. A comparison between the regular army home in Washington, which is wholly under control of the War Department, and the various branches of the National Home, both as to economy of administration and comfort afforded the members, would be greatly in favor of the institution under the control of the Board of Managers."

Tess and the Nature of Birds.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

The scene in Mr. Hardy's famous novel where Tess puts out of pain the pheasants that, wounded in the day's shooting, dropped from their perches at night is not true to nature. Wounded birds do not congregate together either to rest or to do anything else, but the tendency of a wild creature when it feels pain or weakness is to slink away from the crowd and conceal itself in a dark corner. Otherwise it would be pecked and worried to death by members of its own flock. A keeper going out to pick up wounded birds the morning or evening after a big shoot knows very well that he, or rather his dog, will find them singly and in places where, at the time, it would be useless to seek healthy birds. On the other hand, a wound must be very painful indeed to keep a wild creature from thinking about food. It will sometimes eat almost to the point of death, and recovers from the terror inspired by a discharge of guns almost immediately. A partridge, after the rest of its covey has been killed in one field, has been known to fly into the nest and begin, if not to cut bread and butter like Charlotte, at any rate to peck the ears.

WRIGHT WILL CONTESTED

Half Nephews and Nieces Want a Share of the Banker's $4,000,000.

UNDUE INFLUENCE IS ALLEGED

Mrs. Wright and His Sister Get Nearly the Whole Estate—Counsel Hints at Interesting Testimony.

There is to be a contest over the will of J. Hood Wright, the banker, late of Drexel, Morgan & Co. Mr. Wright left an estate estimated to be worth about $4,000,000. With the exception of a few minor legacies he bequeathed his wealth entirely to his wife, Mary P. Wright, and his sister, Elizabeth J. Wright.

It is now alleged that undue influence was brought to bear on the banker by his wife and her family, and it is sought to set the will aside on this ground. The charge is also made that the will was improperly made out, and that Mr. Wright lacked testamentary capacity.

Mr. Wright had no children of his own, but his widow, who was Mrs. J. Norris Robinson, a widow when he married her, has two sons and two daughters, all grown, who, through their mother, will eventually have the bulk of the banker's fortune. These children are Edward Robinson, recently admitted to the firm of Drexel, Morgan & Co., and stationed in Philadelphia; William Robinson, Mrs. John Markle, living in Jeddo, Penn., and Miss Bertha Robinson, who lives with her mother in the Wright mansion on Washington Heights. Mrs. Wright's first husband, Mr. Robinson, like her second, was a member of the firm of Drexel, Morgan & Co. Mr. Wright was a bachelor, and besides being the partner of Mr. Robinson had been his personal friend.

The contest over the will, instituted through Booraem, Hamilton, Beckett & Ransom, is made on behalf of two half-nephews and two half-nieces of Mr. Wright, children of William Wright, who was the banker's half-brother. One of the nephews is Douglas Walter Wright, a minister stationed at Sloan, Woodbury County, Iowa; the other is a Scotch farmer, William R. C. Wright, who has a city residence at 5 Charlotte Street, Edinburgh, Scotland. The nieces, Misse. Anna and Violet Wright, are artists, living at present in Paris. They formerly had a studio in this city, in West Twenty-first Street, but went abroad in 1893. Miss Anna Wright is said to have a considerable reputation in the French capital as a medallion painter.

To each of his nieces Mr. Wright left the income of $25,000 for life, the principal to revert to the estate on their death. His nephews did not get anything.

Porte V. Ransom of the contestant's counsel said yesterday to a reporter of The New-York Times in response to questions:

"We think we have a perfect case, else we should not go into the contest. In the eyes of the law our clients are full nieces and nephews, as half blood is considered the same as full blood. They are Mr. Wright's only blood relations, with the exception of his sister, and if the will is set aside they will be entitled to one-half the estate. The widow will have her dower right of a life interest in one-third of the real estate, but at her death her interest will revert to the general estate."

"In what manner was the alleged undue influence brought to bear on Mr. Wright?" Mr. Ransom was asked.

"That, of course, I cannot tell you at this time," he replied. "It would be giving our case away to the other side. We charge that the influence was brought to bear by Mrs. Wright's relatives to cut our clients off."

"Can you allege any specific acts?"

"Not for publication at this time. Everything will come out in the trial. You know," added Mr. Ransom, in a peculiar tone, "of the way in which Mr. Wright died? He fell dead, you remember, in the Rector Street station of the elevated railroad. Now, it may be that his death was due to excitement growing out of these very facts which we mean to bring forward."

"Do you know that to be so?"

"Perhaps we do," replied Mr. Ransom, mysteriously. "But you can see that it would not do to go into the matter at this time. We are sure of our facts. We have had an investigation on foot ever since Mr. Wright's death. From this we have learned facts that go to prove our case. Our clients, too, have furnished us with information that will show undue influence. During his lifetime Mr. Wright was always very liberal to his nephews and nieces. It seems strange that this liberality should not manifest itself in any way in the will."

Mr. Francis Lynde Stetson, who drew Mr. Wright's will, when asked about the contest said he knew nothing about the matter, except what was contained in the papers filed in the Surrogate's office.

"Is it true that Mr. Wright was laboring under great excitement at the time of his death because of pressure brought to bear on him against his nephews and nieces?" was asked.

"Not that I am aware of," replied Mr. Stetson, with a smile. "I was with Mr. Wright in his office on the afternoon of his death. I remained with him almost up to the moment of his departure for home. We were discussing matters in nowise connected with his will or his family affairs, and he was as placid as I am this moment. Not half an hour afterward a messenger came to me here in my office, with the announcement that Mr. Wright lay dead in the Rector Street Station."

"Do you know of any circumstances that would bear out the allegations of undue influence?"

"None whatever. I drew Mr. Wright's will, and I am sure I never heard or saw anything that would indicate that its provisions did not emanate entirely from his own ideas, uninfluenced by anybody."

Mr. Wright died of apoplexy on the evening of Nov. 12 last, while on his way to his home on Washington Heights. His will was executed on May 23, 1892, and there was a codicil executed Nov. 22, 1893. The executors named were the testator's widow, Mary P. Wright; his sister, Elizabeth I. Wright, and John Markle of Hazleton, Penn.; Henry C. Robinson of Wilmington, Del., and Charles N. Coster of this city.

Under the provisions of the two testamentary papers left by Mr. Wright there are contingent bequests to the Washington Heights Library of $100,000, upon condition that the institution be maintained as a free circulating library; to the Madison Avenue Depository and Exchange for Women's Work of $10,000, and to the Manhattan Dispensary, at One Hundred and Thirty-first Street and Tenth Avenue, the residue of one-third of the estate which was left by the testator in trust for his sister.

The larger portion of the estate was left to the widow, who received all the property on Fort Washington Avenue, the residence of the banker, and $50,000 and the main portion of the residue. The testator's sister gets an income of $25,000 a year and a bequest of $25,000.

For the Coincidence-Lovers.

From The Westminster Gazette.

It would be strange if the lover of coincidences had not been heard on the occasion of the Presidential crisis. He now writes to point out that in 1828 a Félix Faure, no kinsman of the new President, succeeded as Deputy for Vienne to Augustin Perier, brother of the first Casimir-Perier.

TO AVOID INCOME-TAX RETURNS

To Enjoin Corporations from Paying the Assessment on the Plea of Unconstitutionality.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The titles of the income tax cases brought before the Supreme Court to-day were: "Charles Pollock vs. The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company et al.," and "Louis H. Hyde vs. The Continental Trust Company et al." The plaintiff in each case was a stockholder in the corporation named, who brought suit in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, for an injunction to restrain the defendant corporations from voluntarily complying with the provisions of the income tax law, and paying the tax, "not only in respect to property, income, and profits of the trust company, but also in respect of the various trust estates under its control."

Neither the Collector of Internal Revenue nor any other public officer was made a party to the suits, nor was an injunction sought to restrain the assessment or the collection of the tax. A demurrer to the bill was sustained in the court below, and an appeal was directly made to the Supreme Court.

Ex-Secretary of the Treasury B. H. Bristow appeared for the appellants in the Supreme Court of the United States to-day, in support of the motion to advance the case for an early hearing. Associated with him as counsel were Messrs. Joseph H. Choate, Clarence A. Seward, and William D. Guthrie. The ground upon which the injunction was sought was that the law was unconstitutional.

SUSPENDED BY SHERIFF TAMSEN

A Warrant Issued for the Arrest of Henry W. Blumer, His Deputy, on a Charge of Forgery.

Deputy Sheriff Henry W. Blumer, under indictment for forgery, was suspended yesterday by Sheriff Tamsen, and Recorder Goff issued a bench warrant for his arrest to-day.

John H. Meyer, a witness in the case against the Deputy Sheriff, was arrested yesterday by Detective Sergeant Reilly and taken before Recorder Goff, who held him in $500 bail, which was furnished by John W. Franck of 508 West One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street.

Max Pollack, a manufacturer of braid, formerly lived at 314 East Ninth Street, but moved from there several years ago. Pollack had an accident insurance policy in the United States Mutual Accident Insurance Company. He was injured in Brooklyn in 1893, and made a claim on the insurance company for indemnity. A check for $128.57 was made out by the company and sent by mail to Pollack at 314 East Ninth Street, which house had been leased by Blumer.

John H. Meyer, who had a saloon at 52 Bond Street, cashed the check for Blumer. It was indorsed with Pollack's name. Meyer was informed by the bank on which it was drawn that the document was a forgery. The indictment of Blumer soon followed.

THE COMING CHARITY BALL

Nearly Every Box in Music Hall Sold—Order of the Grand March.

The Charity Ball for the benefit of the Nursery and Child's Hospital promises to be more enjoyable than any of its thirty predecessors. Nearly every box in Music Hall has been sold, and when the ball is opened on Thursday evening the fashionable world will be well represented. The order of the grand march will be as follows:

The Floor Committee.

Mrs. Chester Griswold,	Gov. Morton, Governor's staff,
Mrs. Morton,	Gen. Miles, and staff officers.
Mrs. Goddard,	Commodore Sicard, and officers.
Mrs. J. J. Astor,	Elbridge T. Gerry,
Mrs. Vanderbilt,	Col. S. V. R. Cruger,
Mrs. Cruger,	E. L. Baylies,
Mrs. Gerry,	Mr. Vanderbilt,
Mrs. Erastus Corning	M. Le Comte de Laugier-Villars,
Mrs. James Burden,	Chester Griswold,
Mme. La Comtesse de Laugier-Villars,	J. H. Robb,
Mrs. De Forest,	James Burden,
Mrs. F. L. Baylies,	Erastus Corning,
Mrs. J. V. L. Pruyn,	Mr. Beekman,
Miss Furniss,	Mr. De Forest,
Mrs. Enninger,	Alonzo Potter,
Mrs. Preston,	Gen. Tracy,
Mrs. Berwind,	G. H. Sullivan,

The Nursery Board of Managers and their escorts.

The Floor Committee consists of George Hammond Sullivan, A. P. Montant, T. J. O. Rhinelander, J. Dunbar Wright, Robert Dun Graham, John G. Agar, F. G. Landon, Norman De R. Whitehouse, Evert Jansen Wendell, John A. O'Connor, J. Morgan Wing, Stuart Wing, W. Harris Roome, J. Clinton Spencer, John S. Hoyt, John Langdon Erving, Edward De P. Livingston, Goodhue Livingston, A. R. McIlvaine, Samuel Auchmuty Tucker, James W. Gerard, James Barnes, R. Horace Gallatin, John T. Wainwright, J. Sanford Barnes, Elliott Schenck, Clermont L. Clarkson, D. A. Clarkson, Charles A. Appleton, Henry Chauncey, Jr., McDougall Hawkes, Phoenix Ingraham, J. G. Phelps Stokes, Alonzo Potter, William H. Aspinwall, Newbold Morris, Harry P. Robbins, George M. Woolsey, Grenville B. Winthrop, C. A. Van Rensselaer, R. Van Cortland, Murray H. Strong, Maturin L. Delafield, Jr., J. Clinch Smith, Frederick P. Delafield, Joseph L. Delafield, Hamilton Fish, Jr., G. Beekman Hoppin, Harold McCormick, Stanley McCormick, William B. Dinsmore, Jr., Richard S. Satterlee, Herbert L. Satterlee, George H. Spencer, John G. Neeser, Arden M. Robbins, George Robbins, William G. Bibb, Heth Lorton, J. De S. Trenholm, John Aspinwall Hadden, Jr., and De Forest Grant.

Tickets may be obtained at 2 East Thirty-fifth Street, 16 West Eleventh Street, and at Music Hall.

THE CHICORA'S DOG SAVED

Believed to Have Swum Ashore from the Ill-Fated Lake Steamer.

BENTON HARBOR, Mich., Jan. 28.—When the Chicora went out of St. Joseph, on its last trip, there was a dog aboard. Saturday the dog was brought into the city alive. Tuesday night the dog was heard whining at the door of Solon Cutler of Pottowatomie Park. It is a snuff-colored Skye terrier. It was covered with ice. Mr. Cutler connected the visit of the strange dog, which had evidently just come out of the cold water, with the loss of the Chicora and brought it to this city yesterday.

The return of the animal indicates that the Chicora was within a half mile of the east shore Tuesday evening, the second night out. The dog, it is believed, could not swim more than one-quarter of a mile. The place where the dog came ashore, Pottowatomie Park, is eight miles north of here, a lakeside Summer resort. Many are inclined to think that the vessel must have sunk not far from that point. Memorial services will be held in the churches of the two towns next Sunday.

The Analysis of Baker's Stomach.

GREAT NECK, L. I., Jan. 28.—The inquest into the death of Frederick Baker of Sands Point, the accomplice of Bookkeeper Samuel C. Seeley, has been adjourned until Feb. 15 by Coroner Schenck.

The delay is due to the chemists, who are making a chemical analysis of the dead man's stomach. It is stated on good authority that Prof. Withaus, who has charge of the analysis, is puzzled over the case. No traces of poison, it is said, have been found.

WANT TO INSURE THEMSELVES

Boston Theatrical Managers Weary of Paying Big Premiums for Insurance on Their Houses.

A plan which John B. Schoeffel of the theatrical firm of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau, and manager of the Tremont Theatre, in Boston, has long been considering was put into execution yesterday, when Mr. Schoeffel and other theatrical managers of Boston had a petition presented to the Massachusetts Legislature, asking for the passage of an act incorporating them as the "Theatre Owners' Fire Insurance Company of Boston." The object of the proposed company is to insure against fire theatres, concert and music halls, scenery, costumes, and other theatrical property, on the mutual plan. In other words, the theatres propose to insure themselves, precisely as the larger steamship companies and ship owners insure their own floating stock.

There is no risk upon which regular insurance companies charge such large premiums and impose such stringent conditions as on those connected with theatrical property. To a certain extent, the risk is certainly extra hazardous, on account of the inflammable nature of the scenery with which the theatre is crowded, and the numerous lights which are in constant use. The very fact of this additional risk, however, makes the guardians of the property unusually careful, and theatrical managers, not only in Boston, but elsewhere, feel that the insurance companies take undue advantage of them in imposing unusual conditions. The smoking of a cigar in a theatre, under the rules of the companies, breaks the insurance, and there are other restrictions equally burdensome, and, as the managers think, uncalled for.

Mr. Schoeffel has been working for a long time to secure a combination of the Boston managers for the forming of this mutual insurance company, which will save a good deal of money in premiums to all concerned. New-York managers and those in other cities will be taken into the organization if the Massachusetts Legislature passes the act, so that the established insurance companies are likely to lose a good part of their risks on theatres.

TO TRAVEL TWELVE THOUSAND MILES

Passengers on the Second of the Hamburg-American Line's Excursions.

The second of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company's midwinter excursions to the Mediterranean and the Orient will leave to-day on the "express" steamship Fuerst Bismarck. The itinerary embraces fifteen ports. A little more than two months will be required to complete the trip, which, reckoned in miles, will foot up 12,577.

Following is a complete list of the excursionists:

A.—Mr. and Mrs. Waldo M. Avery, Miss Avla S. Avery, Detroit, Mich.; A. G. Agnew, New-York; Mrs. K. Aubertin.—B.—Mr. and Mrs. William Buchanan, New-York; Richard L. Beckwith, Hartford, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. Isaac V. Brokaw, Miss Elvira Brokaw, Irving Brokaw, and George T. Brokaw, New-York; C. E. Blair, Scranton, Penn.; Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Bergen and Miss Edith L. Bergen, Brooklyn, N. Y.; A. W. Bischof, Cincinnati, Ohio; Miss P. M. Bolton, San Francisco, Cal.; Noah Brooks and Miss C. W. Batchelder, Boston, Mass.; J. Warner Butterworth, Miss Elizabeth Butterworth, and James Butterworth, Philadelphia, Penn.; John C. Barnard, Worcester, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Boyd, Minneapolis, Minn.; Mr. and Mrs. Franz Bartholomae, Chicago, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs W. E. Blumhart; L. W. Bickley, New-York; H. F. Bigelow and C. W. Bigelow, Boston, Mass.—C.—Dr. G. S. C. Choate, Miss Mary K. Choate, and Miss Caroline Choate, New-York; E. H. Clement, Boston, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. Louis H. Comstock and Miss Mary L. Comstock, Providence, R. I.; A. S. Chase, Duluth, Minn.; F. D. Corbett, Halifax, N. F.; Allan Cameron and Mrs. Esther G. Cameron, Boston, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Calman, New-York; Mrs. Henry Corwith, Chicago, Ill.; A. H. Castle, San Francisco, Cal.; Mrs. David Close and Miss Close, New-York; the Rev. James Alexander Cunningham, Baltimore, Md.; J. H. Case, Butte, Mon.—D.—John Downey, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Dizer, Boston, Mass.; Miss Deutsch and Miss Carrie Deutsch, New-York; C. J. Davol, Providence, R. I.; Edward W. Dean, Miss Evelina B. Dean, and Miss Clara Bartlett Dean, Rutherford, N. J.; Daniel Dewey, Boston, Mass.; Miss Pauline L. Dolliver, New-York.—E.—Mr. and Mrs. George B. Ellis, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Miss Ella A. Eddy, Detroit, Mich.; J. Erskine, Chicago, Ill.—F.—T. P. Fowler, New-York; Samuel R. Fisher, New-York.—G.—Mrs. M. P. Goodwin, Boston, Mass.; Miss M. J. Goodwin, Boston, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Greenville Gilbert, Ware, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Gilley, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. R. I. Gammell, Providence, R. I.; Miss Virginia Gammell, Providence, R. I.; A. W. Gieger, New-York; R. D. Guerard, New-York; Mrs. Conrad Gotzian, St. Paul, Minn.; Miss V. Gotzian, St. Paul, Minn.; Miss Roberta Gotzian, St. Paul, Minn.; E. E. Gallogly, Butte, Mon.—H.—Mrs. Basil Hall, New-York; F. Hawes, Boston, Mass.; Adolph G. Hupfel, New-York; J. F. Harris, Chicago, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Hill, Buffalo, N. Y.; G. S. Hoyt, New-York; Mrs. Oliver Hoyt, New-York; A. W. Hartman, Duluth, Minn.—J.—Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Jordan, Jr., Boston, Mass.; Miss Dorothy Jordan, Boston, Mass.; Robert Jordan, Boston, Mass.; Major Edward J. Jones, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. Jones, Boston, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. Malcom G. Jeffers, Janesville, Wis.—K.—Mr. and Mrs. W. V. Kellen, Boston, Mass.; Miss Kellen, Boston, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. Francis S. Kesse, Philadelphia, Penn.; Tarrant P. King, Boston, Mass.; Miss Elizabeth W. King, Boston, Mass.; Miss Caroline W. King, Boston, Mass.; Miss Annie P. King, Boston, Mass.; Charles Kuhn, Cincinnati, Ohio; Miss Cornelia T. Kirby, New-York; Mrs. Kenny, Halifax, N. F.—L.—Mrs. W. T. Law, Henry, Ill.; Miss Ellen M. Law, Henry, Ill.; Harry Levy, Cincinnati, Ohio; B. Loewenstein, New-York; Mrs. H. Louise Lutz, Boston, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Lodew, New-York; Isaac A. Landas, New-York; Alphons Lewis, New-York; Quinlan Leary, Boston, Mass.—M.—David Mackeen; G. P. Messeroy, Boston, Mass.; A. J. Miller, Providence, R. I.; Miss Charlotte Isabel Miller, Providence, R. I.; E. A. Matthiessen, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.; Miss Sophie Matthiessen, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.; Miss Maria Matthiessen, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.; Henry Mulliken, Boston, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Munyan, Hartford, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. L. Bruce Moore, New-York; Miss Eugenie Moore, New-York; Edwin N. Moore, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Mayer, Milwaukee, Wis.; Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Morley, Detroit, Mich.; Miss E. V. N. Marvin; G. March, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. A. J. McDuffee, Chicago, Ill.; John McDougall, Montreal, Canada; Miss Jessie McDougall, Montreal, Canada; J. L. MacIntyre, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. W. D. McCrackan, New-York; Mrs. C. B. McGinnis, Chicago, Ill.; Miss Isabel McGinnis, Chicago, Ill.—N.—R. G. Neidlinger, New-York; Joseph Shipley Newlin, Philadelphia, Penn.; De Lancey Verplanck Newlin, Philadelphia, Penn.; Miss Margaret Newlin, Philadelphia, Penn.; Miss Maud Newlin, Philadelphia, Penn.—O.—Mrs. Charles E. Orvis, New-York; J. L. Ogden, New-York.—P.—S. F. Paul, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. N. Paulson, New-York; A. N. Parlin, Boston, Mass.; J. A. Parsons, New-York; Robert Portner, Washington, D. C.; Eddie Portner, Washington, D. C.; Capt. and Mrs. E. M. Peck; Miss Parmelee; Miss Plumley, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Eugene P. Peyser, New-York.—Q.—F. W. Quanz.—R.—Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Rowland, Toledo, Ohio; Miss Rowland, Toledo, Ohio; Mrs. E. M. Reed, New-Haven, Conn.; Miss L. Adelaide Reed, New-Haven, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. Auguste Richard, New-York; Miss Richard, New-York; Miss Grace M. Remick, Detroit, Mich.; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. P. Ramsdell, Newburg, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Hugo Richards, East Orange, N. J.—S.—A. Blakely Smith, Providence, R. I.; Mr. and Mrs. Albert W. Smith, Providence, R. I.; S. L. Swards, Cincinnati, Ohio; Miss Edna Graham Storm, New-York; Miss Mabel L. Storm, New-York; Frederick J. Stark, Boston, Mass.; Henry H. Shufeldt, Oconomowoc, Wis.; Oliver T. Sherwood, Southport, Conn.; Mrs. H. C. Simms, Manhasset, L. I.; Miss Elizabeth O. Skillman, Roslyn, N. Y.; Miss Louisa Stinchfield, Detroit, Mich.; C. Stinchfield, Detroit, Mich.; Miss Stella M. Smith, Providence, R. I.; Miss Florence M. Smith, Providence, R. I.; Mr. and Mrs. O. F. Swift, New-York; Elijah Swift, New-York; F. K. Seggerman; Mrs. A. R. Stoughton, Boston, Mass.; Miss Stoughton, Boston, Mass.; J. A. Scudder, Chicago, Ill.—T.—Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Tillinghast, Troy, N. Y.; C. E. Traver, New-York; Miss Amy Tripp, Providence, R. I.; A. J. Trimble, Duluth, Minn.; Walter S. Thornton, Boston, Mass.; Miss Lottie B. Taylor, Camden, Penn.; Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Towne, New-York.—U.—Mrs. H. P. Upham, St. Paul, Minn.; Miss Emma E. Upham, St. Paul, Minn.; Miss Grace Upham, St. Paul, Minn.; Miss Gertrude Upham, St. Paul, Minn.—W.—Mr. and Mrs. James Wood, Pittsburg, Penn.; Mrs. Catherine M. Wyckoff, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Miss Auguste Wilcox; Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Wilder, Boston, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Wilsey, Oconomowoc, Wis.; Carl Weis, Milwaukee, Wis.; Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Westcott, New-York; P. E. Werner, Akron, Ohio; Curt Winkler, New-York.—Z.—William H. Zinn, Boston, Mass.

Cigarettes in Australia.

From The Westminster Gazette.

Cigarette smoking, we gather from the Australian papers, is growing rapidly in popular favor in the colonies, and unlike the Parliamentary suffrage, the practice, it is said, is not confined to the male sex alone. From expert evidence given before a commission at Melbourne, it appears that the consumption of cigarettes in Victoria is now about 50,000,000 a year; in New South Wales the number is 90,000,000, and in New-Zealand the number is about 40,000,000. All the tobacco contained in these cigarettes is imported from America.

TO ENTERTAIN THE FELLOWS

DR. LOOMIS LEAVES $10,000 TO THE ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.

By His Will He Also Gives $25,000 to the Loomis Laboratory—Bequests to Members of His Family.

Dr. Alfred L. Loomis seems to have been impressed with the idea that the learned Fellows of the New-York Academy of Medicine are far too solemn, and that what they need are fewer essays and more social relaxation. Accordingly, the doctor, who died last week, made provision in his will to bring about a change, one of the paragraphs of the will running thus:

To the New-York Academy of Medicine, $10,000 to be invested under the name of "The Loomis Entertainment Fund" by the Trustees of the academy for the benefit of the members thereof; the net annual income to be by them expended in providing suitable enteretainment for the Fellows of the academy and their guests at their building.

The doctor's will was filed yesterday in the Surrogate's office. It disposes of $1,000,000 worth of property, of which $400,000 is in real estate. Besides the bequest to the Academy of Medicine, Dr. Loomis leaves $25,000 to the Loomis Laboratory, founded by him.

Of the rest of his estate he gives $150,000 and his property at Ringwood, N. J., to his wife, Mrs Anna Maria Loomis. Mrs. Loomis also gets his horses, carriages, furniture, and pictures, and the use for three years, free of rent, of the big house at 19 West Thirty-fourth Street, in which the doctor died.

To his son, Dr. H. P. Loomis, and his daughter, Adeline Eliza, Dr. Loomis gives $100,000 each, to be held in trust. Mrs. Margaret Roll is to get $5,000 in cash, and the residue, amounting to about $600,000, is to be divided equally between the son and daughter.

The widow, son, and daughter, and Francis Lynde Stetson, who drew the will, and who was Dr. Loomis's warm personal friend, are named as executors and trustees, without bonds.

CLAIMED HIS WIFE WAS INSANE

William Von der Au Sued for Divorce—His Prayer Not Granted.

William Von der Au's prayer to have his marriage with Margaret Von der Au annulled was yesterday denied by Judge Beekman in the Supreme Court.

The action was brought upon the ground of the insanity of the wife at the time the marriage was entered into. The Von der Aus were married in this city on Nov. 29, 1879, a few days after Mrs. Von der Au had arrived from Germany, where she was born. They lived together for three weeks, when the husband claimed to have discovered evidence of his wife's insanity, and took her back to Germany, leaving her there in the care of relatives. He came back to this city immediately afterward. Three years later, in 1885, Mrs. Von der Au came here again, and they lived together for about six months, when the husband again sent her back to Germany, where she has been ever since.

She was served with the summons in the action by publication. Two children were born of the marriage. Judge Beekman says that in a case of this character the proofs should be convincing, but here they are very meagre and unsatisfactory. The evidence of her insanity was mainly that when she was about twenty years old, she played with children on the street, and threw sticks and stones about, flirted with men, and when placed under restraint, would run away from the house at night.

The deposition of a physician from the hospital at Fefheim, Germany, where Mrs. Von der Au was confined, speaks of her as suffering from "hereditary high-grade mental weakness," which he considered was incurable, although he stated that he intended to discharge her from the hospital on trial.

Judge Beekman says that, while the evidence shows decided mental weakness on the part of Mrs. Von der Au, yet there is not nearly enough in the case to justify a well-grounded conclusion that she was not able to pass a rational judgment upon the act and consequences of marriage when she entered into it. The Judge says that the plaintiff, when the wife returned and he continued to live with her, placed his marriage beyond the reach of any attack which otherwise he might have made upon it.

PLAINTIFF STEINWAY EXAMINED

Progress of His Suit Against Steinway & Sons for an Accounting.

The trial of the action brought by Henry W. T. Steinway, a stockholder in the corporation of Steinway & Sons, against the Trustees of the corporation for an accounting, and an order restraining them from going into any other business than the manufacture and sale of musical instruments, was continued yesterday before Judge Beekman, in the Supreme Court.

The plaintiff was on the stand, and was cross-examined by G. W. Cotterill for the defendants. One of the plaintiff's allegations was that the corporation had allowed the Steinway trolley road to use the corporation's electric plant in Long Island City, and that the machinery had been partially ruined. The plaintiff admitted on the stand that he did not know that the road had paid the corporation $32,000 for the use of the electric plant.

He had maintained, also, that the Trustees had accepted notes and had sold them; in fact, that they were large dealers in commercial paper. He said that the firm was on a great deal of the paper of Grote & Co. when the latter failed, and that Steinway & Sons were temporarily crippled by the failure.

"Don't you know that the corporation was enabled to get extra discounts from Grote & Co. by indorsing their paper?" asked Mr. Cotterill.

The witness said that he had never been told of that.

Mr. Cotterill then read a letter written by Charles Steinway to his brother, the plaintiff, which, after speaking of the hard times, said: "The boss must have been awfully put out at the large sums that you and I have been drawing this year."

"Who was meant by the boss?"

"I suppose William Steinway was meant."

"Did you not overdraw your account with the firm?"

The witness denied that the had ever overdrawn his account. He had had frequent talks with William Steinway on money matters, but could not remember what they were. At one time he had given notice that he would have to have $7,000 or $7,500 in a few days, and he obtained it.

The case was not concluded.

THE STURTEVANT ESTATE SUIT.

Mr. Matthews's Counter Claim Against His Father-in-Law for $17,500.

An interesting suit, growing out of the management of the Sturtevant House, came up in the Supreme Court yesterday.

Chief Justice Van Brunt granted an order to compel J. C. Matthews to furnish a bill of particulars in the counter claim that he has set up to the suit brought against him by Edwin B. Studley, the ancillary executor of the estate of A. P. Sturtevant, to recover $18,500, the amount of two notes which Mr. Matthews in 1886 gave to Mr. Sturtevant, who was his father-in-law.

Mr. Matthews leased the Sturtevant House in April, 1886, from his father-in-law, who was the owner. The latter advanced the defendant in the suit $18,500 with which to purchase the fixtures of the hotel, accepting two notes therefor, one for $2,000, dated April 11, 1886, and the other dated July 1, 1886. At the same time Matthews took the control of the Fort Griswold Hotel, also the property of his father-in-law, in Connecticut. As the hotel was a new one, Mr. Sturtevant, it is said, promised to reimburse Matthews for any losses he might sustain in the running of the hotel.

Mr. Sturtevant and his son-in-law had a falling out in May, 1892, and a suit was begun by the former to recover the value of the notes. Mr. Sturtevant died at Norwich, Conn., in March, 1893, while the suit was pending, and the executor was substituted as the plaintiff.

Matthews sets up the answer that there was never any consideration given to him for the notes, and that there was an understanding with his father-in-law that there was never to be any demand on him for the value of the notes. Then he also puts in a counter claim for $17,500, alleging that this was the amount of his losses while he was running the Fort Griswold Hotel.

The executor claims that he knows of no such agreement between Matthews and his father-in-law, and asks that the defendant be instructed to file a bill of particulars, showing how the money claimed was lost.

HARLEM RIVER BANK AGAIN.

Peter R. Gatens Would Have the Failure Reviewed by Grand Jury.

Peter R. Gatens, representing some of the depositors of the defunct Harlem River Bank, made a motion yesterday before Recorder Goff in General Sessions to resubmit to the consideration of the Grand Jury the Harlem River Bank failure for the purpose of securing the indictment of Robinson Gill, the President of the bank.

Mr. Gatens said that all the witnesses for the depositors were not before the Grand Jury when the case was considered before.

Recorder Goff denied the motion, holding that the lawyer did not represent all the depositors.

Mr. Gatens also asked for permission to inspect the Grand Jury minutes relating to the failure of the bank. He submitted an affidavit from Henry Peetsch of 409 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, a depositor, setting forth that an oil painting worth $10,000, belonging to the bank, had been carried off to Paris by one of the officers, and that a certain man who was cognizant of official wrongdoing had for a long time received a weekly sum as hush money.

So far the depositors have only received 30 per cent. out of the wrecked bank.

The Gould Demurrer Overruled.

The demurrer which George J. Gould interposed to the complaint in the action that the Soldiers' Orphans' Home of St. Louis has brought against him and Russell Sage, and also against all the executors of the will of Jay Gould, for the alleged misappropriation of about 30,000 shares of the Denver Pacific Railway and Telegraph Company stock which had been conveyed to Russell Sage and Jay Gould, as trustees, in trust, by the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, as collateral for the payment of Kansas Pacific consolidated bonds, has been overruled by Judge Beekman, in the Special Term of the Supreme Court.

This litigation is an effort to recover about $11,000,000 and to secure the removal of the trustees, George J. Gould having been appointed trustee to succeed his father. The deed of trust was executed on May 1, 1879.

Testifies for Her Father.

The trial of George Muller, accused of poisoning his wife last March, was resumed yesterday in the extraordinary term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Justice Pardon C. Williams.

The principal witness was Mrs. Maggie Mossbach, the defendant's married daughter. She testified that her mother had told her that she would some day take poison, and after the doctors had "pumped it out" her mother said, she would accuse her husband of having tried to kill her. This, Mrs. Muller, according to the witness, thought would result in sending her husband to prison for some time, and enable her to get rid of him.

May Sell Mr. Work's Horses.

The report of David Thompson, as referee, finding that Henry Dickinson, who has a large stable at Brewsters, is entitled to $401.78 from George P. Work, the son of Frank Work, for the care and board of four horses, among them the hackney stallion Cedarhurst, has been confirmed by the Supreme Court, and a judgment entered for the amount against Work.

The judgment provides that the horses may be sold by the Sheriff of Putnam County in order to satisfy the claim of Mr. Dickinson.

NEWS FROM THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—A verdict for $6,205.89 for the plaintiff was rendered before Judge Townsend in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, in the suit of Charles F. Wood, John B. Wood, and Elmer E. Wood against the American Credit Indemnity Company of New-York to recover $10,000 for losses sustained during 1893 through insolvent debtors, alleged to have been covered by a guarantee bond of indemnity issued to plaintiffs by the defendant company.

—Robert Lenox Belknap and Henry W. De Forest, executors of the will and codicils of Elizabeth S. Maitland, who died on Jan. 16, 1892, leaving a large estate, have brought an action in the Supreme Court to have their accounts passed upon, and for their discharge from the trust. Francis B. Weeks, the lawyer convict, was one of the original trustees of this estate, but he was removed in July last.

—Martha Buchan was yesterday declared by a Sheriff's jury to be incapable of managing her person and estate. She owns $150,000 worth of property, jointly with her brother, William Buchan, who brought the proceedings.

—Judge Beekman, in the Supreme Court, has vacated the assessment upon the property of the New-York Security and Trust Company for 1894, because the taxable personalty is less than the company's indebtedness.

—Recorder Goff, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, remitted the fine of $250 which on Friday last he imposed upon Emanuel M. Levy, the Grand Juror who failed to attend the sessions of the Grand Jury.

—Samuel Lyons obtained a verdict in the Supreme Court, before Judge Patterson and a jury, yesterday, for $5,000 damages against the Second Avenue Railroad Company, for the death of his wife.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 105—Samuel Lazarus, plaintiff in error, vs. John J. Phelps and others, executors of William Walter Phelps, deceased.—In error to the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Texas.—Judgment affirmed, with costs and interest.

No. 693—William Dunbar, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States.—In error to the District Court for the District of Oregon.—Judgment affirmed.

No. 865—The Vulcan Iron Works, appellant, vs. Ellen M. Smith, executrix, &c., and others.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit.—Granted.

No. 828.—The Postal Telegraph-Cable Company, plaintiff in error, vs. The Mayor and City Council of Baltimore.—In error to the Court of Appeals of the State of Maryland.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, upon the authority of St. Louis vs. Western Union Telegraph Company. 14th United States, 92.

Original—Ex-parte: In the matter of Louis F. Streep, petitioner.—Motion for leave to file petition for writ of mandamus denied on the authority of Chateaugay Iron Company, petitioner, 128 United States, 544.

No. 515—The United States, appellant, vs. John I. Davenport.—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—Judgment affirmed by a divided court.

No. 191—Jonathan Lindsay et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Samuel Twiney et al.—In error to the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Tennessee.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

No. 893—Charles Pollock, appellant, vs. The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company and others; and No. 894—Lewis H. Hyde, appellant, vs. The Continental Trust Company of the City of New-York and others.—Advanced and assigned for argument on the first Monday (4th) of March next, on motion of B. H. Bristow, in behalf of counsel for appellants.

No. 201—The Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Thomas Snell.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Iowa.—Dismissed.

No. 856—Harriet Tuttle Drake et al., &c., appellants, vs. Rachel Reggel et al.—Appeal from the Supreme Court of the Territory of Utah.—Dismissed.

No. 188—John Neel, administrator, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. The Pennsylvania Company.—Submitted by D. Dirlam for the plaintiff in error.—No counsel appeared for the defendant in error.

No. 190—The Sanford Fork and Tool Company et al., appellants, vs. Howe, Brown & Co., (Limited,) et al.—Argued by George A. Knight for the appellants, and by Sidney B. Davis for the appellees.

No. 195—The Maricopa and Phoenix Railroad Company, appellant, vs. The Territory of Arizona.—Submitted by H. S. Brown for the appellant.—No counsel appeared for the appellee.

No. 196—The Aetna Life Insurance Company, plaintiff in error, vs. The County of Lyon, Iowa.—Argument commenced by F. B. Daniels for the plaintiff in error, and continued by Anthony Van Wagenen for the defendant in error.

The day call for Tuesday, Jan. 29, will be as follows: Nos. 196, 198, 200, 203, 205, 206, 207, 209, 212, 213.

The court will take a recess from Feb. 4 to March 4.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.

85—United States vs. Perkins-Goodwin Company. 86—McCaldin vs. Steamship Amos C. Barstow, &c. 87—Robins vs. Steamship James A. Garfield, &c., and Steamship Amos C. Barstow. 88—Matter of James McCaldin & Co. 89—Oppenheimer & Levy vs. United States. 90—Irwin & Sons vs. United States. 91—United States vs. Goldenberg & Co. 63—Old Dominion Steamship Company vs. Ferryboat Shackamaxon. 64—Starin vs. Steamship City of Columbia. 68—Walsh vs. Ferryboat Dakota. 71—Easton and Amboy Railroad Company vs. Ferryboat Montclair.

Motion Calendar.—1—Tuttle vs. Claflin. 2—Duden vs. Maloy.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Coxe, J.—Opens in Room 47 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

Calendar of Customs Appeals.—1743—Herman Sternbach & Co. vs. United States. 996—Krauss vs. United States. 487—Feldstein vs. United States. 1278—Glaenzer & Co. vs. United States. 1208—United States vs. M. Kahn & Co. 1209—United States vs. Teissier. 1217—United States vs. Thurber, Whyland & Co. 2065—Kahlbeen vs. United States. 1877—C. B. Richards & Son vs. United States. 846—J. Movius & Son vs. United States. 1065—E. L. Garvin & Co. vs. United States. 1174—Blumenthal & Boas vs. United States. 1835—Same vs. United States. 169—Hammill & Gillespie vs. United States. 1487—Godwin & Sons vs. United States. 1685—Godwin & Sons vs. United States. 2031—Lehn & Fink vs. United States. 577—China and Japan Trading Company vs. United States. 494—The Boussod Valadon Company vs. United States. 1225—Mexican Onyx and T. Company vs. United States. 722—Tiffany vs. United States. 789—Oppenheimer vs. United States. 489—W. H. Riley & Co. vs. United States. 978—A. Vantine & Co. vs. United States. 1684—Schmidt vs. United States. 898—Tiffany vs. United States. 1769—Thurnauer vs. United States. 1794—United States vs. Adolph Kastor & Brothers. 1710—United States vs. Field & Wagner. 1063—United States vs. Vantine & Co. 1382—United States vs. Sternbach. 1878—United States vs. O. G. Mayer & Co. 1122—Tiffany vs. United States. 1380—T. W. Stemmer & Co. vs. United States. 1787—Delano vs. United States. 744—H. Herman Sternbach & Co. vs. United States. 1285—Hitchcock vs. United States. 1876—United States vs. J. Curley & Brother. 1837—Dennison Manufacturing Company vs. United States. 1091—Blumenthal & Boas vs. United States. 627—Dominici & Marino vs. United States. 2024—Schulz-Berge Koechel vs. United States. 1943—Park & Tilford vs. United States. 918—Johnson vs. United States. 1905—United States vs. Rathbone. 676—O. V. Pustau & Co. vs. United States. 958—Stern Brothers vs. United States. 1078—A. J. Woodruff & Co. vs. United States. 1105—Well & Co. vs. United States. 1713—Bachrach & Freedman vs. United States. 1801—Percy Kent vs. United States. 749—Luigi Paturzo vs. United States. 1815—Muser Brothers vs. United States. 1816—United States vs. Lindheim. 1070—Borgfeldt & Co. vs. United States. 1133—Semon Bache & Co. vs. United States. 2125—Wells & Knight vs. United States. 645—Meyer vs. United States. 1192—Fawcett vs. United States. 1368—United States vs. Jacquin. 28—Haebler & Co. vs. United States. 29—Gledhill vs. United States. 31—Matthiessen & Wiechers Sugar Refining Company vs. United States. 32—Lyon & Co. vs. United States. 33—Christie vs. United States. 34—E. Meyers & Co. vs. United States. 35—Thompson vs. United States. 36—Chauncey C. Ryder & Co. vs. United States. 37—Morrison vs. United States. 38—Mertens vs. United States. 39—Dana vs. United States. 40—J. D. Hage & Co. vs. United States. 41—Adams vs. United States. 318—Dana vs. United States. 319—Christie vs. United States. 320—Haebler & Co. vs. United States. 644—Foulds vs. United States. 1742—Charles Zinn & Co. vs. United States. 1723—Eichler vs. United States. 745—Ahrenfeldt vs. United States.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 40 Post Office Building at 10 A. M. Motions.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Ernest St. George Lough and another, appellants, vs. A. Emelius Outerbridge et al.—On motion of Treadwell Cleveland, appeal set down for Feb. 5.

The People ex rel. Frederick S. Heiser, executor, vs. Edward Gilon et al., Assessors, &c.—On motion of William C. Holbrook, leave granted to file undertaking.

Wayland D. West, as executor, &c., vs. William Place et al., appellants.—Motion to dismiss appeal; John M. Carroll for motion, R. P. Anibal opposed. Court took papers, and gave leave to appellant to file further papers in opposition in one week and to include in them motion for affirmative relief on his behalf, respondent to have one week to reply.

Anna Devine Ritter vs. Fannie A. Devine and another, appellants. Motion to substitute David Teese as plaintiff and respondent. Submitted for motion, M. L. Hollister opposed.

John C. Pegram and another, as Trustees, &c., vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company and another.—Motion to advance these cases.—Court took papers.

James F. Malcolm vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company et al., appellants.—Motion to advance; E. W. Tyler for motion.

Jacob Bookman vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company and another, appellants.—Motion by E. W. Tyler to advance.

Walter Carter, as executor, vs. Presbyterian Board of Relief, appellant.—Motion to dismiss appeal. Submitted.

Aaron R. Stevens et al. vs. Central National Bank of Boston et al.—Motion for reargument. Submitted.

In the matter of the petition of Edmund E. Murphy, as executor, &c.—Argued by Treadwell Cleveland for appellant, Frank B. Sturges for respondent.

People ex rel. Mark L. Shedon vs. Walter Fraser et al., as Assessors of the Town of Salem, appellants.—Argued by L. Fraser for appellants, James Gibson for respondent.

In the matter of inheritance tax under the will of George C. Cullum.—Submitted.

Mary F. Baxter, appellant, vs. New-York State Mutual Benefit Association.—Argued by James Devine for appellant, Louis Marshall for respondent.

Mary J. Runcie vs. Michael Seitz et al., appellants.—Argued by J. J. Bennett for appellant, Isaac H. Maynard for respondent.

In the matter of the Manhattan Railway Company and another vs. Julia A. Kent, &c., appellant.—Argued by Charles L. Pashley for appellant; William H. Goddin for respondent.

Ann McDonald, appellant, vs. Bryan O'Hara, as executor, &c.—Submitted.

Jacob Hirshfeld, appellant, vs. F. A. Kursheedt et al.—Argued by Louis Marshall for appellant, Joseph Feltretch for respondents.

Robert J. Dean and another vs. Marshall S. Driggs and Edward S. Hatch, appellants.—Argued by Thomas P. Wickes for appellants, L. E. Warren for respondent.

People ex rel. Bryant W. Dinsmore, appellant, vs. Board of Estimate, &c., of the City of New-York, (two actions.)—Argued by Roger Foster for appellant, David J. Dean for respondent.

People ex rel. Edward M. Goring vs. President of the Village of Wappinger's Falls, appellant.—Argued by Frederick Barnard for appellant; Bernard J. Tinney for respondent.

People ex rel. Roswell W. Keene vs. Board of Supervisors of Queens County, appellants.—Submitted.

The calendar for Tuesday is Nos. 3, 85, 43, 12, 60, 119, 143, 146.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Van Brunt, P. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class II.—1—Dunn vs. Winsor.

Class IV.—2—O'Connor vs. Shiel.

Class VII.—3—Seelig vs. Lamoureux. 4—Ivone vs. Wetzler.

VIII.—5—Manhattan Railway Company vs. Foster. 6—Same vs. Plunkett. 7—Stevens vs. Melcher. 8—Walker vs. Morgan. 9—Cochran Carpet Company vs. Howells. 10—Pierre vs. Atwater. 11—Eidlitz vs. Rothschild. 12—O'Brien vs. Kursheidt. 13—Lusk vs. Stewart. 12—Matter of Indestructible Clay Wick Company. 15—People vs. Mutual Benefit Life Association of America. 16—Matter of Townley. 17—De Long vs. De Long Hook and Eye Company. 18—Reed vs. Tone. 19.—O'Connor vs. Sheil. 20—Matter of New-York Fruit Importing Company. 21—Isaacs vs. Cohen. 22—Beach vs. Weinberg. 23—Oesterlein vs. Betz. 24—Larkin vs. Long Island Railroad Company. 25—Hawley vs. Ribeiro. 26—Merchants vs. Dalziel's News Agency. 27—O'Seicke vs. Macdonald. 28—Stokes vs. Stokes. 29—People, &c., vs. American Steam Boiler Insurance Company. 30—Bowery Bank vs. Garrick. 31—Matter of Hupfeld. 32—Thomas vs. Thomas. 33—Lynch vs. Quinlan. 34—Weiss vs. Greenwald.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Divorce.—2206—Chambers vs. Chambers.. Law and Fact.—1455—Steinway vs. Steinway & Sons.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.— —, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

CIRCUIT COURT—Day calendar to be called in Part III. Cases to be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

100—McGuire vs. The Mayor. 5668—Lawrence vs. Newell. 4457—Phyfe vs. Woodruff. 2480—Stelling vs. Groth. 5566—Binn vs. The Mayor, &c. 5223—O'Reilly vs. Utah. Nevada and California Stage Company. 2372—Quintard vs. Calef. 2056—Frank vs. Happersberg. 2395—Cohnfeld vs. Walsh. 2663—Manufacturers' National Bank vs. Lovell. 2664—Same vs United States Book Company. 2665—Same vs. same. 2666—Same vs. Same. 2667—Same vs. same. 2740—Cochran vs. Reich. 2745—Curtis vs. Mott. 803—Frement vs. Nichols. 739—Moore vs. Casey. 2732—Loeb vs. Ramsey. 796—Phillip vs. Byrne. 4947—Cushman vs. Weber. 1813—National Bank of Deposit vs. Rogers. 2567—Barker vs. Cunard Steamship Company.

Highest number reached in regular call, 2772.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Patterson, J.—Held in General Term room. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term—Adjourned until the first Monday of February.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Daly, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Pryor, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

938—Wilson vs. Press Publishing Company. 1183—Foster vs. Tannenbaum. 1146—Cavagan vs. Hausling. 1211—McAuliffe vs. Newcombe. 1293—Waldman vs. Boniface. 1020—Lyon vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 2254—Szakacs vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 872—Nurick vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 844—Curtis vs. Fifth Avenue Transportation Company. 845—Barnes vs. same. 1075—Pierpont vs. McGuire. 2687—Matter of Block. 1587—O'Donnell vs. Conlin. 2627—Lyons vs. Osborn. 2626—Same vs. same. 2681—Glassheim vs. Nesbit. 1252—Grucbler vs. The Mayor, &c. 2686—Many vs. Hendrick.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1310.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I. and II.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

1023—Richards vs. Richmond Paper Manufacturing Company. 1032—Kilpatrick vs. Mandeville. 1144—Lepreto vs. Houston, West Street, and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company. 1159—Foulke vs. Thaimessinger.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Motion calendar called at 11 A. M.

Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.: John Sherlock, George A. Cambeis, Andrew J. Campbell, Jacob Edler, Patrick Ryan, John A. Pell. At 2 P. M.: William Gee, Benjamin, Davis, Amelia Helmken Thomas S. Morris.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in brownstone building 32 Chambers Street. Case on.

926—Revocation of Probate—Sarah A. Day.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Held in Room 11, City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Extraordinary Term—Williams, J.—Held in Circuit Court, Part I. room. Opens at 10:30 A. M. District Attorney Fellows and Assistant District Attorney Osborne for The People.

1—George Muller.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Recess.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, Recorder, J.—Opens at 11 A. M.—Assistant District Attorney Townsend for The People.

1—Morris Eisenstein. 2—Lena Goldstein. 3—Owen McEvoy. 4—Salem Abooshacra, Skinder Burssoon. 5—John Jones. 6—Joseph Jordan. 7—Robert Dupree. 8—Thomas Fitzsimmons. 9—Mendal Berbrawski. 10—Melio Gachiro. 11—Palatzo Gerolomo, Frank Lorello, and Polatzo Carmaro.

Pleadings—1—Felicia Priore, James La Covets. 2—William Krunert. 3—Richard Grant. 4—Herbert J. Smith. 5—James Hughes (2.) 6—James Sullivan. 7—Rosie Pitro, Carrie Pitro. 8—Agnes Berthold, Frederick Meisner. 9—Nachoun Meltzer. 10—Lee Guen. 11—Max Blau. 12—Lee Wah, Chi Han, Chu Ung, and Wong Gow May. 13—James Woods. 14—Frank E. Smith.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Martine, J.—Opens at 11 A. M.—Assistant District Attorney Weeks for The People.

1—Dominick Connor, Thomas Moran, Thomas Hickey. 2—John Beam. 3—Vernon A. Keach. 4—William J. Jordan. 5—William Clark (2.) 6—Richard Fanning, Frank Knapp. 7—Theodore J. Roth. 8—Charles Ritz. 9—Tony Barnic, Brokart Antraal.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 11 A. M.—Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for The People.

1—Emil Otto. 2—Ambrose Davenport. 3—Frank M. Nicholas. 4—Marie Bourda. 5—William L. Brockway. 6—Eugene Dendinsky. 7—Michael Moloney. 8—May Ward, Mary Welsh. 9—Charles Bergin. 10—William Killam. 11—Sing Sing. 12—Franics Elliot, William Suppler.

Referees Named—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Van Brunt, P. J.—New-York Life Insurance Company vs. Hull—Francis C. Barlow. Stevens vs. Ramsey—David Thomson. Huppuch vs. Campbell—Ernest Hall. Brierly vs. Kane—Adrain H. Larkin. Shaw vs. Lawrence—Charles H. Daniels. Hayashi vs. Fukushima—David Thomson. Long vs. Plumb—James O'Gorman.

Patterson, J.—Marvin Safe Company vs. Chrome Steel Works—Noah Davis.

COMON PLEAS—Daly, C. J.—Marvin vs. International Yacht Publishing Company—M. A. Lesser.

Pryor, J.—Slocum vs. Stiger—Obed H. Sanderson.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—McCarthy, J.—Jacob C. Simon vs. Abraham Lichtenstein—Carl Callmann.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Brown, J.—Part II.—Landon, J.

776—Friedman vs. Crowell. 817—Coppock vs. Long Island Railroad. 822—Burke vs. Brooklyn Elevated Railroad. 832—Collins vs. Accident Insurance Company. 1465 to 1479—Sherwood vs. Woodcock and Aetna Insurance Company. 970—Dykman vs. Bank of New-York. 1369—Gater vs. Brooklyn Elevated Railroad and another. 841—Magner vs. Kobatschick. 846—McDonald vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 848—Giles vs. McLean. 849 and 850—Hensey vs. Ennis. 851—Robinson vs. Metropolitan Insurance Company. 657—Murphy vs. Carey and another. 857—Gaurian vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad. 248—Eldridge vs. Ross. 455—Miller vs. Housatonic Railroad. 782—Fallert Brewing Company vs. Fuchs. 861—Brainerd vs. Opium Cure Company. 864—Guldbrandsen vs. Terwilliger. 866—Marin vs. Schaffer. 869—May vs. McKane. 870—Glaos vs. Vogel. 1615—Matthews vs. Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad. 751—Flannery vs. Cornell Steamboat Company. 797—Shea vs. Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. 627—Roberts vs. Forbes.

Highest number reached on regular call, 870.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Gaynor, J.

138—Ryder vs. Ryder.

CITY COURT—General Term—Osborne, J.—4—Palmer vs. The City of Brooklyn.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Clement, C. J. 11—Mundy vs. McGuire.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.—

The wills of Margaret Boyd, or Rchards, Jacob Trautman, Mary E. Galtzman, Harriet S. Clarke, Thomas Minnio, James Lock, Irad Downs, Andrew N. Jung.

The accounting in estates of Marion Lamb, Hepburn, and James Green.

The estates of Emily Moreau, Salome Huber, and Gideon Nichols.

Contested Calendar at 10:30. 64—Will of Sarah Kessler.

J. HARVEY CONNELL DIVORCED

HIS MARRIAGE TO "MISS ANNE" WAS SOMEWHAT ROMANTIC.

Met Her Through a Newspaper Personal and Later Concluded She Was Party to a Fraudulent Scheme.

J. Harvey Connell is a single man once more, after having gone through a matrimonial experience that would fill two volumes of a French novel of the most realistic kind.

Mr. Connell is a well-known young sugar broker at 110 Front Street, and comes of an old Brooklyn family living at 140 Pierrepont Street, in that city. He is of a somewhat sentimental turn of mind, and this led him into all the trouble. On his way to his office one morning, while crossing Wall Street Ferry, Mr. Connell noticed a personal advertisement in a morning paper that read:

"Young lady of noble birth desires the acquaintance of an honorable gentleman. Address Lovesick."

Mr. Connell thought it would be a joke to answer the personal, and when he reached his office he did so. A few days later he received a reply telling him to call on "Miss Anne" at 97 Lexington Avenue. The note was written on tinted, scented paper. He went there a short time after, and was admitted by "Miss Anne" herself. He found her a very stylish, attractive young woman, and from that time on his visits were many. Her full name she told him was Anna Marie Marschall.

Several months passed, and Mr. Connell grew more and more enamored of "Miss Anna," and finally he asked her to marry him. She referred him to her brother, Ernest Victor Marschall, who made no objection to the proposition except ot say that "Miss Anna" was but twenty-two, and until she was twenty-four she could not be married, or she would lose a legacy which was coming to her from Germany.

Therefore, Mr. Marschall said, they would either have to wait for two years or else be married secretly. Mr. Connell was in love, and decided to be married, and so on Feb. 27, 1893, he and "Miss Anna" were united in the Church of the Transfiguration.

Not long after, Marschall started a restaurant at 480 Third Avenue, and got some of Connell's money, which he lost in the investment. He also figured in a suit for breach of promise of marriage, brought by Marie Elias, his sister's maid, against him for $10,000 damages. Mrs. Connell, in the meantime, because of the secret marriage, had been living at her brother's house.

The young broker finally became suspicious that everything was not right, and communicated with the American Consul at Vienna, where the Marschalls said they came from, inclosing photographs of the two. He received information in reply that Marschall, called by a dozen aliases, had been imprisoned in Europe for swindling men with women as decoys, and that Anna Maria was not his sister.

Connell determined to sue for the annulment of his marriage, but before he could do so his wife brought a suit for separation, upon the ground of desertion, as he had left her when he ascertained the true state of affairs, and declined to contribute to her support any longer. Mr. Connell interposed a counter suit, asking for the annulment of his marriage upon the ground of fraud.

The court appointed William H. Willis referee to try the case, and he made a report a short time ago recommending that Mrs. Connell's complaint be dismissed and that the court grant Connell a decree dissolving the marriage. This report was presented to Judge Beekman, in the Supreme Court yesterday. He confirmed it, and granted a decree in Connell's favor.

Howe & Hummel were the counsel for Mrs. Connell, and the broker was represented by De Lancey Nicoll and George W. Brown.

THE TESTIMONY AGAINST DEBS

Attempt by Two Members of the Railway Union to Prove Conspiracy.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—Wallace Rice was the first witness introduced by the Government at the opening of the Debs case this morning. Mr. Rice was a reporter on a daily newspaper during the strike. He testified that, as a member of the Railway Union, as well as in his newspaper capacity, he attended the convention of the union at which it was decided to boycott Pullman cars. Little new evidence was adduced, and the defense objected to the whole of the witness's testimony as irrelevant.

Attorney Walker, for the Government, read the editorials of The Railway Times, the organ of the American Railway Union issued during June and July last, and attempted to show that, through this channel, Debs and his associates endeavored to inflame, encourage, and incite the members of the order to conspiracy and deeds of violence. Counsel for the defense objected to the testimony as irrelevant and incompetent. The court ruled that the testimony would not be accepted as evidence against the defendants, but only as hearsay evidence.

The principal witness called by the Government was O. W. Myron, who occupied the stand for two hours. At the time of the strike, Myron was an Illinois Central switchman and took an active part in organizing branches of the American Railway Union among the yardmen of the Illinois Central. He testified that June 26 he received an order, signed by Debs, under the seal of the American Railway Union, instructing him to call out the Illinois Central men. He then narrated at length his trips to the suburban railroad yards, and his methods of enforcing the order. C. S. Darrow, for the defense, argued that, as the witness had testified that after receiving the order he had acted on his own responsibility and did not report to the Directors, the latter could in no way be held responsible for the witness's actions. He further argued that Myron's interpretation of the order was foreign to the case, and asked that the written order alone be offered as evidence. The matter was taken under advisement. Myron's testimony will be resumed to-morrow.

Constructor Armistead's Death.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The Navy Department received a dispatch to-day from Mare Island Navy Yard announcing the death of Constructor Samuel W. Armistead, who was struck by a parting hawser when the new cruiser Olympia was delivered to the Government on Saturday. He was appointed to the Naval Academy from Virginia, and was graduated first in his class, in 1883. After a course in the Royal Naval College, at Greenwich, England, he secured leave and superintended the building of the cruiser Marblehead for her contractors. He leaves a wife and four children, the youngest only a week old.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

P. M.

Sun rises...7:14|Sun sets...5:13|Moon sets...8:05

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER. A. M.	HIGH WATER. P. M.	LOW WATER. A. M.	LOW WATER. P. M.
Sandy Hook	9:30	9:54	3:20	3:43
Governors Island	9:45	10:18	3:50	4:19
Hell Gate	11:38	12:11	5:18	5:47

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) JAN. 29.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Fuerst Bismarck, Genoa	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lahn, Bremen	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 30.		
Advance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	12:00 A. M.
Antilia, Nassau	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Athos, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Belgenland, Antwerp	5:30 A. M.	7:30 A. M.
Berlin, Southampton	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Habana, Havana	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Majestic, Liverpool	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Saratoga, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Yemassee, Charleston	......	3:00 P. M.
THURSDAY, JAN. 31.		
Cienfuegos, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Colombia, Colon	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Persia, Hamburg	......	10:00 A. M.
FRIDAY, FEB. 1.		
Algonquin, Charleston	......	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, FEB. 2.		
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	......	1:00 P. M.
Andes, Kingston	......	......
Caracas, La Guayra	......	1:00 P. M.
Etruria, Liverpool	......	10:00 A. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	......	9:00 A. M.
Madiana, Windward Islands	......	12:00 M.
Massachusetts, London	......	......
Orizaba, Havana	......	1:00 P. M.
Phoenicia, Hamburg	......	11:00 A. M.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow	......	2:30 P. M.
Werra, Genoa	......	10:00 A. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) Jan. 29.—Bovic, Liverpool, Jan. 18; Cuvier, St. Lucia, Jan. 21; Friesland, Antwerp, Jan. 19; Glamorganshire, Gibraltar, Jan. 13; Greece, London, Jan. 10; Handel, St. Lucia, Jan. 21; Massachusetts, London, Jan. 17; Merida, Liverpool, Jan. 14; Pocasset, Gibraltar, Jan. 12; Pontiac, Gibraltar, Jan. 17.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30.—Chateau Lafitte, Bordeaux, Jan. 17; Exeter City, Swansea, Jan. 16; France, London, Jan. 14; La Touraine, Havre, Jan. 23; Weimar, Bremen, Jan. 19; Yucatan, Havana, Jan. 26.

THURSDAY, Jan. 31.—Alecto, London, Jan. 15; Cufic, Liverpool, Jan. 22; Ems, Bremen, Jan. 22.

FRIDAY, Feb. 1.—Patria, Hamburg, Jan. 21.

SATURDAY, Feb. 2.—Adriatic, Liverpool, Jan. 23; La Gascogne, Havre, Jan. 26; Paris, Southampton, Jan. 26; Marengo, Antwerp, Jan. 18.

Arrived.—New-York, Monday, Jan. 28.

SS Berlin, (Br.,) Lewis, Southampton Jan. 19, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 3:51 P. M.

SS Caracas, Woodrick, Porto Cabello, &c., Jan. 19, with mdse. and passengers to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 1:10 P. M.

SS Massachusetts, (Br.,) Bocquet, London Jan. 17, with mdse. and passengers to the New-York Shipping Company. Arrived at the Bar at 7:10 P. M.

SS Andes, (Br.,) Macknight, Port au Prince, Jan. 11, with mdse. to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.

SS El Dorado, Percy, New-Orleans, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Greetlands, (Br.,) Couillard, Pilley's Island, Jan. 15, with iron ore to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS Orizaba, Hoyt, Vera Cruz Jan. 16, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:57 P. M.

SS Bluefields, Masingo, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS State of Texas, Hix, Fernandina and Brunswick, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Louisiana, Gager, New-Orleans, with mdse. and passengers to E. S. Allen.

SS Yemassee, McKee, Jacksonville and Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

WIND.—Sandy Hook, 9:30 P. M.—N., light breeze, snowing and thick.

Sailed.

SS Caxton, for Limerick; Richmond, for Newport News, &c.; Vortigern, for Capt Town, &c.

Bark Strathisla, for Saigen, Cochin China.

Brig Harriet G., for Nuevitas.

By Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—SS Martello, (Br.,) Capt. Rea, from New-York Jan. 8, arr. at Hull Jan. 26

SS La Normandie, (Fr.,) Capt. Poirat, from New-York Jan. 19, arr. at Havre to-day.

SS Alsatia, (Br.,) Capt. Swain, from Mediterranean ports for New-York, passed Gibraltar yesterday.

SS Mozart (Br.,) sld. from Rio Janeiro for New-York yesterday.

SS Francisco, (Br.,) Capt. Jenkins, sld. from Portland for New-York to-day.

SS Planet Venus, (Br.,) Capt. Kelly, from New-York Nov. 24 for Yokohama, arr. at Colombo Jan. 8.

SS Acanthus, (Br.,) Capt. Saunders, from New-York Jan. 9, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS Brilliant, (Ger.,) Capt. Keller, from New-York Jan. 12, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS Deutschland, (Ger.,) Capt. Schierhorst, from New-York Jan. 10, arr. at Cuxhaven yesterday.

SS Excelsior, (Ger.,) Capt. Muller, from New-York Jan. 13, arr. at Cuxhaven yesterday.

SS Hevelius, (Br.,) Capt. Stapleton, from New-York Jan. 13, arr. at Pernambuco yesterday.

SS Salerno, (Br.,) Capt. Akester, from New-York Jan. 6, arr. at Shields yesterday.

SS Rhynland, (Belg.,) Capt. Mills, sld. from Antwerp to-day at 5 P. M. for New-York.

SS Broomhaugh, (Br.,) Capt. Davies, from Palermo, sld. from Messina for New-York Jan. 25.

SS Burgundia, (Fr.,) Capt. Dulac, from New-York Jan. 4, arr. at Marseilles to-day.

SS Cametense, (Br.,) Capt. McKenzie, from New-York Jan. 13, arr. at Para Jan. 26.

For Accepting Bribes.

NEWTOWN, L. I., Jan. 28.—Michael Doyle, J. F. McGowan, and Frank Kruger, Excise Commissioners of Newtown, were removed from office to-day by Judge Carretson, for accepting bribes from the saloon keepers.

The Commissioners were in the habit of charging from $10 to $50 in excess of the lawful fee for issuing licenses. They were indicted by the Grand Jury and are awaiting trial.

Legal Notices.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court, held at the County Court House, in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 17th day of January, eighteen hundred and ninety-five. Present: The Honorable George C. Barrett, Justice.—In the matter of the petition of MATILDA DELAPLAINE for the removal of BENJAMIN C. WETMORE, as trustee, and the appointment of a new trustee in his place and stead.

On reading and filing the petition of Matilda Delaplaine, bearing date the 9th day of January, 1895, whereby it appears that Benjamin C. Wetmore, the trustee under certain trust deeds in said petition mentioned, has become insolvent and has removed from the State of New-York, and praying that the said Benjamin C. Wetmore be removed from his office as such trustee and a new trustee appointed in his place and stead, and on reading and filing the affidavit of George R. Schieffelin, verified January 16th, 1895, and it appearing that the present residence and abode of the said Benjamin C. Wetmore is not known to said petitioner or her attorney, and that his address is care of Jesse S. Nelson, 11 Pine Street, New-York City.

On motion of George R. Schieffelin, attorney for said petitioner,

It is ordered that the said trustee, Benjamin C. Wetmore, show cause at a Special Term of this court at Chambers, to be held in the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the first Monday of February, (the fourth,) 1895, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why the prayer of the petition should not be granted and why he should not be removed from his office as such trustee and a new trustee appointed in his place and stead.

It is further ordered that this order be served upon him by publication thereof in The New-York Law Journal and in The New-York Times once a week for three successive weeks and by a deposit on or before the date of the first publication of a copy thereof in the Post Office at the City of New-York in a securely-closed post-paid wrapper directed to the said Benjamin C. Wetmore, care of Jesse S. Nelson, 11 Pine Street, New-York City, New-York.

Enter: GEO. C. BARRETT, J. S. C.

ja22-1aw3wTu&f12

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New-York.—In the matter of the dissolution of the J. S. CONOVER COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed by the New-York Supreme Court of the City and County of New-York receiver of all the property, assets, and effects of the above-named company, and that I have duly qualified as such, and I do require:

First—That all persons indebted to said corporation render an account to me, at my office, No. 154 Nassau Street, (Tribune Building,) in the City of New-York, of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to said corporation, and pay the same to me on or before the 11th day of March, 1895.

Second—That all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said corporation deliver the same to me on or before the said 11th day of March, 1895, at the same place.

Third—That all creditors of said corporation deliver their respective accounts and demands to me on or before the said 11th day of March, 1895, at said place.

Fourth—That all persons holding any open or subsisting accounts of said corporation present the same in writing and detail to me on or before the said 11th day of March, 1895, at the same place.—Dated New-York, January 10, 1895.

WILLIAM H. H. HULL,
Receiver of the J. S. Conover Company,
Office and Post Office address, 154 Nassau Street, New-York City.

GIBSON PUTZEL, Attorney for Wm. H. H. Hull, Receiver, office and Post Office address, 320 Broadway, New-York City.

Surrogate Notices.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to CORNELIA L. R. EMMET, Richard S. Emmet, William J. Emmet, Lydia H. Emmet, William A. Emmet, Edward G. Emmet, Edith Leslie Emmet, Mary T. Peabody, Rosina H. Emmet, and Ellen G. Emmet, send greeting:

Whereas, Richard S. Emmet of New-Rochelle, Westchester County, New-York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 17th day of June, 1882, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of John P. Emmet, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased; therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the fourth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, [L. S.] a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 6th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
d18-1aw6wTu Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM HENRY HALL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 218 Greenwich Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated New-York, the first day of October, 1894. HENRY J. S. HALL, WILLIAM H. HALL, IRAD HAWLEY, Executors; MARTHA M. HALL, Executrix. BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Ex'ors and Ex'trix. o2-1aw6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CONRAD H. IHLEFELD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 55, No. 154 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of June, 1895.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of December, 1894. HENRY IHLEFELD, Executor. JOHN B. PANNES, Attorney for Executor, 154 Nassau Street, New-York. d11-1aw6mTu

MERRILL, ELIZABETH W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH W. MERRILL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Horwitz & Hershfield, No. 277 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July, 1895.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of January, 1895. ELIZABETH MERRILL, Executrix. HORWITZ & HERSHFIELD, Attorneys for Executrix, 277 Broadway, New-York City. ja8-1aw6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY DE GROOT HASTINGS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of W. Harris Roome, Esq., her attorney, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New-York, the fifteenth day of October, 1894. ADELAIDE R. HASTINGS, Executrix. W. HARRIS ROOME, Attorney for Executrix, 40 Wall St., New-York City. o16-1aw6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE ADELAIDE CHOLWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Benner & Benner, No. 62 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the third day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of October, 1894. WILLIAM ALLEN CHOLWELL, Administrator, with the will annexed. BENNER & BENNER, Attorneys for Administrator, 62 Wall Street, N. Y. City. o2-1aw6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUCIE D. TAUSSIG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 84 Chambers Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of January, 1895. WALTER M. TAUSSIG, Executor. CHARLES O. BREWSTER, Attorney for Executor, 261 Broadway, New-York City. ja9-1aw6m

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JUNIUS P. DRAKE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of G. O. & L. S. Hulse, No. 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New-York, 21st day of September, 1894. JENNIE DRAKE, Administratrix. G. O. & L. S. HULSE, Attorneys for Administratrix, 52 Exchange Place, N. Y. City. s25-1aw6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTIAN SCHULTZE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of P. Nolan, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of October, 1894. CHARLES SCHULTZE, JOHANNA SCHULTZE, Administrators. o30-1aw6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADALINE STAVERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, Room 49, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New-York, the nineteenth day of November, 1894. DAVID R. RUNYON, SARAH A. RUNYON, Administrators with the will annexed. MURPHY, LLOYD & BOYD, Counselors at Law, 111 Broadway, N. Y., Attorneys for Administrators. n20-1aw6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. RUSSELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 2 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of October, 1894. JOHANNA A. RUSSELL, Administratrix. VANDERPOEL, CUMING & GOODWIN, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 2 Wall Street, New-York City. o30-1aw6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT NOBLE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at our place of transacting business, office of Dunning & Fowler, our attorneys, No. 67 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of October, 1894. SARAH PRENDER, Administratrix. A. J. A. CALLAGHAN, Administrator. DUNNING & FOWLER, Attorneys for Administrators, 67 Wall Street, New-York City. o23-1aw6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against STEPHEN D. HATCH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of Coudert Brothers, No. 68 and 70 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of November, 1894. EVA H. HATCH, Executrix. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executrix, 68 and 70 William Street, New-York. n27-1aw6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNE A. MORSS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of November, 1894. ROBERT M. OLYPHANT, WILLIAM H. ARNOUX, JOHN R. MACARTHUR, Executors. ARNOUX, RITCH & WOODFORD, Attorneys for Executors, 18 Wall St., N. Y. n27-1aw6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA A. L. STORRS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of J. Langdon Ward, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 13th day of August, 1894. MARY E. SPARKS, Administratrix. J. LANGDON WARD, Attorney for Administratrix, 120 Broadway, New-York City. au14-1aw6mTu

IRVIN, JOHN JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN JAMES IRVIN, late of San Diego, in the State of California, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 19 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 3rd day of December, 1894. RICHARD IRVIN, Executor. FREDERIC W. ADEE, Attorney for Executor, 45 Pine Street, N. Y. d4-1aw6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY S. IVES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 121 Elizabeth Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of October, 1894. GEORGE W. STRIKER, Executor. o28-1aw6mTu

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M.

UNION PACIFIC PROBLEM

Senate Committee's Report on the Debt to the Government.

A LONG-TIME EXTENSION FAVORED

Absolute Foreclosure and Sale Would Involve a Sacrifice of $50,000,-000—No Federal Operation of a Railroad Desired.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Mr. Brice, from the Senate Committee on Pacific Railroads, to-day submitted an important report upon the roads of that system, in which the refunding of the debt of the Union Pacific is recommended. This report is in reply to a resolution passed by the Senate Oct. 13, 1893, asking what steps were necessary to protect the interests and secure the indebtedness of said railway, and also as to the extent of the authority of Congress over the said road.

For more than a year the committee has been at work on the solution of the Pacific roads problem. The result is a committee report of 123 printed pages, dealing with the affairs of both the Union and the Central Pacific Railroads in an apparently exhaustive manner.

The Union Pacific, the more important of the two, is treated under four heads: 1. The charter, construction of roads, and subsequent legislation; 2. The roads comprising the system at present and their financial status; 3. The policy of owning and controlling branch lines of road and other outside investments; 4. Measure of relief.

"The increase of relief to be provided," says Mr. Brice, "ought to be comprehensive and far-reaching enough to embrace all these interests. It should especially aim to preserve the rights of the United States in the premises and to such as the roads can live under. Whatever of partnership relations exist between the United States and these roads should be terminated in such manner as shall be to the interests of both. In dealing with this subject more regard must be had for present conditions than for past grievances. Recollections of the Crédit Mobilier and other unjust manipulations should not overbalance the sober business thought of to-day or outweigh considerations and conditions obtaining at the present time." After elaborately setting forth the present condition of the road, the appointment of receivers, and reviewing the legislation concerning the road from the time the original act was passed, the committee discusses at great length the measures of relief, or, as stated in the report, "what action ought the United States to take in the premises in order to subserve the interests of all parties concerned and save or secure the Pacific Railway debt."

The committee opposes the absolute foreclosure and sale of the property for the reason that "the net result of such a policy would be the extinction of the Government debt with little or no recompense beyond the amount now in the sinking fund; a virtual sacrifice of, say, $50,000,000." Should the United States conclude, instead, to pay off the first mortgage bonds underlying its own subsidy bonds, so as to give it a first mortgage on the lines of the Union Pacific, the first question that suggests itself is that of the cost. The bonds necessary to be lifted are as follows, in round numbers: First mortgage, $35,500,000; subsidy, $35,000,000; excess of interest, (approximate,) $25,000,000, making a total of $96,000,000, or an average cost of $62,682 per mile on 1,532 miles of road.

These figures apply only to the subsidized portions of the road, without the terminals, and the committee, quoting the language of the Commissioner of Railroads in his 1892 report, says: "It would not seem to be desirable for the Government to acquire railroad properties at these figures." To become possessed of a first mortgage on the entire line from Council Bluffs to the junction with the Central Pacific, the branch lines, and the expensive terminal facilities in the various cities, would, the committee says, involve an outlay of $180,-000,000. The road could not be sold for enough to satisfy the debt secured by such a mortgage, "so that," the report continues, "it it difficult to see wherein the situation of the Government would be improved by such a course of procedure over what it is at present."

Continuing the subject of remedial legislation, the report says: "Another course seems to have been left open by the Government under the sixth section of the act of 1862, which provided that the grants were made upon the condition that the company should pay the subsidy bonds at maturity. This is a condition subsequent, and for a breach of the same the United States may, at the maturity of the debt, proceed to forfeit the charter of the company and wind up its business through a receivership and take its chances for a recovery of whatever portion of the debt it may be able to obtain.

"From what we have said above we think it clear that that amount would be very small indeed. It is a question, however, whether on the whole it might not be the best thing under the circumstances, to do. It might leave out a large number of junior securities altogether, and it might practically annihilate and wipe out the Government debt, without the payment of any portion of the same; yet, while this would entail a great deal of loss on persons who have honestly and in good faith invested their money in securities of the roads, believing that the road was practically backed by the Government, yet on the whole by a reorganization of the system on a purely business basis, at its real value, without any "water" in its securities, the road would be more easily put upon a paying basis and would, in the end, be of much more benefit to the communities which it would serve, inasmuch as to meet its necessities it would not need to earn nearly so much as it does now on its present basis of capitalization and debt, and the rates of passenger and freight traffic could be thus materially reduced.

"Your committee, however, do not wish to be understood as recommending this measure of relief, but merely suggest it as an alternative in case other remedies believed now to be better should fail."

In concluding this part of their report the committee say it is "clear beyond question that, as a financial investment, the operation of the bond-aided Pacific roads by the Government would be a flat failure. We are abundantly satisfied," they add, "that on the question of governmental policy, it would be at present and under existing circumstances unwise, and would be fraught with serious consequences to the Republic and with results far-reaching and in the end injurious.

"If the adoption of none of the plans we have discussed would be for the interest of the Government or the communities and people who are to be served with railroad facilities by this system of roads, and no other comprehensive scheme based on good business sense and sagacity be presented, the only alternative would seem to be to fund the Union Pacific debt for a considerable period of time, at a rate of interest commensurate with the earning capacity of the road. This is the plan which has found most favor with financiers and those who have given this subject much attention."

As to the period for which the debt should be extended, and the rate of interest, the committee, for the present, make no special recommendation. They confine themselves generally to the matter of refunding the debt for such a period and at such a rate as shall enable the company, under ordinary circumstances and business conditions, to meet the current interest and a portion of the principal of the debt each year, so that at the expiration of the period for which the extension is granted the debt may be wiped out.

The continuance of the sinking fund and the payment into it of a larger share of the net earnings than are at present paid into it is objected to. The sinking fund and its management under this statute the committee characterizes as a clumsy piece of machinery, unsuited to the business it was intended to perform. The committee say it would be more beneficial and more in accord with business principles to provide for periodical payments of a fixed amount into the United States Treasury until the debt was liquidated.

The committee express their belief that the Union Pacific is to become a great property, and that when the revival of business comes it will be one of the first to feel its general influence.

That part of the report relating to the Central Pacific states the condition of the road only, the committee making no recommendation of any sort.

AGAINST GRADE CROSSINGS.

People in Newark Want Railroad Tracks Elevated or Depressed.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 28.—A number of prominent men of Essex County appeared this afternoon before the Committee on Railroads and Canals of the House of the Assembly, favoring the elevation of the railroad tracks in the City of Newark. City Counsel Riker of Newark was the first speaker for Newark, and he began by saying that he did not favor the bill for the elevation and depression of the tracks in its present form. He said that there were two dangerous crossings in Newark, one at Broad Street and the other at Market Street. The worst is the latter crossing. On one side of the tracks are 35,000 people and on the other side 165,000. They are all obliged to cross the tracks at grade.

It is estimated that 1,500 trolley cars, carrying from fifty to sixty passengers each, cross these tracks. No attempt is made to enforce the city ordinance controlling the speed of trains, because it would make a continuous run of trains, and would block the whole city traffic. At the other end of the city there is the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, over which 1,000 trolley cars pass daily, and 25,000 people pass daily. The people of Newark want the tracks elevated at once.

Alderman Ogden of Newark appeared for the Legislative Committee of the Common Council of Newark. He said Newark wanted rapid transit, but could not get it as long as the cars were delayed by the railroads at grade crossings. The Pennsylvania Railroad management express a desire to elevate their tracks if they can get rid of the New-Jersey Central elevation.

President Van Dyne of the Newark Board of Public Works said that public sentiment in Newark was in favor of abolishing grade crossing.

A. C. Porter, President of the Woodside Improvement Association, told of the dangers of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western crossing at Broad Street, Newark.

There were addresses in favor of the bill by Andrew J. Corcoran, Michael J. Brennan, and ex-Alderman Hoos of Jersey City. The hearing was adjourned until next Monday at 3 o'clock.

Evansville and Richmond Bonds.

A circular to the bondholders of the Evansville and Richmond Railroad Company has been issued by Harvey Fisk & Sons, announcing that the proposition for the settlement of claims against the Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad Company has been accepted by the holders of $701,000 bonds, a majority of the entire issue.

In order to avail of the proposed settlement it will be necessary for the bondholders who have not already assented to do so on or before Feb. 15. Bondholders who have not already deposited their bonds under the bondholders' protective agreement may forward them, and they will be deposited with the Mercantile Trust Company, and engraved receipts stamped as assenting to this settlement will be returned to them.

The Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad Company has notified Harvey Fisk & Sons that it will be difficult to hold open this proposition for settlement beyond the 15th of February.

Reading Figures for December.

Statements of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and Coal and Iron Companies for December were issued yesterday. The gross receipts of the railroad were $1,551,-923, and gross expenses, $947,066. Net receipts from other sources of $72,942 added to the profit from operating make the total month's profit $677,803. The total charges were $889,281, which leaves a deficit for the month of $211,477. As compared with December, 1893, there is an increase in the deficit of $143,175.

The gross receipts of the coal and iron company were $1,588,255, and the gross expenses, $1,775,683. One-twelfth of the current year's fixed charges, ($106,000,) added to the loss from mining, ($187,428,) leaves a deficit for the month of $293,428. As compared with December, 1893, the increase in the deficit is $302,560.

Summer Excursion Rates.

George H. Daniels, Chairman of the New-York committee, has called a meeting of the trunk-line General Passenger Agents for to-morrow in the Yates House, Syracuse, for the purpose of fixing Summer excursion rates to and from Niagara Falls, Detroit, Port Huron, Montreal, and Quebec for 1895. The rate clerks will meet in the same place to-morrow for the purpose of arranging details as far as possible.

An entertainment, partaking somewhat of a social character, will be extended to the General Passenger Agents by a committee, of which Theodore Butterfield of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg is Chairman.

Affairs of Atchison.

The Atchison joint Executive Reorganization Committee held a brief meeting yesterday, but in the absence of news from Europe no action was taken. The expected letter explaining the position of the London committee did not arrive on the Etruria, but there is good reason to believe that it is on its way.

Those who attended the meeting yesterday were Edward King, Chairman; Adrian Iselin, Col. R. Somers Hayes, George G. Haven, C. Sligo de Pothonier, Victor Morawetz, and Charles C. Beaman. The committee will meet again to-morrow.

Long Island Fares to be Reduced.

In connection with the change of schedule to take effect on the Long Island Railroad, Feb. 4, by which 102 trains instead of 68, as at present, will represent the train service between Flushing, Long Island City, and intermediate stations, the management of the road yesterday announced a reduction of fare, to take effect on the same date. This change will include a reduction of from 20 to 30 per cent. in all fares to stations between Long Island City and Whitestone.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—Replying to inquiries from the Pacific Railroads Committee in Congress, E. Ellery Anderson, representing the Government Directors and the receivers of the Union Pacific, has submitted a statement, explaining why the Union Pacific defaulted on the January coupons of its first mortgage bonds and giving in detail the nature and amount of the securities which the Government would have to provide for in order to acquire complete ownership of the railroad extending from Council Bluffs to San Francisco. The reason given for the default is simply lack of money.

—The application in the United States Supreme Court for a writ of certiorari in the case of William R. McKeen and others against the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway Company has been denied. This was a case growing out of the railroad operations of Ives & Staynor, the New-York brokers, several years ago, wherein the railroad company seeks to recover about $800,000, which was paid to McKeen by Ives & Staynor for an option on the purchase of the Vandalia Railroad, of which McKeen was President.

—A report of the Commissioner of Railroads for the State of Michigan shows that during the year 1894 the sixty-nine general traffic railroads in that State earned $146,401,498.01 and disbursed $104,-839,799.19, leaving a surplus of $41,632,-074.63. In addition to these there are eight ore and forest roads which had a total revenue of $225,141.24, total operating expenses of $214,204.15, and a surplus of $11,914.52.

—Hearings on the applications, in Portland, Oregon, for separate receiverships for the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern and Oregon Railway and Navigation Companies have been postponed until March 1.

—William F. Herman, who has been General Agent in Cleveland for the past few years of the Cleveland and Buffalo Transit Company, has been made General Passenger Agent of that line.

—D. I. Roberts, General Passenger Agent of the Erie Railway, visited his office yesterday for the first time in more than a week. He had a serious encounter with the grip.

—President M. E. Ingalls entertained the heads of departments of the Big Four Railroad at dinner in Cleveland last Saturday night. A business conference preceded the dinner.

—J. W. Reinhart, ex-President of the Atchison system, it is said by Western newspapers, has been asked to take the Presidency of an important Western line.

—Members of the Freight and Passenger Agents' Association of New-York City will enjoy their annual dinner at the Murray Hill Hotel on the evening of Feb. 11.

—A bill is to be introduced in the Connecticut Legislature compelling the railroads in the State to carry passengers at the rate of 1 cent per mile.

—President Waite of the Columbus and Hocking Valley operated his road on 54 per cent. of the gross earnings last year.

—Stockholders of the Missouri Pacific Railroad system will hold their annual meeting in St. Louis on March 12.

—O. D. Ashley, President of the Wabash, says that business in the Southwest is improving.

—S. M. Felton, Jr., President of the Queen and Crescent system, is now in New-York.

MONEY FOR HOSPITALS

Additional Subscriptions from the Churches, Exchanges, &c.

Charles Lanier, General Treasurer of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, reports the following additional contributions to the general fund of the collection:

FROM CHURCHES.

Zion and St. Timothy, Episcopal	$344.75
Temple Israel of Harlem	112.74
Grace, Episcopal, additional	50.00
St. James, Episcopal, additional	25.00
Annunciation, Episcopal	25.00
Grace, Reformed	14.00
St. Clement's, Episcopal	12.75
St. Paul's, German Methodist	8.00

FROM MISCELLANEOUS SOURCES.

Maritime Exchange	$1,232
Mercantile Exchange	946
Printers, Type Founders, and Paper Dealers	215
Steinway & Sons' employes	100
George A. Borgfeldt & Co	50
Fayerweather & Ladew	50
Asiel & Co	50
Ira Davenport	50
Arrow Line Steamship Company	35
John Campbell & Co	25
Mills & Gibb	25
Francis Louis Slade	25
Justus L. Buckley	25
P. C. Costello	25
Selmar Hess	25
C. Bruno & Son	20
William A. Du Bois	20
Otto Hamm & Brother	20
Cash, "W."	20
Samuel P. Avery	10
William Hauchhaus	10
William B. Kendall	10
G. P. Putnam's Sons	10
John Benjamin	10
Fraser & Co	10
Abendroth & Root Company	10

The office of the General Treasurer is at 17 Nassau Street.

ACTOR KENDAL PAYS AND PROTESTS

He and His Wife Fear a Garbled Account May Reach England.

Ex-Judge A. J. Dittenhoefer called at the Custom House yesterday and left with Collector Kilbreth a check for $1,096.26, the amount of duty on the costumes used in "Lady Clancarty."

Notice of protest was filed with the payment of the check. Mr. Dittenhoefer asked the Collector to give him a note saying that he did not believe William H. Kendal, the actor who brought in the costumes free, on his declaration that they had been used abroad, guilty of fraud. He said that both Mr. and Mrs. Kendal were solicitous lest the account of the trouble might be garbled by the time it reached England. They wished their friends at home to be informed by such a letter as they sought that there had simply been a mistake somewhere.

Collector Kilbreth said he could not furnish such a letter, but that he would return the money as soon as Mr. Kendal produced proof, as he had promised, that the costumes had been used abroad.

Mark Aymone Arraigned for Libel.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Jan. 28.—Mark Aymone, a property owner of West Hoboken, was arraigned in the General Sessions Court to-day to answer an indictment found against him for criminal libel. Some time ago Mr. Aymone sent a letter to the Town Cocuncil finding fault with their method of doing business.

Speaking of Councilman Charles J. Solyom, Chairman of the Police Committee, who is ex officio Chief of the police force, Mr. Aymone said:

"I am very sorry to say he is a disgrance to the town of West Hoboken. He is more fit for a janitor than anything else. We ought to send him to New-York, and there he would find himself in better company."

It was for this Mr. Aymone was indicted. He entered a plea of not guilty, and gave bail in $500, Mayor Chandless of West Hoboken becoming his bondsman.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Leaves of Absence.—Post Chaplain Orville J. Nave, fifteen days' extension; Lieut. G. H. McDonald, First Cavalry, one month; Major Charles D. Ilsley, Ninth Cavalry, one month; Major Charles A. H. McCauley, Quartermaster, four days' extension; Post Chaplain Malnor C. Blaine, one month's extension; Capt. Folliot A. Whitney, Eighth Infantry, two months' extension; Lieut. Charles W. Rowell, Second Infantry, one month.

—Lieut. Ormond M. Lissak, Ordance Department, will proceed to the works of the Fulton Engineering and Shipbuilding Company, San Francisco, and to Fort Winfield Scott, California, and inspect machinery for the battery of pneumatic dynamite guns.

—A board of survey, Major William A. Comegys, Paymaster, President, has been appointed at Omaha, Neb., to examine into and fix the responsibility for the damaged condition of clothing from Fort McKinney, Wyoming.

—Major C. A. H. McCauley, Quartermaster, will proceed to Napavine, Washington, in connection with the purchase of lumber for the Quartermaster's Department.

—Major John C. Mallery, Corps of Engineers, and Capt. Dunbar R. Ranson have been placed on the retired list.

—Capt. Stanhope E. Blunt, Ordnance Department, will report at the War Department for temporary special duty.

Navy.

—Lieuts. H. W. Harrison and F. H. Tyler and Ensign Harry George have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness for sea service.

—Ensign J. H. McGuinness has been detached from the Washington Navy Yard, Feb. 4, and ordered to the Columbia, Feb. 5.

—Pay Director Edward May has been ordered as General Storekeeper at the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard.

—Boatswain J. H. Brown has been detached from the Franklin and ordered to the Columbia.

—Ensign Philip E. Andrews has been ordered to the Raleigh.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

ONLY FEW TRANSACTIONS REPORTED YESTERDAY.

Another Office Building to be Erected on Pine Street—The Auction Sales for To-day.

Mr. Samuel Green has exchanged the four-story brownstone dwelling 23 East Eighty-third Street, 18.8 by 69.2, for the five-story brick flat 46 and 48 Downing Street, 32.6 by 82.3 by 33.8 by 91.1, owned by Emma Krug.

Notices have been served on the tenants of 7 Pine Street to vacate on May 1. There is a four-story brick building on the lot, which only measures 21.1½ by 73.9½ by 21 by 74.5. The owner, Malwine Schleicher of Bonn, Germany, will erect a ten-story office building, with skeleton construction, on the site, which is between the Astor Building and the new structure of the American Surety and State Trust Companies.

Messrs. Walker & Lawson have bought the lot at the southeast corner of One Hundred and Fifth Street and West End Avenue, 80.9 by 100, with two lots adjoining on the street, 50 by 100.11, at about $70,-000.

At auction in the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday, Mr. James L. Wells sold under foreclosure, to Maurice Mayer, the three two-story and basement frame dwellings on the south side of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, beginning 25 feet east of Arthur Avenue, at $2,200, $2,400, and $2,100, respectively. It was understood that Mr. Mayer bought the property on behalf of the mortgagor.

The principal sale at auction announced for to-day is that of 212 West Fifty-ninth Street, extending through to 213 West Fifty-eighth Street. All sales in the following list will take place at 111 Broadway, except as otherwise stated:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, F. R. Coudert, Jr., referee, southeast side of College Avenue, Fordham, 105 feet north of Powell Place, 35 by 95, three-story frame tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $6,640.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, Carl A. De Gersdorff, referee, 31 West Seventeenth Street, north side, 460 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 97, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $21,300.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Theodore Martzloff, referee, northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 125 by 100.11, vacant. Due on judgment, $10,860.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Max Altmayer, referee, 415 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, north side, 343 feet west of Pleasant Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $500; on prior mortgage, $15,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Richard H. Clarke, referee, 67 Montgomery Street, east side, 47.6½ feet north of Cherry Street, 21.10½ by 58.7 by 20.5 by 57.5½, two-story frame tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $5,000.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, S. L. H. Ward, referee, 536 West Fifty-first Street, south side, 325 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 100.5, three-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $5,555.

By R. V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Mitchell L. Erlanger, referee, 28 West Seventy-first Street, south side, 337 feet west of Central Park West, 17 by 100.5, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,070; on prior mortgage, $21,000.

At 59 Liberty Street.—By George R. Read, auction sale, 212 West Fifty-ninth Street, extending through to 213 West Fifty-eighth Street, 25 by 200.10, with four-story and basement brownstone dwelling 65 feet deep on Fifty-ninth Street, and three-story stable on Fifty-eighth Street.

William Buhler has sold the four-story and basement, box-stoop, bay-window dwelling, 55 West Eighty-eighth Street, size 20x 60x100, with three-story extension, to Joseph Heidelberg, on private terms.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Thirty-seventh Street, north side, and East River, by the Kane estate, 217 East Thirty-ninth Street, one-story frame shed; cost, $500.

Fifth Avenue, east side, 50.5 feet south of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, by Adolph Bulschun of 669 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, five two-story brick flats; cost, $50,000.

One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, northwest corner of St. Nicholas Avenue, by Oscar Phillips of 2,063 Madison Avenue, three five-story brick flats; cost, $80,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, south side, 174 feet west of Third Avenue, by Frank A. Wahlig of 668 East One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, two five-story brick flats; cost, $40,000.

No. 325 Potter Place, by Max Kleinberg of 208 East Forty-first Street, two-story brick dwelling and store; cost, $1,500.

No. 66 Maiden Lane, by George W. Hunter, alterations to five-story brick store and dwelling; cost, $125.

No. 45 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, by Joseph Smith, alterations to two-story frame dwelling; cost, $600.

No. 201 Greenwich Street, by Mahlon Apgar, alterations to four-story brick store and workshop; cost, $7,500.

No. 122 West Twenty-third Street, by R. & H. P. Mendes, alterations to four-story brick office and store; cost, $900.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Hinsman Street, south side, 200 feet west of Sheepshead Bay Road, two-story frame stable, 48 by 30, $900; Rudolph Geweat, owner.

Greene Avenue, south side, 450 feet east of Knickerbocker Avenue, three-story frame flat, for four families, and store, 30 by 56, $4,500; Leonhard Hess, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Jan. 28.

MOTT AV, n s, 225 ft w of Cortlandt Av, 25v106.6; Mary E. Hills to Salome Campbell	$2,000
8TH AV, 2,204; Cora W. Trow to Francis M. Wilmurt, and exchange property	10
123D ST, s s, 280.2 ft w of Lenox Av, 19.10x100.11; Ann Collins to Edward D. Conolly	30,000
110TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.11; Herman Frank and wife to Emanuel New	1
MADISON AV, s e corner of 101st St, 100.11x75; Herman Wronkow and wife to John A. Litchen	1
109TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.10; Emil Forbrick and wife to Josephine Schuck	19,000
64TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.5; Edward D. Conolly and wife to Annie M. Keenan	30,300
48TH ST, n s, 220 ft e of 7th Av, 153 West); William E. Gladstone to Amalia F. Gladstone	1
70TH ST 31 West; Julie Hanauer and husband to Nettie Reinheimer	43,500
63D ST, 221 and 223 West; Jacob D. Bailey and wife to Emma F. Gernsey	50,000
94TH ST, s w corner of 11th Av, 79.5 x100x76.8x100; John C. Clegg to John Schnoering	1
87TH ST, 444 East; George C. Pfaff and wife to John Reap	27,500
1ST AV, n e corner of 59th St, 25.5x 75; Charles A. Hess, referee, to Peter A. Cassidy	25,900
62D, St, 207 West; Richard H. Clarke referee, to Annie M. Feat	3,812
36TH ST, s s, 563 ft e of 8th Av, 21x 98.9; Hulbert Peck and wife to Patrick B. McEntyre	1
95TH ST, 23 West; Thomas C. Edgar and others to Edwin A. Howell	1
17TH ST, n s, 94 ft e of 1st Av, 25x 92; Eugene Pecare to Edward Levenson	11,000
133D ST, s s, 229 ft w of Willow Av, 16.8x100; Charles Hohl to Barbara Lahm	5,000
TIFFANY ST, w s, 243.8 ft s of 167th St, 65x100; Herman Waner to Gottlieb Schultheirs	5,800
1ST ST, s w s, Lots 19 and 20 Map of Prospect Hill, estate Fordham, 75x100; Catherine Beard to Charles W. Smith	1
PROSPECT AV, e s, 125 ft s of Locust Av, 50.6x100; Thomas J. Fell to Michael Leeder	1
CLINTON ST, w s, 72.7 ft s of Jefferson St, 48.3x100; Joseph Corcoran to Ellen Callahan	2,500
LOT 21, may of 89 lots of Perot estate; Arthur Berry and wife to Franklin Edson	850
CENTRE MARKET PLACE, 6 and 6½; Michele Abarno to Carlo Abarno and others, ½ part	1
24TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 1st Av, 25x 98.9; John A. Litchen to Herman Wronkow	1

Recorded Mortgages.

BROWN, Clara J., to Union Dime Savings Institution; s s of Light St, 66 ft e of St. John's Lane, 3 years	$9,500
BAXTER, Letitia, to J. F. Kernochan; w s of Avenue C, 22.9 ft s of 16th St, demand	300
BONFILS, Sereno D., and wife to R. W. Poor, as trustee; s e corner of Webster Av and 179th St, demand	28,000
CASSIDY, Peter A., and wife to the New-York Life Insurance Company; n e corner of 1st Av and 59th St, 5 years	17,000
COGSWELL, Laura V., to Alfred T. Leward; 110 West 45th St, 3 years	15,000
FARLEY, Joseph, to D. S. Everson; Boston Av, adjoining lane gore, 3 years	7,500
FISHER, Henry J., and wife to E. C. Bell; s s of 29th St, 150 ft w of 10th Av, demand, (two mortgages)	10,300
KEENAN, A. M., to Ann Collins; n s of 64th St, 100 ft e of 10th Av, demand	8,000
LEVENSON, Ede, to Frederick Abendscheim; n s of 17th St, 95 ft e of 1st Av, 5 years	9,000
MALONEY, Thomas, and another to James H. Percival and others to the Bradley & Currier Company, Limited; s s of 134th St, 150 ft w of Lenox Av, (three mortgages,) demand and 5 years	50,000
McENTYRE, Patrick B., to A. K. K. Mackay, as trustee; s s of 36th St, 56.3 ft e of 8th Av, 4 years	10,000
OTT, Katie, to Mabel Prell; s s of 40th St, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years	11,000
PALMER, Francis A., to the Manhattan Savings Institution; 32 Lafayette Place, 5 years	225,000
ROGGE, Margaret, and another to the American Savings Bank; e s of 3d Av, 84 ft n of 147th St, 3 years	10,000
SMITH, Nelson, Jr., to T. W. Smith; n w corner of Bremer Av and Union St, 3 years	1,452
SCHNOERING, John, to John C. Clegg; s w corner of 94th St and 11th Av, 1 year	34,250
STEWART, Emma, and another to the Mutual Bank; n s of 14th St, 235 ft w of 2d Av, notes	10,000
TARRANT & CO. to William V. V. Powers; n w corner of Greenwich and Warren Sts, 3 years	30,000
TEETS, A. Alonzo, to Louisa S. Teets; 352 West 121st St, 3 years	9,000
WILCOX, Franklin A., to Louise Howard; interior lot, 328 ft n of Jennings St and 125.1 ft w of Bristow St, 3 years	3,000
YULE, John, and wife to H. B. Jockel; n s of 102d St, 95 ft e of Manhattan Av, demand	12,000

Assignment of Mortgages.

ARNSTEIN, Susie, to Emanuel Arnstein	$1
ANDERSON, Harriet E., trustee, to Trustees of Lenox Library	10,206
BRADY, John J., to Mary McGill	2,000
DOHM, Christian, to J. L. Watson	2,500
FLAGLER, Beryn, committee, to A. C. Briggs and another, executors	8,250
KRAPF, Henry, and others, executors, to J. H. Powell (two assignments)	5,000
NEWMAN, Jacob M., to Thomas R. A. Hall and another	1
THE BRADLEY & CURRIER COMPANY, Limited, to Ferdinand A. Sieghardt	5,000
THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY to Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company	1
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Frederick McGoey	15,000
SAME to S. A. Guggenheimer as trustee	7,000
TWENTY-THIRD WARD LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY to the Mutual Life Insurance Company	1
THE STATE TRUST COMPANY to Sarah F. Bonnard as guardian (three assignments)	Order of court

Recorded Leases.

ADDISON, George K., to Charles Z. Ullman; store, 494 and 496 Willis Av, 3 years	$480, $540
CHISHOLM, Helen M., and Alexander, to Bettels & Haupt, 46 Jay St, 5 years	2,000
EHRET, George, to Harry Johnson; 1 and 2 Hanover Square, basement, 5 years	4,200
MACKINTOSH, Mathilde S., to James E. Doherty; 56 East 77th St, 3 8-12 years	1,300
HAWKINS, Zoher L., trustee, to Frank Whittaker; 74 Stanton St, and 108½ Allen St, 2¼ years	1,100
O'GARA, John, to William Meister; store, &c., 427 9th Av, 3 years	480
SAME to Charles A. Kraus; store, &c., 425 9th Av, 3 years	480
SAME to Patrick A. Geoghegan; 423 9th Av, 3 years	997
MARCAULT, Louis, to Charles Zimmerman and another, first floor, &c., 114 Pearl St, 2 1-3 years	1,500
McGOUN, John, to Patrick F. Cody; 256 West 41st St, 5 years	480
ROE, Alfred, trustee for Elizabeth F. Floyd, to William Sittenham; 123 5th Av, 6 years	5,000
RIPP, Eva, to Ernst Hilker; store, 1,448 Avenue A, 5 years	720

Lis Pendens.

26TH ST AND 7TH AV, s w corner; William N. Besant against Peter H. Hynes and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

127TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 30 ft front; East Broadway, s s, Lot 97, 25 ft front; Margaret M. Hayward against Harris Mandelbaum and others, (partition.)

114TH ST AND 5TH AV, n w corner; Citizens' Savings Bank against William H. Ramsey and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

3D ST, Lot 15, 160.9 ft w of Avenue D, 22.7 ft front; Frederick A. O. Schwarz against Emanuel Strauss, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

LORILLARD ST, 44; Anna Burrowes against Henry C. Thompson and others.

PINE ST, 98; Continental Trust Company, trustees, against John A. Tucker and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

17TH ST, s s, 151 ft w of Rutherford Place, 19 ft front; Lexington Av, e s, 24 ft s of 39th St, 23.6 ft front; Herman R. Murray against Amelia A. Barnum, (notice of attachment.)

3D ST, Lot 83, 25 ft front; George W. Schmidt against Charles Schmidt, (partition.)

96TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 9th Av, 125 ft front; Germania Life Insurance Company against John C. Graham and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

MISSION PLACE, w s, 41.5 ft n of Park St, 63.9 ft front; Henry C. Andrews against Mary Brown, (notice of attachment.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

103D ST, s s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 75 ft front; Matthew Cox, against H. Lewis Cohn, owner and contractor	$30
76TH ST, West, 303; Hoggson Brothers against John B. Roach, owner; Charles E. Schuyler, contractor	650
60TH ST, West, 42; D. C. Newell & Sons, Hudson River Mill and Lumber Company, against Georgia French, owner; Robert D. Brown, contractor	233
DELANCEY ST, No. 20; Henry H. Muse against Moses Shedlinsky, owner; Charles H. Sproesig, contractor	53
117TH ST, East, 61 to 69; Martin Mahon against J. J. McDonald, owner; Patrick Quinlan, contractor	19

THE FIRE TRUCK WAS OVERTURNED

Assistant Foreman Nagle and Driver Moore Seriously Hurt.

Assistant Foreman Gustav Nagle and Driver Thomas Moore, of Riverdale Fire Truck No. 52, while exercising the horses on Riverdale Avenue yesterday morning, were seriously injured by the overturning of the truck on Riverdale Hill.

Assistant Foreman Nagle sustained a concussion of the brain and several scalp wounds, and Driver Moore was injured about the spine and badly bruised.

The accident occurred on a steep hill on Riverdale Avenue, near the railroad station. The roadbed at that point is gravel, and is rounded in the middle to allow the water to run off into the gutters. The road was covered with a thin coat of ice. In turning the sharp corner at the top of the hill Nagle lost control of the tiller wheel. The rear end of the truck slid around on the ice until it was abreast of the fore wheels, and the truck went over on its side across the road, pinning Nagle to the ground and throwing Driver Moore into the gutter. The horses were thrown to the ground, but were uninjured.

Nagle was picked up in an unconscious condition, and both men were taken in an ambulance to Fordham Hospital, where Nagle's condition is said to be critical. Both men live at Spuyten Duyvil.

Davenport Gets His Fees.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The case of John I. Davenport, Chief Supervisor of Elections for the Southern District of New-York, against the United States, appealed from the Court of Claims, was decided in Davenport's favor by a divided court. The Court of Claims gave him judgment against the Government for fees amounting to about $475 for services in connection with his duties as Chief Supervisor.

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

Real Estate at Auction.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr.,
Real Estate Auctioneer.
POSITIVE AUCTION,
TUESDAY, FEB. 5,
At 12 o'clock noon, in the
BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE,
189 and 191 Montague St., Brooklyn.
VALUABLE FOUR-STORY IRON-FRONT BUILDING,
229 FULTON ST.,
ALSO FRONTS ON LIBERTY ST., B'KLYN.

We beg to call the attention of investors, particularly those in New-York, to this valuable property, which must be sold. It is less than 900 feet from the new entrance to the Brooklyn Bridge, the main artery of travel to the centre of the city. It also fronts on Liberty Street, (recently widened and splendidly improved by the city in order to relieve the congested traffic on Fulton Street.) The award for damages paid by the city was $17,000, of which the larger part was expended on the building, to put it in its present state of thorough repair and first-rate order. There are

Stores on both Fulton and Liberty Streets.

We regard this property as one of the greatest bargains recently offered, it being the best building of its size on Fulton Street below the City Hall. Property in this section having reached rock-bottom prices, now is the time to buy, as it is bound to appreciate very materially in value with the general improvement in business.

It is sold subject to a mortgage of $16,500, at 5 per cent., which has over a year still to run. Additional particulars and diagrams from ALLAN P. CUMMING, Esq., Attorney, 55 Broadway, N. Y., or JERE. JOHNSON, JR., CO., 60 Liberty St., N. Y. City, and 189 Montague Street, Brooklyn.

GEO. R. READ, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION,
Tuesday, Jan. 29, 1895,
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,
at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Ltd., 59 to 65 Liberty St.,
THE VALUABLE PROPERTY
NO. 212 WEST 59TH ST.
4-Story Brownstone House, 25x65, with Dining Room and Butler's Pantry Extensions.
Lot 200.10.
Through to and including 3-story stable,
No. 213 West 58th St.,
Between 7th Av. and Broadway.
65 PER CENT. CAN REMAIN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE AT 5 PER CENT. FOR 1 OR 3 YEARS.
Maps and particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 9 Pine St. and No. 1 Madison Av. Telephone No. 1,442 Cortlandt.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 30, 1895,
at 12 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
the four-story high-stoop brownstone-front Dwelling and Lot,
NO. 117 EAST 57TH ST.,
near Park Av.
Permits at auctioneers' office, 24 Pine St.

City Houses To Let—Unfurnished.

MUST BE RENTED.—No reasonable offer refused for elegant three-story house, 217 West 130th St. POCHER & CO., 237 Lexington Av.

Apartments To Let—Unfurnished.

FOR RENT, $25 TO $30.
These exceptionally desirable apartments of 7 handsomely-decorated rooms will be so maintained that small families may make lease without fear of the annoyances incidental to many apartment buildings. JAMES R. HAY, 52 West 98th St. or 7 Wall St.

178 5th AV.—Well-equipped bachelor's apartment to rent; possession Feb. 1. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 111 Broadway.

Legal Sales.

FORECLOSURE SALE OF THE GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA RAILROAD.

GEORGIA, BIBB COUNTY:

Under and by virtue of the terms of the decrees rendered in the Superior Court of the said County of Bibb, in the case of J. S. McTIGHE & COMPANY et al. vs. THE MACON CONSTRUCTION COMPANY et al., on the intervention of the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company of Baltimore, Trustee for the bondholders, foreclosing the mortgage against the Georgia Southern and Florida Railroad Company, on the 17th day of November, 1893, and supplemental decree rendered on the 17th day of November, 1894, the undersigned, as Special Commissioners appointed in said decrees, will sell at public outcry, to the highest bidder therefor, in accordance with the usual practice of this court, in front of the Courthouse, in the City of Macon, in the State of Georgia, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and four o'clock P. M., on the first Tuesday in March next, 1895, the following property of the said Georgia Southern and Florida Railroad Company:

All of the property and franchises of the said Georgia Southern and Florida Railroad Company, the same being a standard gauge railroad track, constructed and in actual operation, from the City of Macon in the County of Bibb, to Palatka, in the County of Hamilton, in the State of Florida, and being two hundred and eighty-five (285) miles in length; together with all of its rights of way, rails, bridges, piers, fences, tracks, sidetracks, station houses, depots, grounds, stations, workshops, warehouses, structures, fixtures, improvements, tools, machinery, locomotives, engines, tenders, cars, passenger and freight trucks, and all other rolling stock, fuel and supplies, and all other railway equipment belonging to the said Georgia Southern and Florida Railroad Company, and all of the rights, privileges, franchises, tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances belonging or in anywise appertaining thereto, the reversion or reversions, the remainder or remainders, incomes, rents, issues, and profits thereof; also all of the real estate, right, title, and interest, property, possession, claim and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of the said Georgia Southern and Florida Railroad Company, the same being situated in Georgia and Florida or elsewhere, wherever the same may be, according to the terms of said decrees, reference to which is hereby made, according to the terms of said decrees, for further particulars, both as to the property to be sold and the terms of the sale.

Said property will be sold for cash and as an entirety. The successful bidder at such sale will be required at the time the property is knocked down to him, or within one hour thereafter, to pay to said Special Commissioners the sum of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) in cash, and upon the confirmation of said sale or within twenty-four hours thereafter, the purchaser or purchasers shall pay in cash the additional sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, ($250,000,) and the balance of the purchase price must be paid one-third in thirty days, one-third in sixty days, and one-third in ninety days from the date of the confirmation of the sale, with the privilege to the purchaser of making earlier payments. But no conveyance shall be executed to the purchaser until the entire purchase price has been paid. These three payments may be made in whole or in part in bonds, as provided in the original decree, or in cash, or in certified checks satisfactory to the Commissioners.

The upset price on the day of sale is fixed by the decree of November 17th, 1894, at four million five hundred thousand dollars, ($4,500,000.00.) If no bid for that amount or more is then accepted, the sale shall be continued without further advertisement, on the third Tuesday in March, 1895, the upset price on that day to be three millions seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($3,750,000.) If no bid for that amount or more is then accepted, the same shall be continued without further advertisement on the first Tuesday in April, 1895, the upset price on that day to be three million dollars ($3,000,000.) If no bid for that amount or more is then accepted, the sale shall be continued without further advertisement on the third Tuesday in April, 1895, the sale on that day to be to the highest bidder, without any upset price. All sales subject to confirmation by the Court.

For further particulars regarding the property to be sold and terms of the sale, all persons are referred to the original decrees now filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Bibb County, State of Georgia. Certified copies of these decrees may be found at the offices of the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company of Baltimore, Maryland, and at the office of The New-York Times newspaper, and copies thereof may be procured upon application to the undersigned, or either of them.

THOS. B. GRESHAM,
JOHN L. HARDEMAN,
ROBT. A. NISBET,
Commissioners.

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Readers OF THE TIMES
Who fail to find a copy on any news stand, or on any railroad train or boat where New-York papers are sold, will confer a favor by notifying this office, stating where the paper could not be obtained and the hour.

City Real Estate for Sale.

Money to loan at 4, 4½ & 5%
Large or Small Amounts.
Apply directly and save expense.
TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST Co
Offices: 55 Liberty St., N. Y.; 26 Court St., Brooklyn.; N. E. Corner 58th St. & 7th Av., N. Y.; 211 West 125th St., N. Y.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $3,000,000.

CHEAPMONEY
$3,000,000 to loan on Bond and Mortgage at 4, 4 1-2, and 5 per cent. Large and small amounts. Lowest charges.
R. F. SHROPSHIRE,
44 WALL ST.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

A.—A.—FOR SALE—ONLY THREE LEFT—
Very Elegant new Houses,
American basement, Colonial Style,
Nos. 7-13 and 15 West 87th St.
New, perfect, beautifully finished, and in every way up to date at
—only $32,000.—
Watchman on premises.
CHARLES BUEK, Owner, Columbus Av., 72d St.

A BARGAIN—FOR SALE—63 WEST 97TH ST.; four-story high-stoop; sub-cellar; new decorations; gas fixtures; convenient to Broadway and Columbus Av. cable; price, $21,000, in installments; substantial discount for cash; over $15,000 mortgage. Watchman on premises.

OFFER WANTED FOR 217 WEST 130th ST.—Only small amount cash necessary; modern three-story dwelling. POCHER & CO., 237 Lexington Av.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

VERY DESIRABLE SUBURBAN HOME.—Good stable; large grounds; sale, lease, exchange; price $20,000. Photographs at CONDIT'S, 67 West 23d. OTHERS ALL DIRECTIONS.

To Let for Business Purposes.

UNION TRUST COMPANY BUILDING, 80 Broadway; two choice suites of offices to let; all modern conveniences. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

LOFTS TO LET.
5 WORTH ST., near Hudson. Very light; low rent. HORACE S. ELY & CO., 64 Cedar St.

Referees' Notices.

SEVENTY - FIRST STREET. — SUPREME Court, City and County of New-York.—EDWARD SCHELL, plaintiff, against ADELE T. GREENE, John W. Greene, her husband, and George F. Postlethwaite, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, and dated the 20th day of November, 1893, I, the referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, by Richard V. Harnett, auctioneer, at the New-York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 29th day of January, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon on said day, the land and premises situated in the City of New-York, and in said judgment mentioned and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly line of West Seventy-first Street, distant three hundred and thirty-seven (337) feet westwardly from the southwesterly corner of West Seventy-first Street and Central Park West, (formerly Eighth Avenue;) thence running southwardly, but parallel with Central Park West and to and through a party wall so far as the same extends, one hundred feet (100) five (5) inches to the middle line of the block; thence running westwardly, but along said middle line of the block, seventeen (17) feet; thence running northwardly, but again parallel with Central Park West, but to and through another party wall so far as the same extends, one hundred (100) feet five (5) inches to said southerly line of West Seventy-first Street; and thence running eastwardly, but along the said southerly line of West Seventy-first Street, seventeen (17) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, January 4th, 1895.

MITCHELL L. ERLANGER, Referee.
EDWIN C. KENT, Plaintiff's Attorney, 59 Liberty Street, N. Y. ja7-2aw3wM&F&ja29

SEVENTIETH STREET. — New-York Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—THE HUDSON RIVER BANK, plaintiff, against JAMES R. BREEN et al., defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action on the twenty-fourth day of January, 1895, I, the undersigned, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, at Number 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Monday, the eighteenth day of February, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New-York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventieth Street, distant four hundred and eighty-six (486) feet two (2) inches west from the northwesterly corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Seventieth Street; running thence northerly and parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet five (5) inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly, and parallel with Seventieth Street, nineteen (19) feet five (5) inches; thence southerly, and parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet five (5) inches to the northerly side of Seventieth Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of Seventieth Street, nineteen (19) feet five (5) inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, January 26th, 1895.

JOSEPH A. THOMPSON, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, 54 William Street, New-York City, N. Y. ja28-2aw3wM&Th&f18

Public Notices.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.
HARLEM RIVER BRIDGE COMMISSION.
NO. 45 BROADWAY.

Public notice is hereby given by the undersigned Commissioners, appointed and acting pursuant to the provisions of Chapters 487 of the Laws of 1885, 573 of the Laws of 1888, and 249 of the Laws of 1890, that all persons and corporations having any claim or claims against the said Commissioners, or against the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, for or on account of the construction of the bridge provided for in Chapter 487 of the Laws of 1885, and known as "Washington Bridge," or of any act, matter, or thing connected with the performance of any duty conferred upon the said Commissioners, or done or performed or omitted to be done or performed by them or under their direction, to present such claims in writing to the said Commissioners for examination and adjustment on or before Tuesday, the 5th day of February, 1895, at the office of the Commissioner, No. 45 Broadway, New-York City.

This notice is given pursuant to Section 4 of Chapter 249 of the Laws of 1890, whereby, after directing the publication of said notice, it is provided that no action shall be commenced nor proceeding taken against the said Commissioners, or any of them, or against the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, upon any claim which shall not have been so presented to the said Commissioners for examination and adjustment on or before the day and at the place designated for that purpose in and by said notice.

JACOB LORILLARD, VERNON H. BROWN, DAVID JAMES KING, Harlem River Bridge Commissioners

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PUBLIC NOTICE.

APPLICATION NO. 1.

Application having been made to the Board of Railroad Commissioners of the State of New-York by the STATEN ISLAND MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY under the provisions of Sec. 100 of the Railroad Law for the approval of the board of the use of the overhead electrical trolley system as a motive power on the following routes, to wit: Beginning at the intersection of Castleton Avenue and Broadway; thence along Broadway to the intersection of Broadway and Clove Road; thence along Clove Road to the intersection of Clove Road and Oak Street; thence along Oak Street to the intersection of Oak Street and the Richmond Road, all being in the County of Richmond. Notice is hereby given that hearing on the above will be had before the board at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City, on Tuesday, January 29th, 1895, at 11 o'clock A. M.

C. R. DE FREEST, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

APPLICATION NO. 2.

Application having been made to the Board of Railroad Commissioners of the State of New-York by the STATEN ISLAND MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY under the provisions of Sec. 100 of the Railroad Law for the approval of the board of the use of the overhead electrical trolley system as a motive power on the following routes, to wit: Beginning at the intersection of Manor Road and Richmond Turnpike; thence along Richmond Turnpike to the intersection of Richmond Turnpike with Little Clove Road; thence along Little Clove Road to the intersection of Little Clove Road with the Clove Road. Also, beginning at the intersection of Oak Street and the Richmond Road; thence along the Richmond Road to the intersection of Richmond Road and Moore Street in the village of Richmond; thence along Moore Street to the intersection of Moore Street and Centre Street; thence along Centre Street to the County Court House in said village of Richmond, all in the County of Richmond. Notice is hereby given that hearing on the above will be had before the board at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City, on Tuesday, January 29th, 1895, at 11 o'clock A. M.

C. R. DE FREEST, Secretary.

IOWA'S FAMED DESPERADO

Now Serving a Life Imprisonment for His Numerous Crimes.

HIS STEPMOTHER WAS RESPONSIBLE

He Says that She Was the Impelling Cause of His Wickedness—Has Lately Become a Christian.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 28.—Polk Wells, greatest of Iowa desperadoes, attributes his career of crime to a stepmother. From his cell in the State Penitentiary at Fort Madison, where he is a life convict, this man sends up this wail: Two years after his mother died, the stepmother came, and three or four years after that, when he was about twelve or fourteen years old, Polk ran away from the home where he was born, in Buchanan County, Mo., and after winning some money playing poker, bought a cowboy's outfit and started for the West. There he roamed the plains for ten years.

Polk won fame as an Indian fighter from the Rio Pecos, in New-Mexico, to the British domain, and from the Missouri to the Pacific slope. He was twice captured by



Polk Wells.

the Indians and escaped. He made friends of "Alf" Slade, the stage robber; "Billy" Gay, the famous Montana cowboy; "California Joe," the guide and hunter, and the renowned Kit Carson, who, after complimenting the markmanship and praising the courage of Polk Wells, gave him a fine buckhorn-handled hunting knife, which afterward served as an introduction to the famous Wild Bill, with whom Wells went on several expeditions against the Indians.

In 1872 Polk Wells returned to Missouri and married Miss Nora Wilson. He went into the grocery and liquor business, but through a technicality in the law he lost all his property, and, leaving his wife and baby with her sister, he returned to his wild life, promising to return soon in better fortune. But it was two years before he came back, and then he found his wife living with another man, Al Warnica, and the baby dead. In speaking of it afterward, Wells said: "Warnica was a hard-working young fellow, and I determined not to interfere, for there had been no intentional wrongdoing. I gave him $300 to buy a team with, kissed Nora good-bye, mounted my horse, and rode away to the West."

In May, 1879, Wells says, he committed his first crime, highway robbery; then followed one express train and three bank robberies. With two companions he rode in the same coach with three Pinkerton men, who were looking for him, and to whom he was pointed out by the conductor, but no attempt was made to arrest him, though they rode together from St. Joseph to Council Bluffs. The daring that he exhibited was at times so great that it was his best protector.

Shortly after the robbery of the Riverton Bank Wells met young Lawton, who had helped in the job, in St. Joseph. Lawton and his wife had agreed to separate, so Wells took them to his lawyer, Col. Sam Green, and got a letter of introduction to another lawyer in Savannah. Outside the office this letter was turned over to Wells, who took the young woman to Savannah, and with her visited the lawyer, C. F. Booker, and got the case under way. Booker went to the Court House with Wells, and introduced him to the Clerk, Judge, and Sheriff Lincoln. After securing the necessary legal document, the Sheriff and Wells went to the station to serve it on Lawton, who was expected on the train, but did not arrive. While waiting for the train the Sheriff received a telegram stating that Wells was there, and offering $500 for his capture. On the way back to the city the probable arrest of Polk Wells was discussed by the Sheriff, Wells, and others, who "allowed" that Wells was a dangerous man to attack. Wells told the Sheriff that if he needed help, "Call on me, for I have had some experience with desperate characters."

The Sheriff was pretty certain that it was Wells himself who spoke, but hesitated to act because of the prominence of the two lawyers, and also because of the general understanding that Wells did not take kindly to being captured. Wells went to a livery stable and got the best saddle horse in town, escaping just as the timid Sheriff was getting a posse ready to capture the dangerous robber. He made his escape, but shortly after this came very near losing his life in a trap set by a number of men determined on his capture, near St. Joseph. They stretched a rope across the road where he was expected to pass, just at the right height to catch him and pull him from his horse. He and a companion were halted, made the break to escape, and were fired at by a dozen men with shotguns. The starlight saved him from the rope, for he saw it just in time and dodged under it. Just as he bent over, a man behind a tree fired both barrels of a shotgun at him, not twenty feet away. The charge tore the saddle horn and the front of the rider's vest away, but did not hurt him. The man who was with him was shot in the hand and his horse was shot down, but they both escaped without returning the fire.

No one can tell the story of what followed as well as Wells himself. "Within twenty-four hours there were at least 500 men searching for me," he says, "and, to use their own words, 'Every house where he is known to get aid is watched and every avenue of escape cut off.' I overheard this remark one night as I lay in the bushes near a spring, at which occurred a lengthy conversation between two of my would-be captors. For five days I had had nothing to eat but slippery elm bark and a sheaf of oats, yet my faithful Luck, a beautiful black shepherd dog, remained at my side. Late in the evening of the fifth day I sent Luck to the cabin where my wife and Warnica lived. He soon returned with a note from Nora begging me to leave the country for a while and saying that she would bring my horse to me 'or die trying.' I wrote another note, saying: 'Bring the horse by all means, but tie Luck in the house.' I tied the note to his collar and shook his paw good-bye. Nora was aware that every road leading to the cabin was kept under the closest surveillance, both day and night, yet she did not falter. Just before sunset she entered the main road a few rods below a squad of men hiding to capture me. She was instantly discovered and ordered to halt. They threatened to shoot her, but she did not heed them.

"Now, if there is one thing in the possession of which a Missourian prides himself, it is his fine saddle horse, and every farmer keeps as many as there are members of his family. These fellows had their horses near by, but by the time they were in the saddle Nora had put considerable distance between herself and them. Then there was a splendid race. My horse, a noble dark bay, was the best that money could buy, and he fairly flew. I heard the clatter of his feet, and, looking up the road, beheld the loveliest picture my eyes ever rested on. Nora was sitting erect and gracefully poised in the saddle, her long black hair waving in the breeze and her eyes sparkling with uncommon fire, and her cheeks aglow with excitement and love. As a girl she was strikingly handsome, but now she was ravishingly beautiful, and I felt like fighting a whole regiment for the privilege of remaining in her presence. As I, with Winchester in hand, stepped into the road to receive her, a dozen horsemen dashed around the point of a bluff not more than fifty or sixty rods away, and, seeing me, stopped, for consultation, I suppose. Nora sprang lightly to the ground, kissed me sweetly, and, pushing me toward the horse, said: 'Polk, for my sake get away from here. God bless you and keep you from evil and from harm.' So I mounted the horse, and, with her prayer ringing on my ears, disappeared into the woods and escaped."

During his career in the West, Wells acquired the reputation of being a dead shot with the rifle and revolver, and was known as the "boy shooter." He says that he has killed a great many Indians, but never but one white man, and that was in self-defense; that he always aimed only to wound in defending himself, and that the reason he shot so many people was to keep up his reputation. Nora, his wife, and Al Warnica knew of his criminal acts, and repeatedly urged him to abandon his wicked life, but they loved him too much to betray him into the hands of the officers, though they were offered large sums of money to do so. He says that many persons bearing good reputations, both in Kansas and Missouri, shielded him from the clutches of the law. Wherever he has been in trouble, women have defended Wells and on numerous occasions have saved him from being captured.

"In the Fall of 1878," said Wells recently, "shortly after the Union Pacific train robbery at Big Springs, Neb., by Joel Collins and his comrades, I undertook the most daring scheme of my life. I joined a party at Medicine Bow Station, on the Northern Pacific, in Wyoming, for the purpose of kidnapping Jay Gould. When Mr. Gould's train arrived it was, because of the recent robbery, heavily guarded, and it was, of course, allowed to pass unmolested. Then it was proposed to ditch the train on its return eastward, but I objected to this, and the gang, after a general row, in which I came near being killed, dissolved partnership. Our Captain, a man who had once been a New-York capitalist, claimed that Mr. Gould and "Jim" Fisk had robbed him of his fortune in railroad speculation, and Fisk being dead, he proposed to make Gould settle the account in full. I have always felt proud of my conduct in this case. I certainly saved Mr. Gould a large sum of money, and probably his life."

"Did your wife know of your intention to return West after you had lost your business in Missouri? Did you tell her where you were going, and that you were coming back?"

"No, I did not tell Nora my intention of going West, for I knew she would not let me go. I couldn't bear the idea of becoming a common day laborer, and therefore went to the mountains to make another start. When I returned two years later, she was married to Mr. Warnica. I was a fugitive, not from justice, but from an avenger, an agent of a powerful and relentless organization. Feeling unsafe anywhere, and regarding myself as an outlaw, though I had not then committed an overt criminal act, and seeing that Nora was comparatively happy, I decided to help her all I could and return to the West. I urged her to get a divorce from me, but she has never done so. I afterward learned that this secret agent existed only in my imagination; but the knowledge came too late to save me from a life of crime."

Wells was finally captured by Sheriff Dan Farrell and some others in 1881 in Fremont County. In this fight he was shot three times. He says that in all his escapades with the Indians he received but one wound, a stroke from a tomahawk. "But my white brothers have used me pretty rough," he says, "I was hanged twice during the war by Kansas jayhawkers; was stabbed twice in the back by Mexicans, and from first to last have received into my body thirty-three bullets, twenty-seven of which still remain with me."

After his capture by Sheriff Farrell, Wells was taken to Sidney, Iowa, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary for highway robbery. With two companions he made his escape on May 1, 1882, a month after he reached there. They chloroformed the guard, giving him an overdose, from which he died. They escaped but a short distance, and were unable to travel on account of the wounds of Wells. They hid in the barn of a farmer named Winterbottom, who about noon came to the barn to satisfy his wife that the escaped prisoners were not there. He plunged his heavy hayfork into the hay, and after having had the fork thrust into the side of his head and neck and breast, Wells sprang out, took the fork away from the farmer and ran him out of the barn. After several days of wandering about the neighborhood and hiding in creek bottoms, in cold water and mud, they were recaptured and sentenced to life imprisonment for the murder of the guard.

Wells has never used liquor or tobacco. He claims that he adopted the career of crime in the hope and fullest expectation of being killed, because he had nothing to live for. When alone he prayed that his life might cease, but when the officers were in a fair way to take it from him, the devil, he says, inspired him with the determination not to let them have him. Since he has been imprisoned, Wells has devoted himself to study, to religion, and to hard work. As he is a very skillful worker in leather, he has earned a good deal of money by manufacturing novelties for sale to visitors during the hours he has to himself. He is now a professing Christian. He talks in the prison Sunday school, and is said to have done a great deal of good there. He is a model prisoner in every respect, the prison officers say. He will no doubt make an attempt before long to secure a pardon.

Wells aspires to be an author. He has written a book about himself, which has been submitted to several competent critics, who have pronounced it to be meritorious. It will doubtless be published before long. Wells has been offered several thousand dollars for the manuscript, but is holding it for a higher price.

In Favor the Phelps Estate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The case of Samuel Lazarus against John Appels and others, executors of the estate of William Walter Phelps, coming from the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Texas, was decided in the Supreme Court of the United States to-day in an opinion read by Mr. Justice Brown in favor of the executors. The matter at issue was the rental value of 186,000 acres of land in Texas, owned by the late Mr. Phelps and used by Lazarus for the pasture of cattle. The amount involved was 4 cents per acre annually for a term of several years.

FAVOR A NEW DRY DOCK

Sought by the Citizens of Key West and Commercial Bodies.

PROFIT TO NAVY AND MERCHANTMEN

Geographical and Strategic Position of the Place—Views of Admiral Porter and Commander Winn on Its Value.

A united effort is being made by the citizens of Key West, Fla., and its commercial bodies, to get Congress to pass a bill appropriating $1,000,000 to build a dry dock at Key West of sufficient size to dock the largest vessels afloat.

Meetings were held at Key West during last November, much enthusiasm over the project was aroused, a bill was drafted embodying the plan and sent to Washington for introduction in the House of Representatives, and a committee of well-known men was appointed to enlist the support of shipping, insurance, and other interests in its behalf.

The city's geographical and strategic position is advanced as a strong argument in favor of the dock, as the place is claimed to be the key to the Gulf situation, and the friends of the movement maintain that the Government should build a dry dock there for the convenience of the navy and the large merchant marine that need such a dock in Southern waters, where destructive storms abound.

In speaking of the matter yesterday, Ben McLendon of Key West, one of the committee having the matter in charge, said:

"The great necessity for a dry dock at Key West is very apparent to any one who has looked into the subject. There is no dock large enough to accommodate the largest naval or marine vessels between Newport News on the north and Rio on the south. The importance of Key West as a naval station has always been recognized by the Government, and there are plans already drawn to increase the fortification at that point. Fort Taylor is a strong fort, but the Government is about to add to it a new fort after the plans now before Congress.

"The Government owns an abundance of land upon which the dry dock could be cut out of the soft coral rock of which the island is formed. Its excavation would be relatively cheap, and it would be the most substantial dock in the Government's possession. From merchant vessels a revenue would be received that would pay for running the dock, and leave a handsome sum for the Government for other purposes. Key West has the finest harbor of any place in the South, as it is almost land locked, has thirty-five feet of water in the harbor and thirty feet of water on the bar.

"Its commerce is rapidly increasing, as it is the natural touching point for all South and Central American vessels, and when it is connected with the mainland by a through railroad, as it will be within two years, it will be a port of great consequence, as then South and Central American products will be sent from their shipping ports to New-York within five days. No better plea for our project can be made than those which have been made by Admiral David D. Porter and Commander J. K. Winn."

Mr. McLendon has a letter from Admiral Porter, dated Sept. 10, 1890, in which he says:

"There are two sites right in the City of Key West where dry docks can be built for vessels drawing twenty-three feet of water. This will include the heaviest class of merchant ships and that class of vessels we have in the navy drawing twenty-two feet, called 5,000-ton cruisers, to which class of vessels these docks would be most valuable if not indispensable. At this moment, if the smallest vessel requires to be docked she has to go to Norfolk, Baltimore, Philadelphia, or New-York, and it can be easily seen that this manner of providing for the wants of the navy develops no proof that there has been devised for the naval service a system of improvements that would speak well for the intelligence of those who have for so many years had the navy under their management. Key West's advantage of having thirty-five feet of water in the harbor and over thirty feet of water on the bar, against Pensacola, will make her that much more desirable a place for docks for commercial anl naval purposes. Key West is yet bound to be a great commercial depot for all steamers canvassing the West Indies waters, when the Tonnage and Mail Steamship bill once becomes a law.

"Key West will require every spot of land and water about it to accommodate the steamship lines that will traverse the coast of South America, the Caribbean Sea, the Islands of the Caribbean Sea, harbors on the coast of the United States and the Gulf of Mexico, which route of commerce will no longer belong to England but will be absorbed by the United States.

"To recapitulate: First, the large and increasing volume of commerce to and from the entire Gulf ports, that must necessarily pass by her door through the Florida Channel, makes Key West the most important point in every way along the route.

"The proposed Isthmusian Canal, if it ever is finished, will enormously add to the commerce that will near the doors of Key West and will require a number of docks to be added to those already spoken of to increase the facilities of docking.

"For the want of a few small docks, I have seen in years gone by fine large ships that have been crushed upon the reef and got into the Harbor of Key West left there to go to pieces and rot for the want even of a hauling cradle.

"When our commerce once begins to increase, our new steel cruisers will likely play a very important part, more so, indeed, than in years past, in the Windward Islands, the Caribbean Sea, and the Gulf of Mexico, and will necessitate a more thorough policing by the United States in the contiguous waters by the steel cruisers of the navy, which require a periodical docking for cleaning bottoms and for slight repairs, while in all that part of the world, where the navy is looking after the commerce of the country, there is no dry dock at all.

"Key West will, no doubt, be eventually strongly fortified with the best means of preventing the entrance of any hostile force in the harbor. This would make it one of the best harbors of refuge, on the Southern coast, easily accessible, under the cover of heavy guns, and a place on the route between all parts of the West Indies and the United States that our commerce would seek in case of war.

"In fact, there is every reason in the world why the Government of the United States should foster the harbor of Key West, fortify it and make a fair naval station there, that could at least dock ships and make ordinary repairs to steamers."

Commander J. K. Winn, now commandant at the naval station at Key West, in writing upon the subject, says:

"Should the Nicaragua Canal be completed, the importance of this position would be greatly increased both for naval and mercantile marine. Eighty per cent. of the vessels entering the Florida Straits would pass within sight of this port, and vessels receiving injuries would call here for repairs. Within the last six months there have been four large merchant steamers that put in here in distress, requiring docking, but found no facilities. Every year there are several vessels put in here which have to be towed north or condemned for lack of these facilities. There is no port south of Norfolk where there is such a constant demand for these facilities, and many lives and vessels have been lost because they could not get proper repairs at this port and venture further. The commission appointed by President Harrison in 1890 visited this place, and their report is strongly in favor of it, but the condition imposed by Congress that the site should be twelve miles from an enemy's fire militated against us, and a site at New-Orleans was selected.

"How can a dock at New-Orleans be of service to the navy should the enemy hold Key West? He could control every inch of Gulf seaboard and the mouth of the Mississippi. And, provided a dock could not be defended here, (a fact which I doubt,) why should we not have one to use in time of peace? Our navy needs it; our merchant marine needs it; build it; use it while we can, and if we can't hold it we will be no worse off than before. Build the dock at New-Orleans and use it as an auxiliary, but also build one here, as being of more passing necessity and of greater benefit to all concerned. The revenue derived from its use by merchant vessels would in time pay for its construction, to say nothing of the valuable service it would be to the navy. The coal saved in the navy by having clean bottoms would also in a few years more than repay the cost of the dock, without taking into consideration the benefits of efficiency and prevention of deterioration of the hulls of these expensive ships. These benefits cannot be overestimated."

Mr. McLendon will go to Albany to try to get the State Legislature to take an interest in the bill now before Congress and address a memorial to that body in favor of its passage.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—Mr. Bagby's Musicale.—Mr. Bagby gave another of his musical mornings at the Waldorf yesterday. M. Plançon's rendering of "Le Vallon" was especially well received. Mrs. Grenville Snelling made her professional début, and gave most charmingly Massenet's "Aubade." Orton Bradley was the pianist. The programme was as follows:

Sonata, for piano and violin, F major .... Beethoven
Miss Johnstone and Mr. Bradley.
"Aubade" .... Massenet
Mrs. Grenville Snelling.
"Le Vallon" (by request) .... Gounod
M. Pol Plançon.
First and second movements from Grand Concerto .... De Beriot
Miss Martina Johnstone.
Romance ("Philémon et Baucis") .. Gounod
Boléro .... Deljoux
Mrs. Snelling.
Air du Tambour Major .... A. Thomas
M. Plançon.

Among those present were Mrs. Beerbohm Tree, Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, Miss Alice Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mrs. William F. Burden, Mrs. S. Barton French, Mrs. J. J. Wysong, Mrs. Clement Moore, Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, Mrs. Ferdinand Wilmerding, Miss Alice Wilmerding, Miss Ruth Lawrence, Miss Louise McAllister, Mrs. H. L. Burnett, Mrs. William P. Douglas, Mrs. James McVickar, Mrs. William Jaffray, Mrs. W. R. Bacon, Mrs. J. Watts Kearny, Mrs. A. B. Twombly, Mrs. Frederick Roosevelt, Mrs. H. S. Kingsley, Count Fabbricotti, J. J. Harrison, Prince Loewenstein, Baron d'Nechtritz, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Townsend, Mrs. James Harriman, Mrs. Arthur Curtis James, Mrs. Charles Childs, Mrs. J. C. Westervelt, Mrs. Léon Marie, Mrs. Louis Quentin Jones, Mrs. C. D. Stickney, Mrs. E. C. Brooks, Mrs. Ole Bull, Mrs. Edward Tiffany Dyer, Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, Mrs. Eugene Blois, Mrs. Gordon Norrie, Miss Emily Norrie, Mrs. Frederick Goodridge, Mrs. Henry C. Chapman, Mrs. H. Ruthven Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Gunter, Mr. Edmund Routledge, Mrs. Alexander Barrett, Mr. Reginald H. Ward, Mrs. Edward La Montagne, Jr., Capt. and Mrs. de la Mar, Mrs. G. H. Kissel, Miss M. M. Ogden, Mrs. Samuel Thorn, Mrs. A. M. McGregor, Miss Clementina Furniss, Miss Paulina Chapin, Mrs. E. N. Gibbs, Mrs. George Place, Mrs. Jerome B. Zerbe, and Mrs. Charles Whelan.

—The Monday Evening Cotillion.—The second and last of the Monday Evening Cotillions was given at Sherry's last night. This is the fourth season of these large subscription dances, two being given each year. They were organized by Mrs. Philip Sands and Mrs. A. Newbold Morris. At the dance in December John T. Wainwright led. Alexander Hadden led last night, with Miss Julia Delafield. The patronesses were Mrs. Philip Sands, Mrs. George Bliss, Mrs. William B. Beekman, Mrs. George J. Barbey, Mrs. T. Streatfield Clarkson, Mrs. F. J. de Peyster, Mrs. Francis Delafield, Mrs. Maturin Delafield, Mrs. Frederick Goodridge, Mrs. John Lyon Gardiner, Mrs. Frederick Gallatin, Mrs. Charles R. Huntington, Mrs. J. Montgomery Hare, Mrs. John T. Hall, Mrs. James J. Higginson, Mrs. Anson W. Hard, Mrs. John Alsop King, Mrs. Benjamin F. Lee, Mrs. Gouverneur Morris, Mrs. Haslett McKim, Mrs. Charles W. Ogden, Mrs. William Rhinelander, Mrs. J. Hampden Robb, Mrs. Charles E. Sands, and Mrs. Lawrence Wells. The guests were received by Mrs. Frederick Goodridge, Mrs. J. Montgomery Hare, Mrs. William Bedloe, and Mrs. Henry J. Barbey.

—The Shakespeare Club.—The Shakespeare Club of New-York City held a reception last evening at the residence of Mrs. Henrietta M. Bostwick, 21 West Sixty-ninth Street. A large number of club members and guests were present. The paper of the evening was by Thomas B. Chrystal, his subject being "Dogberry." Miss Stella King recited a selection from "Much Ado About Nothing," which play the club is now studying. Recitations were also given by Miss Haar and by Dr. William B. Davenport. Songs were given by Miss Geary and Perry Averill, Dr. Emory Holman was the accompanist.

—Social Incidents To-day.—Mrs. Edward Lauterbach of 2 East Seventy-eighth Street will give a dance this evening for her daughter, Miss Florence Lauterbach. Mrs. James Scrymser of 107 East Twenty-first Street will receive. Dinner parties will be given by Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, at 2 West Fifty-eighth Street, and Mrs. William Astor, at 350 Fifth Avenue. The marriage of Miss Marian Bowers, daughter of Mrs. Henry Bowers, to Bradish Johnson Carroll, will take place at Christ Church, Boulevard and Seventy-first Street, at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon.

—Mrs. Olyphant's Reception.—Mrs. Talbot Olyphant and the Misses Olyphant of 152 West Fifty-seventh Street gave the last of their receptions for this season yesterday afternoon from 4 o'clock to 7 o'clock. They were assisted in receiving by Mrs. Arthur Cleveland Humbert, Miss Anna Riker, Miss Windom, Miss Ethel Bresby, Miss Therese Smith, Miss Marie Huntington, Miss Sadie Slade, and Miss Hoffman.

—The "Poor Tittlebaum" Benefit.—The entertainment for the benefit of "Poor Tittlebaum" will be given in Mrs. Charles Spofford's apartments in the Madrid, 180 West Fifty-ninth Street, this evening at 9 o'clock. Archie Gunn will render a number of English coster songs. Oliver Thomas Fiske, Miss Fannie Ogden, and others will appear.

—Mrs. Moorhouse's Receptions.—Mrs. Stephen Moorhouse of 106 East Forty-sixth Street has announced receptions for the second and fourth Saturday afternoons in February. She will be assisted in receiving by Miss Moorhouse and Miss Secord.

—Michaux Club Exhibition.—There was a special exhibition of bicycles and of fancy riding by experts at the Michaux Club last evening.

HARRY GILLETTE AGAIN IN CUSTODY

Arrested in a Clothing Store on a Charge of Trying to Steal Trousers.

Harry Gillette, whose picture is in the Rogues' Gallery, again fell into the hands of the police yesterday, and is now locked up at Police Headquarters. He was taken, handcuffed, to the Central Office yesterday afternoon by Policeman Appell of the Broadway squad.

Gillette went into Vogel Brothers' clothing store, Broadway and Houston Street, and asked to see a suit. While the salesman was picking out the clothing, he secreted five pairs of trousers under his overcoat and tried to escape, but he was detected and caught.

At Police Headquarters he gave the name of Harry Johnson, but Inspector McLaughlin recognized him. Gillette was arrested in June, 1893, with William Campbell Burt for stealing a bracelet and a ring from the library of the Charity Organization Society, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street. The stolen articles were part of a collection of jewels and diamonds presented to the organization to sell for the benefit of itself and kindred organizations. The collection was valued at $15,000. Gillette and Burt went into the library of the Charity Organization Society and asked to see some of the jewelry, which had been put on sale there. While looking at it they managed to steal the bracelet and ring, which were worth $500.

Gillette is an opium fiend. He has been arrested several times in raids on opium joints.

MURDERER DAVID HAMPTON EXECUTED

The Autopsy Showed that Electricity Caused Instantaneous Death.

SING SING, N. Y., Jan. 28.—David Hampton, the colored murderer of Mrs. Annetta Ahrens, in her rooms, at 424 West Fifty-fourth Street, on Dec. 29, 1892, was executed by electricity in Sing Sing Prison this morning.

Hampton slept well, and arose at 8 o'clock and ate an orange. Accompanied, three hours later, by Principal Keeper Connaughton, Keepers Gale and Ferrick, and Fathers Creeden and Maguire, and keeping his eyes fixed upon a small crucifix, he walked to the death chair, and was quickly strapped in by State Detective James Jackson and Keepers McNeal, Dealy, and Hammond. Then State Electrician E. F. Davis applied the electrodes to his head and the calf of his right leg.

The current of 1,740 volts was turned on at 11:15, and gradually reduced to 150 volts, and the amperage from 8 was reduced to 1½. The current was turned off at 11:16.

The autopsy showed that death had been instantaneous. There were no unusual symptons.

This was the thirteenth execution by electricity in the State. It was witnessed by Dr. Augustin H. Goelet of New-York, Prof. E. A. Kinnelly of Philadelphia, Dr. A. T. Banning of Mount Vernon, Dr. Stephen S. Leo of Buffalo, Dr. E. F. Sheehan, and Dr. Philander Collard of Sing Sing, Charles W. McLean and J. C. Proudman of New-York, R. J. Haire, Hampton's counsel; Henry H. Reynolds of Sing Sing, and the usual number of newspaper men. The body was buried in St. Augustine's Cemetery in Sing Sing.

New Trial for a "Boodle" Alderman.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 28.—The Supreme Court to-day handed down a decision in the case of the State vs. John T. Callahan, granting a new trial to the "boodle" Alderman. He was the first member of the City Council to be indicted for bribery, and was convicted last August. The decision of the court grants the new trial on purely technical grounds, and the matter has provoked intense public indignation. Chief Justice Nicholls and Justice Breaux dissented, and the opinions of the other three members of the court were all different.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Feb. 2 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TUESDAY.—At 6 AM for Europe, per steamship Lahn, via Southampton and Bremen, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Lahn";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship F. Bismarck, (letters must be directed "per F. Bismarck";) at 2 PM for Jamaica and Savanilla, per steamship Kaffir Prince, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Kaffir Prince";) at *3 PM for Costa Rica, via Limon, per steamship H. Dumois, from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 5:30 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Belgenland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Belgenland";) at 5:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Majestic, via Queenstown; at 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship Berlin, via Southampton; at 9 AM for Santiago Cuba, Venezuela, and Colombia, per steamship Habana, (letters must be directed "per Habana";) at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Central America, (except Costa Rica,) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Advance, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Advance";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Athos; at 12 M. (supplementary 12:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., per steamship Antilla, (letters must be directed "per Antilla";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Saratoga, via Havana, (letters for Tampico and Progreso must be directed "per Saratoga.")

THURSDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Colombia, via Colon, letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Colombia";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago Cuba, per steamship Cienfuegos; at 2 PM for Barbados and Demerara, per steamship Tjomo; at *3 PM for Santa Martha and Carthagena, per steamship Yumuri, from New-Orleans; at 5 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Delcomyn.

SATURDAY.—At 5:30 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India per steamship La Bretagne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bretagne";) at 6:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Etruria, via Queenstown; at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Werra, (letters must be directed "per Werra";) at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for St. Thomas and St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique and Barbados, per steamship Madiana, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Madiana";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Jamaica, per steamship Andes, (letters for Colombia, via Carthagena, and Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Andes";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Orizaba, (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per Orizaba";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Amsterdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Amsterdam";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Caracas, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Caracas";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Capt Hayti, St. Domingo, and Turks Island, per steamship Saginaw; at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

SUNDAY.—At 5:30 AM for Barbados and North Brazil, per steamship Lisbonense, via Barbados, Para, and Manaos, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Lisbonense.")

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Oceanic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 6 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Jan. *28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Sikh, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Jan. *30 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. *3 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Aurania with British mails for Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Feb. 3 and up to Feb. *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 6 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 22 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 6:30 PM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Jan. 25, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

International Navigation Co.'s Lines.
From Pier 14 North River, foot of Fulton St.
American Line for Southampton.
Shortest and most convenient route to London.
No transfer by tender. No tidal delays.
I. Cabin, $60 upward; II. Cabin, $30 to $50.
Berlin, Jan. 30, 11 A. M. Paris, Feb. 6, 11 A. M.
Red Star Line for Antwerp.
Belg'land, Jan. 30, 7:30 AM. Rhynland, Feb. 13, 8 AM
International Navigation Company,
6 Bowling Green, New-York.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE.
LA BRETAGNE, Rupé ...... Sat., Feb. 2, 9 A. M.
LA GASCOGNE, Bandelon .. Sat., Feb. 9, 5 A. M.
LA NORMANDIE, Poirot .. Sat., Feb. 16, 9 A. M.
New-York to Alexandria, Egypt, via Paris, trip valid 60 days. First-class, $160; second-class, $116.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M.
YEMASSEE .... Wednesday, Jan. 30
ALGONQUIN .... Friday, Feb. 1
SEMINOLE .... Monday, Feb. 4
Stmrs. have first-class passenger accommodations.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agts., 5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. and P. Line via Jacks., Gt. So. Frt. & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, Gen'l Agt., 379 Broadway, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE.—Four times weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to

J. D. HASHAGEN, E.A. S.F.& W.R'y, 261 B'way.	W.H.RHETT, Gen. Agt. Cent. R.R., 317 B'way.
R. L. WALKER, Agt. O.S.S.Co., N.Pier 35, N.R.	J. L. ADAMS, G. E. A. F.C.&P.R.R., 353 B'way.

G. M. SORREL, Manager.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND, via JAMES RIVER, Mon., Wed., and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA, NAPLES.
Werra .... March 9 ... Algiers, Naples, Genoa
Fulda .... March 23 .. Algiers, Naples, Genoa
Kaiser W. II .. March 30 .... Genoa
Werra .... April 13 .... Genoa
Fulda .... April 27 .... Genoa
Kaiser W. II .. May 4 .... Genoa
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN. FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $60 and upward; II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.

Lahn, Tu., Jan. 29, 9 A.M.	Ems, Tu., Mch. 5, 11 A.M
Ems, Tu., Feb. 5, 6 A.M.	Havel, Tu., Mch. 12, 9 A.M
Elbe, Tu., Feb. 12, 9 A.M	Elbe, Sat., Mch. 16, 9 A.M.
Saale, Tu., Feb. 19, 6 A.M	Trave, Tu., Mch. 19, 7 A.M.
Lahn, Tu., Feb. 26, 9 A.M	Lahn, Tu., Mch. 26, 4 P.M.

NOTICE.
Beginning with S. S. Lahn, March 26, these steamers from New-York will land passengers at Southampton on the quay alongside special railway trains for London. No transfer by tender.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. | HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Fast steamers between New-York and Azores, Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
Werra, Feb. 2, 10 A. M., Alg., Nap., Gen., Azores.
Normannia, Feb. 16, 11:30 A.M., Alg., Nap., Gen.
Kaiser W. II., Feb. 23, 7 A. M., Alg., Nap., Gen.
All steamers stop at Gibraltar.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton. Direct connections from Genoa, Naples, to Egypt by N. G. Lloyd S. S. Co.'s Imp. Mail Strs.

North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., G. Agts., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.	Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

ORIENT. Winter Cruise to the Azores, Madeira, the Mediterranean, and the Orient, by the magnificent twin-screw express steamer FURST BISMARCK. From New-York Jan. 29, 10 A. M., to Azores, Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Villefranche, (Nice,) Malta, Alexandria, (Cairo and Pyramids,) Jaffa, (Jerusalem,) Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New-York. Duration about 10 weeks. A LIMITED NUMBER OF OUTWARD PASSENGERS ACCOMMODATED TO GENOA, ALEXANDRIA, AND OTHER PORTS AT SPECIAL RATES. For illustrated pamphlet and further particulars apply to
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

*Majestic, Jan. 30, 9 A.M.	*Majestic, Feb. 27, 9 A.M.
*Adriatic, Feb. 6, 2 P.M.	*Adriatic, Mar. 6, 1 P.M.
*Teutonic, Feb. 13, 9 AM.	*Teutonic, Mch. 13, 9 AM.
Britannic, Feb. 20, 3 P.M.	Britannic, Mch. 20, 2 P.M.

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th St. Saloon rates, $50 upward, according to steamer and location of berth. *Second cabin of these steamers, from $30, according to steamer. Steerage from New-York, $10. Prepaid tickets, $15. 29 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 406 Walnut St. H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Etruria, Feb. 2, 10 A. M.	Servia, Feb. 23, 4½ A.M.
Aurania, Feb. 9, 5 A.M.	Etruria, Mch. 2, 9 A. M.
Umbria, Feb. 16, 11 A.M.	Aurania, Mch. 9, 3 P. M.

From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St. Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
PERU .... Feb. 2, 3 P. M.
OCEANIC, via Honolulu .... Feb. 12, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO .... Feb. 21, 3 P. M.
GAELIC .... March 5, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING .... March 14, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamships sailing from Vancouver.
TO **JAPAN** AND **CHINA.**
EMPRESS OF JAPAN, Feb. 4; April 22; June 24.
EMPRESS OF CHINA, March 4; May 13; July 15.
EMPRESS OF INDIA, April 1; June 3; Aug. 5.
TO **HONOLULU, FIJI,** AND **AUSTRALIA.**
WARRIMOO, Feb. 16. MIOWERA, March 16.
Second Cabin accommodations very low rates.
For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 69 Wall St., N. Y.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

From Grand Central Station, 42d Street:
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world.
9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niag. Falls, Chicago.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day Express. For all important State points.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit 8:20 P. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily for Troy, Saratoga, Burlington, Plattsburg, and Montreal.
7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Auburn Road points, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Only Sleeping Car passengers for Rochester carried on this train.
9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago.
12:05 Night, Except Sunday Night.—For Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.
9:04 A. M. and **3:38** P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.
Wagner palace cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated by Pintsch Light.
Tickets at Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413, 785 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., Lincoln Building, 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 53 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 74 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, Gen. Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.
Trains leave West 42d St. Station, New-York, as follows, and 15 minutes earlier from foot Franklin St.:
3:30 A. M. Daily local for Buffalo.
9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago; except Saturday for Toronto.
5:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
For tickets, time tables of local trains, parlor and sleeping car accommodations apply city offices, Brooklyn and New-York, and at stations. Time tables at principal hotels. For other information address
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.
Stations foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts.
7:00 A. M. daily for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations.
8:15 A. M. daily for GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE, and the West and principal local points; dining car to Suspension Bridge; Pullman vestibule sleeper to Chicago.
11:10 A. M. daily for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points; connections for Reading and Harrisburg.
1:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for ELMIRA and all intermediate stations; connections for Pottsville and Reading; chair car to Wilkesbarre.
4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for L. and B. JUNCTION and principal intermediate stations; Pullman buffet parlor car to Wilkesbarre; connections for Pottsville.
4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD and intermediate stations.
5:15 P. M. daily, for EASTON and intermediate stations.
6:00 P. M. daily, for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper, vestibuled train, N. Y. to Chicago. Sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto. Connections for Reading and Harrisburg.
6:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations.
9:00 P. M. daily, for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Chicago and Buffalo. Chair Car to Wilkesbarre.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 235, 261, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 143 Bowery, 31 East 14th St., and 156 East 125th St., New-York; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn, N. Y.
The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.
Fast Express Trains TO BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, AND ALL POINTS WEST. PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.
Leave New-York, foot of Liberty St., daily:
For CHICAGO, 1:30 P. M. and 12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, 1:30 P. M. and 12:15 night.
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 9 A. M., 6 P. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 9 A. M., (11:30 A. M., Dining Car,) 1:30, (3:30 P. M. ex. Sun.,) (5:00 P. M. Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night. All trains run daily except 3:30 P. M.
NORFOLK, 11:30 A. M. daily, 1:30 P. M. ex. Sun.
NEW-ORLEANS, Roanoke, Bristol, and Chattanooga, through Pullman Sleeping Car, 5:00 P M daily.
Offices: 113, 172, 261, 415, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Station foot of Liberty St., C. R. R. of N. J.
New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
Stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
In Effect January 20, 1895.
9:30 A. M. FAST LINE.—Parlor Car to Pittsburg.
10:00 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 9 A. M., Cleveland, 5:25 A. M., Cincinnati 6:40 A. M., Indianapolis 7:45 A. M., St. Louis 3 P. M., and Toledo 9 A. M.
2:00 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago. Arrives Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7 P. M., Chicago 5 P. M.
6:00 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago and Cleveland. Arrives Cleveland 11:25 A. M., Chicago 9 P. M. next day.
7:45 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6 P. M., Indianapolis 10:15 P. M., St. Louis 7 A. M. second morning.
8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Car to Pittsburg. Connects for Chicago daily, and Cleveland and Toledo except Saturday.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
8, 8:30, 9, 10:10, (Dining Cars,) 11 A. M., 2:10, (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:30, 9 A. M., (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4:30, 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY. "Florida Express," 3:20 P. M. daily, Sleepers to Augusta, Jacksonville, St. Augustine, and Tampa; 4:30 P. M. daily, Sleepers to Asheville, Hot Springs, Memphis, and New-Orleans; 12:15 night, daily, Sleepers to Montgomery and Jacksonville.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE. "Florida Special" for Jacksonville and St. Augustine, 4:30 P. M. week days, 9:00 A. M. daily, Sleepers to Tampa, St. Augustine, Macon, Charleston, 9:00 P.M. daily, Sleeper to Tampa.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY. Express, 5 P. M. daily. Through Sleeping and Dining cars.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK, via Cape Charles Route, 8 A. M. week days, and, with through Sleeper, 8 P. M. daily.
FOR ATLANTIC CITY, 1:50 P. M. week days. Through Buffet Parlor Car and Coach.
FOR CAPE MAY, 1:00 P. M. week days.
For Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, and 11:50 P. M. week days. Sundays, (except Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:20, 7:20, 8, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Penn'a Limited,) 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 12, 1, 2:10, 3, 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, 7:50, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 6:15, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Limited,) 10 A. M., 2, (Dining Car,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, 7:45, 8, 9, P. M., 12:15 night.
Ticket Offices: Nos. 433, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts.; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton St., Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY
(Anthracite coal used exclusively.)
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
On and after Dec. 3, 1894.
Trains leave station foot of Liberty St.
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10, (11:45 to Easton,) A. M., 1:10, 1:30, (4:00 to Easton,) 4:30, 5:45, 7:30 to Allentown, P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:15 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.
For Reading, at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Harrisburg, at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport, at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 7:30 P. M. Sundays, 6:00 P. M.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, and points South to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:40 to Red Bank,) 4:15, 4:40, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD,
4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40 P. M.
For Farmingdale, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M.
For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.
For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE
TO PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
For Philadelphia, week days, 4:30, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 4:00, (Buffet Parlor Car,) 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00, 7:30, 8:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 4:30, 9:00, 11:30, (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Baltimore and Washington, week days, 9:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 9:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at 113, 172, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 134 East 125th St., 264 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New-York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R.
Stations in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher Sts. VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS.
Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Waterville, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.
7:20 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
9:00 A. M.—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago, arriving at 9:20 next morning.
1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Parlor Cars.
4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Parlor Cars.
7:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connects at Buffalo with trains for CHICAGO, arriving at 9:35 P. M. next day.
9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.
TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at 73 Murray St. and 420 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 785 and 942 Broadway, 53 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 74 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time table, giving full information, at all stations.
WESTCOTT EXPRESS COMPANY will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE LINES.
Through trains for Chicago and the West leave New-York, foot of Chambers St., daily, as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:
9:15 A. M.—Vestibuled Express for Waverly, Binghamton, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, and Salamanca. Parlor car to Buffalo.
3:00 P. M.—Vestibule Limited. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 8:45 A. M., Chicago 7 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining car.
6:30 P. M.—Buffalo Vestibule Express. Arrives Buffalo 6 A. M., making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Buffalo passengers can remain in sleeper until 8 A. M.
8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining car.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 111, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 156 East 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New-York; 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Erie Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

New-York and Boston All Rail.
N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. and connections.
From Grand Central Station.

Leave	By Way of	Due
9:00 AM.,	Springfield & Worcester,	3:30 PM.
10:00 AM.,	††New-London & Providence,	3:00 PM.
10:03 AM.,	New-London & Providence,	4:30 PM.
11:00 AM.,	Springfield & Worcester,	5:30 PM.
1:00 PM.,	New-London & Providence,	7:30 PM.
3:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	9:00 PM.
3:00 PM.,	*Willimantic & N.Y. & N.E.,	9:00 PM.
4:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	10:00 PM.
5:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	11:00 AM.
11:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	6:15 AM.
12:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	7:00 AM.

*Runs daily, including Sundays.
††Five-hour limited, all parlor cars. Fare, $7, including parlor car seat.
Return service same hours and by same route.
Through parlor or sleeping cars by each train.
C. T. HEMPSTEAD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

$3 TO BOSTON. $2 TO WORCESTER.
Reductions to all points East and North.
VIA **NORWICH LINE**
Steamers leave Pier (old number) 40 N. R., next Desbrosses St., week days only, 5:30 P. M. A fine orchestra on each steamer.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Steamer RICHARD PECK leaves Pier 25 E. R. 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted, arriving in time for train to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Freight steamer leaves 9 P. M.

STONINGTON LINE—Inside route to Boston and the East. All fares reduced. Steamers leave New Pier 36 N. R. at 5 P. M. daily, except Sunday.